

ENCOURAGING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some one has started a paper in Sumter, S. C., which bids fair to be of great service to the country, and very particularly to South Carolina. It is exceedingly well edited, and the mechanical work very fine. We wish its proprietors complete success. It says:

This paper is published, not to glorify in our party, but to vindicate the rights of the citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in free speech, a free vote and an honest count; the priceless heritage of every citizen, and recognized as such by both the great political parties in the nation at large; but ruthlessly assailed and trampled in this State, for several years past, by a faction which substitutes unscrupulous election machinery for the free vote and honest count which the law demands. This is not only lawless and dishonorable in itself, but creates a wide spread and growing dissension among the people, intensifies the race antagonism, which conciliation would remove, and certainly can give no satisfaction to any who reflect upon the matter, except those who obtain the offices by these shameless methods. When the right of the ballot—the right preservative of all rights—is thus taken away, what remains of citizenship is scarcely worth a name.

We publish here an article from the Beaufort Telephone about the fraudulent Southern Express Company. Such monopolies should be taxed out of existence.

The Southern Express Company, must be managed by a set of Solons (?) from the manner in which all their business is transacted along the line of the Midland & N. C. Railroad. A new change of schedule went into effect on Monday last on this line, by which the passenger and express train leaves Morehead City at quarter before one p. m., and this unaccommodating monopoly informed our fish dealers that their fish must be delivered at the depot three hours before that time, or they would not be billed.

Under this beautiful arrangement, the fish must remain on the platform exposed to storm and sunshine long enough to melt the ice before starting for the various points to which they are billed, and then they reach Goldboro just in time to lay over until next day, for all of which we, as a community must to some extent suffer, and submit to the extortionate charge they place upon freights thus handled and forwarded.

However, good may come of it all eventually, for we learn that the late Senator has about broken the camel's back, and there is now a movement on foot to organize an Express Company on this line, as soon as the legislature of the state assembles a charter will be obtained for that purpose. One of our principal dealers, Mr. Geo. N. Lee, has lately attempted to ship fish to New York with the following result: He obtained a rate from Newbern to New York, by steamer to Elizabeth City, thence by rail to Norfolk, Va., thence by a transfer again to steamer and on to New York for 25 cents per hundred lbs. He then attempted to secure a reduced rate from Morehead City to Newbern, and the best he could get was 30 cents per hundred for a distance of 30 miles; 5 cents per hundred more from Morehead City to Newbern than from Newbern to New York. (We fear our country friends would call this discrimination.) Mr. Lee, however, has not been compelled to submit to these charges, as he sends his fish by boat around to Newbern twice a week and makes a connection with the steamer. We shall write of these matters more at length in a subsequent issue.

KINSTON, N. C., Oct. 26, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular communication of King David's Lodge No. 24, F. A. and A. Y. M., held on last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Bro. Carey C. Hill was shot and killed at Wilson, October 11th, by John Gardner, of Wilson, and then shot, of Pitt county, we therefore want all good citizens against the said Gardner and May; and whereas, it is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be shown; therefore be it

Resolved, King David's Lodge No. 24, F. A. and A. Y. M., that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we forever condemn the act of Gardner and May.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. C. C. Hill, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother, who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society, whose utmost endeavors were extended to his welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion, who was dear to us all; a citizen who upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the Lodge, at Newbern, be requested to publish the same, hoping that other papers will copy.

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ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the overwhelming defeat of the Prohibition Bill, at the election in August last.

The passage of this Bill was an extraordinary piece of legislation, and presented an emergency both sudden and serious. The issue thus forced upon the people was without precedent; and after considering the Bill in all its bearings, this Committee deemed it their duty to have recourse to the power inherent in organizations of this character, and thereupon they issued an Address assigning reasons why the Prohibition Bill should not be ratified by a vote of the people. This action was at once denounced as beyond the authority of the Committee and of no binding force. Even if there was honesty of opinion and purity of motive with those who denied the power of the Committee to issue such an Address, this question is no longer debatable. Past events have shown that the action of the Committee was timely and wise, and that great good has resulted therefrom. However decided the opinion may have been that the Committee acted without authority, their action should now be accepted as within the scope and authority of their undefined powers. Withholding less than this would be to surrender all that has been gained by said action, and would put the Committee in the position of having wilfully assumed power that did not rightfully belong to them. Honest difference of opinion cannot have proceeded to this extent, and whatever may be the future final decision of this question of power, the vote of the people proved that the Committee only formulated the judgment of the masses, and were correct in their view of the measure.

The efforts to establish popular government in North Carolina, as evidenced by the "Western Address," issued many years before the war, demanding that the people should be allowed to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, culminated in the adoption of the constitution of 1868. By this constitution the County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, township officers, and all the Judges and officers of the Courts, were elected by the people. Since the Act of the Legislature passed in 1877, known as the "County government Act," the people have been deprived of the election of these officers and the Legislature has usurped the power that rightfully belongs to the people; and for four years Justices of the Peace have been elected by the Legislature, County Commissioners have been elected by the Justices of the Peace, and Judges, Clerks and other officers of special and inferior Courts have been elected by the Legislature. Reasons for this action which checked the consciences of members of the Legislature were hostile to the rights of the people and had long since ceased to exist. The necessary and legitimate result of this taking of power from the multitude and conferring upon a prescribed few, was the enactment of the Prohibition Bill. Before the election in August, and during the agitation of the Prohibition question, the Commissioners of a number of counties followed the example of higher authority and arrogated to themselves the rights of the people, and declined to issue licenses to men who desired to engage in a business hoary with age and legalized by the state and nation. This was rank usurpation—fomented and brought about by the fact that the Commissioners are not the servants of the people because they are not removable from office by the people for malfeasance of this character. The disastrous defeat of the Prohibition Bill put a sudden stoppage to this summary action of irresponsible County Commissioners. The people are to rule this state through a free vote and fair count. The right of the people to elect every officer provided for by the Constitution and the laws of the state is not a party question. It is an inherent right—inseparable from manhood suffrage—and is founded in the hearts and consciences of the good and lawful men of every commonwealth. The denial of this right is a direct attack upon the honesty and integrity of the people, and is a pungent admission that the people of North Carolina are dishonest by nature, corrupt by education, and are incapable of governing themselves.

Past events growing out of the present un-democratic system of county and township governments, must have convinced every discriminating man that the time has come, when, without regard to other questions of political difference, the people as a mass—not as Democrats nor as Republicans—must form an alliance—join hands with each other—and restore the election of all officers of the people. The only way to attain this object is by electing the friends of this principle of popular government to the Legislature at the election in November 1882. This great work of Reform must be accomplished at the session of the General Assembly to be held in January 1883. A further postponement will invite the enemies of the people to new assaults upon popular government in proportion as the people are sluggish and sleep upon their rights, and do not take their own affairs into their own hands, and have a speedy re-

turn to the primitive method of a People's government as set forth in the "Western Address," and as embodied in the constitution of 1868. The people have submitted quietly to the desecration of the county government system, and having refused during the past four years to disregard party ties and make a combined effort to repeal the Act of 1877, and re-organize the county governments in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of 1868, the Legislature, at its session last winter, followed the example of its immediate predecessor, and in its war upon the rights of the people, proceeded to the extremity of making an attack upon Personal Liberty, and attempted to destroy the business and property of private citizens, by the passage of the Prohibition Bill.

Necessarily the issue raised by the passage of the Prohibition Bill is one of Personal Liberty. Like the denial of the right of electing county officers by the people, the Prohibition question affects every citizen of the state. Both are based upon a contemptuous disregard of the natural rights of the people. Fortunately the attack upon Personal Liberty and Private Property as embraced by the Prohibition Bill, did not succeed;—but it must not be assumed because of the unprecedented majority against the Prohibition Bill, that the contest is finally ended. And he who is opposed to local self-government,—he who is against the people and in favor of a government by a favored few, must be compelled by the refusing of the masses to take position, so that it may be known whether he is FOR or AGAINST the people. All citizens of whatever party, are interested in the permanent success of governmental re-organization which promises to explode the close corporation existing in each General Assembly, and which will certainly take the control of townships and counties out of the hands of the "bosses" and "jugglers," and restore it to the mass of voters, and retire the tainted, adherents of this vicious and corrupt system to swift and unending oblivion.

We therefore cordially invite the citizens of North Carolina, irrespective of past party affiliations, to unite on this great question—one of the common battle grounds for Personal Liberty and for the accumulation and protection of private property.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

J. L. MOTT, Chairman.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

October 15, 1881.

We have received so many letters inquiring about the Judicial Districts of the state that we publish below the list:

First District—Carrington, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico and Beaufort.

Second District—Wake, Warren, Bertie, Northampton, Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Craven.

Third District—Nash, Wilson Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Carter, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover and Pender.

Fourth District—Harnett, Moore, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland and Johnston.

Fifth District—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell and Rockingham.

Sixth District—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk.

Seventh District—Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson and Rowan.

Eighth District—Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander and Iredell.

Ninth District—Buncombe, Madison, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham and Cherokee.

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MASONIC—(WHITE).

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 219, F. & A. M., meet 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Carolina Lodge No. 21, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

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Capitola Lodge No. 2, meet every Tuesday evening.

Carolina Lodge No. 21, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

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