THE REPORTER. J. PEPPER, Sa., | J. T. DABLINGT THURSDAY, JULY 20, 187 National Ticket.

For President of the United States, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

For Vice President, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE, DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake; JAS. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

	D	ISTRICT ELECTORS.
Isr. 1	DISTRIC	
20	244	-JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D		-JOHN D. STANFORD.
418	44	-F. H. BUSBEE.
5tH	-	-FRANK C. ROBBINS.
6TH	44	-R. P. WARING.
778	is in	-WM. B. GLENN.
8TH		s though they source b-

State Ticket. GOVERNOR, ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOI THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

THOMAS S. KENAN. OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE, JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD. OF NEW BANOVER.

> TREASURER, JOHN M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR. SAMUEL L. LOVE.

OF HAYWOOD.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION JAMES C. SCARBOROUGH, OF JOHNSTON

FOR CONGRESS-5th District. ALFRED M. SCALES.

OF GUILFORD.

HONEST IN POLITICS.

A colored man in this vicinity recently remarked that he believed it "impo for a white man to be an honest Repub lican, or a colored man to be an honest ocrat." To the first part of this opinion we readily assent, and will give our reasons therefor; but to the to clause we cannot agree, and will explain our differenc

First, a white man cannot give his heart and hand to any measure, totally at variance with the finer and better in stincts of his nature, and in direct opposition to his earliest training. There is not an intelligent white man in the South who does not feel that the colored race is not his race, and that nature has planted a barrier between whites and colored that no argument or philanthropy can possibly remove. But in order to secure the confidence and political sup-port of the black man, Radicalism is willowed with as much grace as possiawallowed with as much grace as possi-ble, the inmate consciousness of superi-ority is suppressed, and the white man must become "one of them," in appear-ance at least. Now, let us see how well the white man succeeds in this uncatural role. He probably introduces, himself to the colored people by, engaging with them in some little free and easy game of cards, numble-peg, or marbles; then half-pint of whisky, and in order to show his sincerity in his new professions half-pist of whisky, and in order to show his sincerity in his new professions he streamously insists upon the privilege of having the last pull at the hottle. Then he is ready to expanded upon the "rights and privileges" due the black man, and promises unheard of legislative wonders when he is elected to office. "Make me your Moses, and I will less you straight to the happy Ca shall have every right and privilege that I enjoy or the law allows, for I will make your interest my first study !" The negro is thus fed on fair, prom ises until he becomes bloated with the ides of the importance of his bellot, littering destiny that Mr. Scaland the ag, or Mr. Carpet-bagger, will work for him. But alas, for human calculations ! After the elections are over are these promises ever referred to again ? Have the "forty sores, and a mule" ever made their appearance ? After the ne gro has served the purpose of the official aspirant it is found, that those pledges and promises are impracticable, and in many instances would be too humiliating even to receive their support. For in stance, after being promised all the "rights and privileges" that other men enjoy, these same smooth-tongued Rean apostles do not redeem their ses even when in their power. They do not practice the doctri

an's cabin and spound his hearth ting gaily with his wife, paying flatter. in compliments to his daughter, and presenting sugar-plums to his interesting fittle prattlers; but they extend no invitation to the family to return the

"Faith without works visit. dead," and white Republicanism has proved itself only a shallow mockery, by which designing usen are cambled to ride into office upon colored shoulders. In serving the wolfare and interests

of the colored race the white "man and brother" should always be fair and honbrother² should always be fair and hon-est is his private dealings with the black man. There should be no oppression, no defrauding, and ns advantage taken of his ignorance. But are Democrats less liberal toward the freedman than their own professed guardians ? Let the colored people determine this question for themselves. The thicking black lves. The thinking black for them men of the whole South have had their confidence fatally shaken within the last few years, and scriously ask : "Why is this inconsistency so apparent among our leaders ?" The inswer is in the lan-guage of our Danbury negro: "No white man can be an honest Republi-can !" Some are Republicans because they hanker after the party "loaves and ishes;" others, in order to secure the black man's trade and patronage; and a few others, possibly, because through that party only their relatives ever received office. Self-interest alone controls them all, and no love or sympathy for negro. The party leaders use them just as self-interest requires-either as vo at an election, or as victims of a whole

when butchery when Northern fanatics demand a fresh "bloody shirt." But why cannot a colored man be-come a Democrat? We insist that he esn, in all sincerity and honesty. If the Republican party had rede ad all of the promises it has made to the

colored race, proved itself honest and competent, and encouraged progress and prosperity instead of sowing the seed of blight and rain, then the negro could do no better in any other party. But what has been the case? That party has violated every obligation, broken its faith in every particular, brought disgrace and bankruptcy to the Governent, and has not h efited the colored man. It started out with the promise of "forty acres and a mule." Who received these articles ? Next, if it could not give them all a farm, the party would help the colored people to save money and purchase for themselves. Then the "Freedmen's Savings Bank" was esta blished, and the colored people deposited their hard earned dime dollars in that institution, having implicit confidence in the honesty of their new-found political guides and friends What was the result ? Savings Bank and money were all stolen, and the poor pegro was further off from the farm and mule than ever before !

Then something else had to be don in order to satisfy the colored people and regain their confidence, when Republi-can humbuggery conjured up the Civil Rights bill. How did it work ? It has roved, as was intended, to be not worth the paper it was originally written upon. preme Courts have declared it n supreme Courts have declared it no only impracticable but positively uncon stitutional, and consequently of no eff feet. And it can be shown that it was only intended as a measure to hoodwink and confuse the colored race. Social equality is not, nor never will be taler. Pinehback, a colored man from Louis-iana, as he himself says, was denied a seat in the United States Senate to which had been elected bedause it wa feared that the wives of other memb would be compelled to associate with Mrs. Pinebback ; but in order to antisf in he was allowed \$20,000 as a allowed to fill. And this, too, w action of a Republican Se shows what virtue these Sena to the laws they pass in favor of negro equality. So long as they can secure convenient to il, just so long will he be at all remembered by these Radical politidiana Now, we assert that the Rep party has deceived and misled the col-ored man. It has proved itself dishon est and no longer worthy of tru is composed largely of the worst of trust. I of white men; men who have stolen everything in their way, from silver spoons up to whole States ; men who serve no interest but self: who have no ambition beyond plunder ; natural klep tomuniacs, who even rob the graves of of the Union's soldiers in the name of

ao good parpose, is corrupt and dishon-est, controlled by office-seekers and paid hirdings, why should freemen of any color longer be influenced by it? Any man who prefers honesty to roguery purity to corruption, and reform to con-tinued degradation, can conscientiously bacome a Democrat

A PITY HE DRINKS.

It is a good thing for the editor of the New York Herald that Fourth of July free whisky is not in continual circula tion, for on the 8th instant his mind still seemed to be fearfully muddled Just listen at his ravings :

Just listen at his ravings: "The negroes and the whites are hav-ing another emente in the South, this time at Hamburg, opposite Atlanta, Ga. It seems a silly thing to drag a lot of negroes before a court for obstructing the roads when they were merely play-ing soldier on the Fourth of July, and it is thoroughly reprehensible that armed whites should support unasked the power of the magistrate while the cause was on trial."

Now, every sober man in the United States knows that Hamburg, S. C., could not possibly be with the loss latter city being in Middle Georgia, and a great way from any boundary line. But the Herald made no greater mistake in locating Hamburg, than in its nents on the affair. Hamburg is opposite Augusta, Ga., the Savannah river running between the two places, about one hundred and seventy-five mile from Atlanta, and is one of the oldest ments in South Carolina. But very few white people have resided there for a number of years, the village being at present inhabited principally by ne groes Yet, it is a very public place owing to its proximity to Augusta, and a great deal of travel from all parts of Edgefield county, at least, beside all of the wagon trade must pass through Hamburg in order to reach Augusta So much as to the location of Hamburg ; now we will give the correct version of what happened there on the 4th instant. A dispatch from Augusta, within one mile of the scene savs .

"There were serious troubles in Ham-burg on the 4th. Herbert Butler and another citizen of Edgefield county, while driving through Hamburg were interrupted by a colored militis compa-ny, who blocked up the public highway and neumated the form ny, who blocked up the public highway and prevented them from proceeding on their way home. Complaint was made by Butler to Prince Rivers, (colored,) a trial justice, who summoned witnesses to investigate matters. Dr. Adams, cap-tain of the company, was the first wit-ness examined, but he became so inso-lent that Justice Rivers arrested him for contempt and continued the case until lent that Justice Rivers arrested him for contempt and continued the case until the afternoon of the 8th, when the trial was resumed. The computy proceeded to the court and rescued the prisoner Adams. Rivers, who is addition to be-ing a trial justice, commands the State militin, ordered the company to disarm, and on their refusing to comply with his orders he called upon citizens for aid to enforce his orders, and they responded. Prince Rivers is in command of the citizens."

Thus it is shown that the Herald has very little regard for the truth when it wishes to create a "Southern outrage" story. Those negroes blocked the public highway, in violation of law, to compe persons to await their leisure. An offi cer of the law was requested to clear th way, and in the discharge of his duty the captain of the company becomes s ent that his arrest becomes necess ry. Where is there any "silly thing" in the conduct of the whites so far? This New York editor would doubtless ve had Mr. Butler to remain in th street, exposed to a July sun, amid the arning sand-hills of South Carolina until those Fourth of July soldiers say proper to let him pass. If this infer-ence is correct, the Herald editor is as mean as the negroes. But the white en only applied to an acknowledged er of the law to assist them in the right to travel peaceably along a public highway. The disturbers of the, peace treated with contempt the authority of law, and then Prince Rivers, a colored en and a Republican, hy virtue of his sition as Major General, commanding State militia, ordered the company to disarm ; and upon their refusal to do so, he called upon the citizens to aid him in the performance of his duty. And this is what the *Herald* condemns as "thoroughly reprehensible." We are glad that the people of South Carolina take a different view of such matters, and prefer law and order, peace and civil liberty, to mob rule. We learn that the late Republicar State Convention nominated Judge Settle as a candidate for Governer, and Blow-Your-Horn Billy Smith for Lieu tenant Governor. Smith's only competi tor was a negro, who was placed in ination by some white Republican. Is this not a party that every honest man, black or white, should be ashamed of? If it redeems no promise, serves it is.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Southern Planter and Farme for July has been received. Its table of contents, as usual, is made up of the most instructive and useful articles.-We regard it as one of the very best agricultural periodicals on the continent and cannot too highly recommend it to the farmers of the South

The American Farmer for July is re ceived, is found to contain its usual exellent array of contents. The commu nications are numerous and practical and the selected matter is chosen with special reference to the season and the atitude of its readers. None of our farmers but would receive full value for the investment of the subscription price which is \$1.50 a year, or only \$1 each to clubs of five or more. Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, are the publishers.

The August number of Peterson Magazine is promptly on our table, and is a number fully up to the established reputation of its publisher. "Pick-a Pack" is the title of its beautiful stee engraving. Its extension colored fash -plate contains five handsome figures and it also gives a patern of Danis braid work, in colors, beside other fash ion cuts almost numberless. C. J. Pe terson publisher, 306 Chestnut street. Philadelphia, \$2 a year.

Tilden.

The St. Louis Convention made n aistake. The result of its deliberation as stirred up the country as it has no been stirred up before in the history of most living men. Tilden's nomination is a response to the almost universal demand among Democrats and friends o reform, and will be taken up, ratified and curried forward to a successful issu at the polls in November. From every nook and corner of the United States w hear the grand reverberation of the en thusiasm that first seized the public mind. There is no doubt that the De modracy are in earnest this year. They mean to go into the present campaign and fight it through aggressively. It was this determination that assured the nomination of Tilden from the first, and with him as a standard bearer and the battle-cry of "Reform" emblazoned on our banner, we will go forward to victory as sure as the Presidential election trans pires. We have no sectional candidate no representative at the head of our ticket, that good men everywhere cannot cordially endorse and support. We have as the chief exponent of Democrat ic principles the foremost champion o reform before the American people to. day. He is the one single man in the country to whom men of all political affiliations have turned for year as posseesed of the pluck and capacity to re form notorious abuses in public affairs Tilden is no experiment. He has been tried in the great empire State, and was equal to the emergency of that long suffering, sorely tried and soverely plusdered community. What he accomplished for New York he can for the people of the United States. Good men have prayed that some man might arise equal to the demands of the hour, the essities of the occasion, and the National Convention wisely fixed upon Governor Tilden, as exemplifying in his private and official career 'he character and qualifications so urgently required at the head of our governmental system That the action of the convention will be rat fied at the polls we have not the "Principles Not Men."

Said a soft shell Democratic farmer to us, a few-days ago, "I shall vote for the man this time." If he does, he will certainly vote, as we would have him, for Tilden. But what an avowal of lack of principle. God belp our country, if this declaration represents the feeling of any large number of suffragists. What ! ignore the great issues that underlie all party organization since the earliest period of American history, and vote for the mere animal ? That is exactly one chief cause of our present misfortunes The thoughtless masses, carried away by blind personal preferences and prejudices, have cast their suffrages for the clay caskets, unmindful what the character of the jewel within-whether pure gold or vilest pinchback ; and in doing o, have mocked at the warnings of statesmen and the teachings of all histo

ry. The very present beclouds them -They continually attempt short cuts to prosperity, without considering the prin-ciples which operate to defeat all their

Let us ask the farmer of the south and west why he toils for others and is unable, even with the high prices which have prevailed for years, to lay by any part of the fruits of his labor? He replies, "The monopolies and taxes eat me up." Ah, well, what sort of principles, what kind of legislation and what class of men are responsible for this state of things? Did they exist under Democratic administrations and congresses And if not-and they certainly did not -let us ask, why? The truth is apparent: Democracy or Jeffersonianism, in all its ramifications of principle, is the antithesis of that bayonet-established system of federalistic doctrines, whose aims are a strong central government, the wiping out of State lines and local interests, and the building up of just such monstrous monopolies and scheme of ruthless taxation, as exist to crush and curse our land to-day. Federalism courts the power of paper banks and combined capital; Democracy seeks the equal and exact distribution of rights, privileges and blessings. Federalism idolizes the man ; Democracy battles for principle. Federalism is proud and os tentatious; Democracy opposes the profigate imitation of European monarchies and demands a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors none. Federalism seeks to reward its supporters with the money of the people, and to levy tribute upon all sections for the aggrandizement of its nurture-ground, the east; Democracy claims that the west and south are en titled to the same consideration as any other section or section, and have right to demand an equal share in all the benefits of legislation

Federalism spurns the constitution, when it trenches on its wasteful schemes for the enrichment of the few at the cost of the many ; Democracy insists upon a strict construction of the grand funda-mental law of the republic, and a concession to the people of all powers and rights not absolutely delegated to con-gress. Federalism despises plobeianism and fear to trust the masses, and the past fifteen nightmare years of its experimental ruleship have well nigh made monarchy of our republic, and have effected greater public demoralization and disregard of law than ever before took place on God's earth in the same and the governmental principles of his whereabouts or of the origin of the length of time ; under Democratie rule least doubt. If we do our duty by him ever so prosperous, happy and free. Federalism plays flunkey and boot lick to the crowned heads of the old world, and fears foreign displeasure; it has humiliatingly cowered before England and Spain, and even before the tattered gressers of Mexico, the pig-tails of China and the mulattees of San Domingo; it has permitted American citizens to be captured on the high seas and butchered by wholesale, and the redbarred flag of the republic to be insulted and spit upon till American rights have become a laughing stock to all creation Was it so under Democratic administrahe republic to be insulted tion and rule? What nation dared

erty and national honor is to be ren from the ruin wrought by federalism and Radical folly combined. Hayes means federalism in all its worst forms the federalism of Grant, Beltnap, Mor-ton, Butler, Blaine and Cameron. Tilden means Democracy-the Democracy Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan. Hayes means continued usurpation, ring-rule, profiligibly and corruption. Tilden means reform, purification, reconciliation and the restoration of the old constitution and laws. One or the other must triumph this fall, and the life and death of the republic are involved in the contest. One is the incar_ation of Grantiam-the man. The other is the embodiment of all the grand principles which make this centennial year memorable and holy. Choose ye, this day, between them.-Raleigh Sentinel.

A Triple Homicide

CLEVE'S VALLEY, PA., July 8 .-Scattered along a spur of the Blue Ridge, east from this place, known as the Ske nahwah Hills, are several huts occupied by a tribe of "Bush-Rangers" numbering about 100. They belong to the lowest order of human beings, and live more like wild beasts than men

Early on the morning of the fifth of July a half-naked boy from the hill ran into this village with the report that there was a big fight on the bill, and that Jamsey Carker had killed Beans Carker and stabbed Sal. Carker, and had himself been stabbed by some one in the fight. "Jamsey" Carker was the acknowled champion of the tribe, and "Beans" Carker was his reputed brother. as "Sal" was his sister. They were all three almost giants in size and strength. On the night of the 3rd the woman had been in the village and procured two gallons of whisky.

A number of men, with an officer, started for the hill, and found the cabin of old Mullin surrounded and filled with a promiscuous crowd, every member of which was yelling, swearing, screaming, or crying, and all were gosticulating wild-ly. Sal. Carker was found lying on the ground in the cabin, with a fearful gash in her left breast, from which the blood was still flowing. Dr Ware at one pronounced her wound fatal.

The woman was conscious, and, although weak, asked the Doctor savagely: "Have they killed Jamsey Carker yet, d-n his soul ?"

Some drunken friend of Jamsey's replied :

"No, they ain't, by G-d; and they won't while I'm here."

The woman attempted to spring from her position on the ground. The blood gushed from her side as she rose partly up, and she fell back, gasped two three times, and expired.

On a pile of bushes near the Carker cabin lay Beans Carker, the murdered mun. He was cut from his hip to his lower rib, on the left side, and had a stab in his right breast. It was evident from the ontare of his wounds that they had been almost instantly fatal.

It was apparent that the sentiment of the rangers was largely in favor of Jamsey, the murderer, and wild inquiries were made for the man that had stabbed him. One drunken savage swung a knife about his head and shouted. "I'll put this in the heart of the man that hurt Jamsey Carker."

Jamsey Carker could not be found

culminate in a triumph over which Demonsta Reformers and good citizen generally will have occasion to rejoice loud and long.-Statesville Landmark

Grant's Absence.

If General Grant has no respect for himself he ought at least, while occu pying his present position, to show som respect for the country which once plac ed him at the head of all its armics, and as twice elected him President. he voluntarily and persistently absents himself from a national celebration where his presence was greatly desired and which can only occur once in a

undred years. Of all the Revolutionary fathers, o Of all the Revolutionary fathers, of all the men who have been President of the United States, there was not one who would not have got out of his grave and trudged on foot to Philadelphia, had he been permitted, to be present at the great Centennial Fourth of Jaly Celebration. Yet here is Gen. Grant, Provident of the United States, living and well, only a few hours distant, with a luxurious palace car placed at his dis-posal, refusing to come on. It is evident that General Grant feels that a country so inappreciative as not

It is evident that General Grant feels that a country so inappreciative as not to elect him to a third term, may go to the dogs, so far as he is concerned.— Even Dom Pedro, a foreign Emperor, and Prince Oscar, son of the King of Sweden, manifested more interest in our Centennial than the Chief Magistrate of our own nation.—N. Y. Sun.

mere man. Let us return to Democratie government under the sacred, deathless principles of Jefferson and the cen-tennial fathers, by sustaining "measures, not men." And we must do it this year, if even a remnant of personal lib.

The Turkish War.

The Servisos have sustained anoth check from the Turks, this time on southwest, toward Montanegro ; the oth-er, which was more of a defeat, taking place on the northwest or Bulgarian side. On the latter side the campaign is more defensive in character than in Bosnia, where the Servians must advance or fail. Mahemet Ali, with twelve thousand Turks, has stopped the advance of the Servian general, Zachs, with a force of fifteen thousand, and driven him to his intrenchments. It was plainly the idea of the Servians to seize the tion and rule? What nation dared wrong an American citizen or insult the flag of his country, when a Democrats President of the Union, and Democrats led her armies and navies? Even those who claimed citizenship by virtue of their deelared intention to become citi-zens, as in the case of Cozsta, felt the protecting power of the starry banner in by our thunder-mouthed bull-dogs of the sea. Away with the folly of voting for the mere man. Let us return to Democrathave attempted to throttle. From B lins, near the correspondent fifty miles in a tenegrin frontier is about fifty miles in a direct lins, and on that line we may ex-