

The New North State.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871.

TOO THIN.

Our virtuous and patriotic fellow-citizens of the Democratic persuasion now occupying seats in the legislature, are greatly exercised lest the rights of the people of North Carolina shall be infringed by federal authority. Thus upon the occasion of the escape of a villain from South Carolina into this State, and his arrest by the lawful officers of the United States, having nothing better to do, they pass a resolution calling upon GOVERNOR CALDWELL for information. His Excellency replies to the resolution, in a special message, as follows:

In reply to this resolution I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have received a communication from persons purporting to be citizens of Cleveland county, informing me that Federal troops had entered the county of Cleveland from South Carolina, arrested one Allen Bettis, and took him beyond the limits of this State, into said State of South Carolina, and the said communication called upon me as Governor to take steps to have the said Bettis returned to his home in Cleveland county. I have also been informed from other sources that said Allen Bettis is charged with being either a principal or accessory to the murder of one Thomas Rountree, in the State of South Carolina, by a band of disguised men, and that he was arrested as above described by orders from an officer in command of the Federal troops stationed in said State; and that he is held before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

In further answer to the resolution of the Senate, I have to inform your honorable body, that I forwarded the communication referred to above, to the President of the United States, and invited his attention to the complaint therein contained.

As it does not appear to me that the Governor or the civil authorities of South Carolina have anything to do with the arrest of said Bettis, either directly or indirectly, but that it was done by the Federal Troops, I deemed it entirely useless to open any correspondence with the Executive on the subject, as I feel confident that said official would not be inclined or disposed to take upon his State our cause of quarrel, if we have any, with the Government of the United States.

Whereupon SENATOR ROBBINS of Rowan orates; speaks of tyranny; says the liberty of the citizen is in danger; rushes, makes a remark about Pagan Rome; and bursting with terrible eloquence tells the Senate to "remember how a Roman official trembled in his boots when Paul proclaimed himself a Roman citizen."

And thus these patriotic Statesmen discoursed. MR. EDWARDS was "mortified" and "humiliated that we have a Governor who could send such a message in response to such a resolution!" Proceeding, he exhibits his wrath in this felicitous manner:

"The insolence of this fellow (the Governor) is amazing! The English language is powerless to express my reproach; the mind is unable to invent words of detestation that I have for this fellow in the Executive office."

Poor man, how wretched he feels?

Then comes SENATOR JONES. He says:

"My nerves thrilled as I listened to the eloquence of the Senator from Rowan."

We presume MR. JONES referred to those eloquent words of the Senator, concerning the Roman official who "trembled in his boots." [Query:—Did the Romans wear boots?]

The distinguished statesmen and law-givers above named are paid five dollars a day and mileage for this kind of fustian; and the people foot the bill, while their representatives waste the precious hours they should be devoting to legislation. No wonder the Governor says in his annual message that the Constitution is not to blame for the length of the session of the legislature; and that the extraordinary time consumed is due to unfaithful public servants.

We had supposed it to be unnecessary, for the President of the United States, and those acting by his authority, to ask the consent of a State legislature before carrying into effect the statutes of the country; but it seems we were in error, and that the laws cannot be executed unless, with the approval of the Solons who are assembled in our State Capitol.

ORGANIZE

We learn from the *Pioneer* that the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District have decided to meet at Asheville on the 8th of January, 1872, to effect a preliminary organization for the next campaign. As we have already said, it is not too soon to begin the work. We especially recommend these District organizations. There should also be county and township associations to aid in the promulgation of Republican doctrines.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE

The following exhibit was picked up in the room where the Democratic members of the Legislature had been holding a caucus. It is evidently an estimate made for re-districting the State under the census of 1870.

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY DISTRICTS.

First District.—Ashe, Buncombe, Cherokee, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Swain, Madison, McDowell, Macon, Mitchell, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, containing a population of 121,991.

Shipp's majority in the above counties, 2665.

Second District.—Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, RUTHERFORD, Polk.—Population, 119,077.

Shipp's majority, 1480.

Third District.—Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, Rockingham. Population, 122,873.

Shipp's majority, 1129.

Fifth District.—Wake, Franklin, Granville, Nash, Johnson, Chatham, Person.—Population, 125,267. Shipp's majority, 11,443.

Sixth District.—Warren, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington.—Population, 137,337. Phillips' maj. 4100.

Seventh District.—Carteret, Craven, Edgecombe, Jones, Greene, Lenoir, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson, Beaufort, DAVE. Population, 133,219.

Phillips' maj. 3723.

Eighth District.—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow. Population, 146,457. Shipp's majority, 650.

It will be seen from the foregoing what the purposes of the Democrats are. They have arranged the counties so that the Republicans cannot reasonably elect more than two members of Congress out of eight, notwithstanding the undoubted Republican majority in the State. In our opinion several of the Districts, notwithstanding these skillful manipulations will give Republican majorities.

We shall for the present pay little attention to the various schemes presented to the legislature for the amendment of the constitution. When the proper time comes, we propose to take up and discuss these matters, in a practical manner. We do not consider that the minds of our leading men have yet been sufficiently made up to know what they do desire; nor have the people fully considered the questions involved in the various propositions for amendment. We believe the constitution to be more satisfactory as it is, than it would be if curtailed here and added to there and generally marred and jumbled up. We think some of the amendments proposed by the Democratic address ought to be adopted, but the sweeping changes proposed in that document we cannot approve. The constitutional-amendment-mania has not yet seriously attacked us, for we think that when the organic law is changed at all, the change should be made when the people are cool, and after careful and patient consideration.

INCONSISTENT.

The majority of the present leaders of the Democratic party seem to think that the Government has power to protect the American citizen in every country but his own. When any American citizen is insulted or molested in any foreign country these politicians are loud in demands for vigorous action on the part of the Government; but when it exercises its authority and power to protect the weak and defenseless at home they begin to protest about the "unconstitutionality" of its doing so. Now we hold that this Government has the power to protect an American citizen wherever our flag floats, at home or abroad. Protection to life, liberty and property is the highest exercise of sovereignty, and the Government that has not that power is not worthy of being called a Government.—*E. City North Carolinian.*

True as gospel, every word of it. In the debate upon the Governor's special message, referred to in another column, the "eloquent Senator from Rowan" said: "If a citizen of Great Britain had been arrested in this unlawful manner, the Queen, her ministers and the people would have been aroused, and war would be declared, if necessary, to protect the liberty of the citizen."

And pray who would "declare war" in this instance; the State of North Carolina? The eloquent Senator seems to forget that the government of the United States is the paramount authority in this country, and that the States are not sovereignties in the sense that would give them the right to "declare war," or do any other thing to thwart the execution of the laws of the whole Union. The Senator no doubt would require the federal government to uphold its dignity if insisted by a foreign power; but at the same time holds that our own States can resist with impunity the way of the authority that the Constitution places over us all.

SUSTAIN YOUR PAPER.

In addition to the reasons urged in our first number why Republicans should sustain their party organ, we mention the following: Republican journals in this State, and in the South generally, are fewer in number than the newspapers of the Democratic party. Before the war there was no Republican party in existence in the South, and since the surrender, of course newspapers advocating Republican doctrines necessarily had to be newly created. Those papers already in operation had the benefit of patronage and prestige and being advocates of a policy hostile to Republican views, have circulated almost exclusively among the people. No sane man can doubt the powerful influence exerted by them; and we venture the opinion that had the principles of Republicanism been equally well circulated, our party organization would to day be much more complete and effective.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it is not too late to remedy the difficulty; at least in a partial sense. We cannot expect for many years to equal the party hostile to the government, in the number or circulation of our journals; but we can make a beginning, and by rallying around the newspaper, we have made up in a great degree this disparity. In the North, Republican journals are greatly in excess of those of the Democratic faith—and the North is overwhelmingly Republican.

We insist there is no reason why Republicans should not sustain a first class newspaper in Greensboro. If it cannot be done in this place, it would seem that it cannot in any other portion of the State. Yet we see prosperous papers published everywhere but here.—We are aware that there has been unfortunate management on the part of our predecessors, but that is no reason why the people should not take hold of and sustain a newspaper enterprise. Let our friends assist us; and if subscriptions pour in, we shall make our contemplated improvements with a lighter heart. We know a newspaper can be well supported in this section of the State, and we believe the time has now come when it will be. We intend to do our part, which is the more difficult one, and we trust the people will do theirs.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.—The decrease of the public debt of the United States during the month of November, was \$3,472,080.18. This makes a total decrease since March 1, 1869 of \$277,211,892.16.

OUR SUCCESS.

We feel gratified in announcing that, although but two numbers of our journal have been issued, we have flattering assurances of hearty support from the people. We not only receive many subscriptions, but we are obtaining so much job work, that with the advertisements handed us, we will be compelled at once to increase our working force. This compulsion, however, is extremely pleasant to us.

We receive letters from friends in far off counties, speaking words of good cheer. The following is from a distinguished gentleman of the county of Forsythe:

"You have my best wishes in the success of your enterprise and you shall have what little influence I may have in its support. * * * In conducting a good paper, have the articles short and pithy and use the scissors freely; such papers are always successful."

Our correspondent gives sensible advice, which we shall follow. His ideas are as good as if he himself was born for an editor. Generally we shall endeavor to have our articles "short and pithy." Of course there are some subjects that cannot be briefly treated; but articles upon such matters should be, and with us, shall be the exception and not the rule.

The Banner Tobacco State.—It is surprising the amount of manufactured and smoking tobacco put up in this district during the month of September for this present year.—For instance: The tobacco manufactured during that month and taxable at thirty two and sixteen cents per pound was, in total, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds. Of this total we notice among the most considerable manufacturers that W. T. Blackwell of Durham put up during last September thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty pounds of smoking tobacco, at sixteen cents per pound tax. J. L. Jones of Oxford eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety pounds of manufactured tobacco, at thirty-two cents per pound tax. And James Y. Whitted of Hillsboro twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pounds, at thirty-two cents per pound tax.—*Ral. Carolinian.*

They Wouldn't Bite.—The Democratic Executive Committee issued a circular some time ago, and said something about three dollars a day and ten cents a mile, for the legislator's per diem, as one of the hickory, solid planks, in their platform, to win on. The Legislature has repudiated that plank, by voting themselves five dollars a day.

A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: "Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The Republican party was never in better trim than at present. Both it and the administration of President Grant are impregnable fortified in the affections of the people. And the reasons of this are so plain and obvious that every one with an eye in his head can see them.

The Republican party has been triumphant everywhere, because it has given the country a strong and honest government.—It has been prudent, economical and patriotic. It has protected its citizens everywhere, and made the republic honored and respected abroad. It has given no heed to the demagogues who would lead it into wars and dissensions, but has pursued a steadfast policy of peace and good will toward all men.

Democracy, on the other hand, stands self convicted of astounding crimes against society and good government. In its own stronghold it has allied itself with thieves and criminals who ought to be hunted as so many wolves. There are, of course, honest men in the Democratic party, but they are powerless now, and they would be powerless to protect the country if their party were in power. Tweed can poll more votes in his own Senatorial district than Horatio Seymour or Charles O'Connor. His ruffians and bullies have again sent him to the State Legislature. It is unfortunate for the Democratic party that the Tweeds and not the Tidells control and direct its councils.

The present duty of Republicans is clear as the sunlight. The smoke has lifted from the recent political battlefields, and we see less than half a dozen Democratic States in the entire Union. We must hold what we have won. Whatever trifling dissensions exist in the party should be healed at once. We cannot afford to make experiments. We are not so strong or so powerful that we may not be defeated in 1872. The great Presidential contest will be soon upon us. We must have no divided councils. We have won with Grant as our standard-bearer in the recent battles. With him only can we win in 1872.—*Nat. Republican.*

Mr. Catacazy, the Russian minister to this country, has been removed, and Gen. Gorloff, who has heretofore acted in the capacity of military attaché of the legation, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Catacazy will wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour of this country, and then will return to Russia.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—ITS POWERS.

The suppression of the rebellion settled the practice, whatever may be said of the theory of the Government of the United States. The doctrines of Jefferson, Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis have ceased to possess validity or vitality, and the doctrines of Washington, Hamilton and Lincoln will henceforth be the rule. It does not follow that the States are deprived of their rights under the Constitution because the National Government is paramount to the States. If the Government is paramount to the State can, in any event, rebel or secede, it follows that the Government is paramount in all things indispensable to its own preservation. The right to secede never existed. It was purely imaginary. No right has, therefore, been destroyed. The Government is now what its framers originally intended it to be.—It is not a consolidation. It is not a league. It is a Government, over the States and over the people, derived from the whole people of the United States, and destined to endure forever.—Any assumed right of a State which conflicts with this view is not to be regarded. But the States are to be protected in all their rights of local and municipal government, and their sovereignty is represented as heretofore in the Senate. They are not to be the judges in the last resort as to their rights, but this is for the whole people, speaking and acting through one common National Government.

There is no prospect of an empire. No one is for it a we know of. Many of the leading Confederates were for an empire under Jefferson Davis, but there are no advocates of "the purple" within the range of our acquaintance. We are for a government strong enough to hold the States together as with bands of iron, and strong enough to protect all in their rights of person and property. Washington, and Jackson, and Clay, and Webster were for just such a government. We have got it at last, and we want it preserved as "the palladium of our political safety and prosperity." The States would be nothing without the Union.—We are now a nation of people, one and indivisible. There is as much truth as beauty in the expression that the States are "distinct as the billows, but one as the sea."—*Wash. Chronicle.*

A Singular Occurrence.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* of Sunday gives the following particulars concerning a singular railway occurrence on the Georgia Railroad last Friday night:

Soon after the down night train had passed a point about fifty miles from this city—and while proceeding at the usual rate of speed—a defective rail threw the engine from the track. No portion of the machinery broke nor did the engine fall over. It ran along on the cross-ties for about a hundred yards or more, when, in some unexplained way, the wheels jumped on the track again, and the train went along as if nothing had happened. Neither engineer nor firemen quit their posts, and the engine does not seem to have been injured at all by its singular feat. A passenger in the conductor's cab did not fare so well. The shock was so violent when the engine leaped from the track that something struck his leg and broke it just below the knee. Aside from this, no one was injured, the passengers hardly knowing that they had a miraculous escape from perhaps a terrible disaster.

Gov. Scott, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, in reference to the ku klux in that State says:

"Many persons of the suspected class have fled from the upper counties, while at the same time protesting their innocence of crime. Flight from arrest by officers of the law is not generally regarded as furnishing a very strong legal presumption of innocence."

I am officially informed that thus far about six hundred arrests have been made in this State, under the Act of Congress. The persons arrested, and now, for the most part, held for trial, represent almost every class in society; from the humble laborer and small farmer, to the wealthy planter, practicing physician, lawyer, and minister of the Gospel.

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State of North Carolina—Guilford County.
SUPERIOR COURT.

Thos. M. Owens vs. Samuel E. Nields.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Samuel E. Nields, is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication of summons be made in the *New North State* once a week six weeks successively.

It is further ordered that notice be given that an attachment has been issued in this action against the property of said defendant in Guilford County in this State.

Given under my hand at office in Greensboro this 29th day of November, 1871.

ABRAM CLAPP, C. S. C.

Guilford county—In the Superior Court.
Thos. M. Owens, Plaintiff,
vs.
Samuel E. Nields, Defendant.

Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Guilford County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Samuel E. Nields, the defendant above named if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the County of Guilford at our House in Greensboro on the first Monday of March next and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of four hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents with interest at that amount from the 4th day of July. Her in fail not, and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court this 31st day of October, 1871.

ABRAM CLAPP, Clerk,
Superior Court Guilford County.

Feb. 30 6w

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