

FOR SUPR. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Col. Stephen D. Pool, OF CRAVEN.

FOR CONGRESS

Capt. Joseph J. Davis, OF FRANKLIN.

FOR JUDGE

Hon. JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.

FOR SOLICITOR

FRED. N. STRUDWICK, OF ORANGE.

For the Senate.

Capt. GEO. WILLIAMSON, of Caswell, CALVIN E. PARISH, of Orange.

For House of Representatives.

Maj. J. W. LATTI, MATTHEW ATWATER.

For Sheriff.

THOMAS H. HUGHES,

For Clerk Superior Court.

GEORGE LAWS,

For Register.

JOHN LAWS,

For Treasurer.

DAVID C. PARKS,

For Coroner.

Dr. THOMAS J. WILSON.

For Surveyor.

M. A. BEATHERS,

For Commissioners.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, JOHN F. LYON, CALES GREEN, NELSON P. HALL, Jones Watson.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

On Tuesday last, for the first time the two candidates for the Congressional representation of this District met in debate. Owing to the fact that it was altogether an informal arrangement, of which no public notice had been given, but mainly because it was in the very midst of the wheat and oat harvest, an operation which can never be deferred when the time comes, the assemblage was small, but it was a fair representation of all parts of the county, and of men able to diffuse the impressions made by the speakers.

We will here state for the information of the 'Republican,' who claims that Capt. Davis 'backed down,' because he would not divide time with Mr. Headen, that there was a most fair and equitable division of time, each speaker agreeing to occupy one hour in the first speeches, and half an hour in any subsequent remarks.

Capt. Davis opened the discussion at 12 o'clock, by an apology for his appearance at this time when it was not a regular appointment. He expressed his diffidence in appearing before an Orange county audience, a people who had been familiar with the great men who adorned his history, and his diffidence was increased by a knowledge that he was addressing those whose preferences were for another. But he was nominated in full convention of the district, and that nomination was in compliance to the county of Franklin which had never been honored in this mode before.

Capt. Davis then proceeded to define his own position. He was in a measure unknown to the people of the District, and it was their right they should know what he was. He had not been much in public life, though always taking an interest in public affairs. He had been opposed to the war, and was in favor of exhausting all possible means to maintain peace. But Lincoln's proclamation compelled him to set. A neutral position was not that of a patriot, and it would have been unnatural if he had not gone with his people. He had therefore taken sides with the south, and the early in '62 had raised a company with which he had gone as captain, and with which he served until taken prisoner, captured in the front rank, always refusing promotion, though offered the post of Quarter Master, and that of Major.

Mr. Davis charged Mr. Headen with voting for the ordinance of secession. He had heard that Mr. H. in his speech at Raleigh had laid great stress on his Union record. Mr. H. said he would explain at the proper time. Capt. Davis then went on to review the present condition of the country. Down to the day of Lincoln's proclamation, it was prosperous and constantly improving. A sectional platform had ruined everything, and the trouble began with the triumph of the Republican party. That party has had unrestrained control since the war. Five years of Grant's administration showed an expenditure exceeding by one hundred millions of dollars, the whole expenses from the foundation of the government to Lincoln's inauguration, including all the wars, British, Mexican and Indian. During those five years sixteen hundred millions of dollars had been spent, exclusive of what went toward the extinguishment of the public debt. This was the party we were asked to retain in power? What blessings it has brought upon the country! What paradise it has made of South Carolina, of Louisiana, of Arkansas, of Texas!

Capt. Davis drew a strong picture of the extravagance and corruption of the government; he called attention to the disgraceful Sanborn contracts by which Sanborn was allowed to collect millions in the shape of taxes by arrangement with high officials; to collect money it was the duty and in the power of government officials to collect, re-

ceive half of the sum collected, and go off clear with his spoil. Inquiry had showed that the Secretary of the Treasury, by ignorance or worse, had permitted this wrong, and had been compelled to resign under the pressure of public opinion, and that Grant had rewarded him by making him Judge of the court of claims, and a radical Senate had confirmed the appointment. This was a specimen of the purity of the administration—the people plundered and the robbers rewarded.

Capt. D. reviewed the currency troubles, showed how little we had a right to look to Grant for relief; he was in the interests of the bond-holders, who had bought the bonds when they were selling at 40 cents in the dollar, and now demanded pay in gold at par. The currency bill was a measure for the relief of the South and West, but the pressure of the bond-holders was brought to bear on the President and he vetoed it.

It was fair to infer from facts, that the President was accessible to such influences. It was well known he had received large presents. Wilson had said that when Grant went into the army he was too poor to buy a sword, now he was worth his hundreds of thousands! Where did it come from?

Mr. Davis trusted his competitor was opposed to this bill of abominations and iniquity. But he belongs to the party that fathers it. Two thirds of the Senate voted for it. Only one Senator, Carpenter opposed it. W. A. Smith was opposed to it, but Hyman was running on that platform. The speaker said he was not against the negro, but was in favor of securing him all the rights he had under existing laws. No more, and no less. The white man was to blame for the bill. It was the white man pushing on the colored man to get into office through him. No white man in the South would be in the radical ranks if there were no offices to fill.

And the whites and blacks of the South had become better harmonized. The latter had begun to understand how they had been abused for the advantage of white adventurers from the North. They had begun to see they had been turned against their old masters without cause. They began to turn, and the party was about to lose 800,000 colored votes. The civil rights bill was devised to keep this vote and to gratify the revenge of northern men. It sowed discord where contentment began to reign. There was no need of the bill. There was no right denied or disturbed. It was an unnatural effort to unite things disjointed. The colored man goes to his churches, and schools. We go to ours. We move in different spheres.

The bill was defeated, but it will be called up next session, and there is nothing to prevent its passage. Butwell says prejudices must be broken down by the force of law. God has fixed one plain, the radicals would amend it.

A man may say he is a good republican, but is opposed to civil rights. That is the chief issue now. Say to him, 'if you vote the republican ticket, you are in favor of the bill.' The negroes where they are in the majority, favor the bill. They have drawn the line, not the whites.

After an animated appeal to pride of race to come out and act, the speaker said that the fault of our present suffering rested with us. We did not take enough interest in our affairs. After the manner of the trees, in the parable of Jothan, the son of Gideon, when they met to choose a king, we have all declined the burden of public service, and the bramble has taken its place to rule over us.

His hour having closed, Mr. Davis gave way to MR. HEADEN, who announced himself as a candidate for Congress, and expressed his pleasure at meeting the people of Orange. In regard to his political antecedents, it might be his duty to explain, and he had nothing to conceal. He was a Whig before the war and to its beginning. It was his fortune to be elected to the secession convention. He went there as a Union man, to keep the State in the Union. My opponent says, I aided in carrying the State out. It was already out—out by the action of the party to which the gentleman belongs. The forts had been seized. Gov. Ellis, a noted secessionist, was at the head of the government. What could I do but vote for the ordinance, for there was personal danger in refusing to sign. Even W. A. Graham did not dare oppose it. He in conjunction with Geo. E. Badger, introduced an ordinance declaring the State to be a state of revolution, to avoid recognition of the doctrine of secession. Barton Craig introduced a copy of the South Carolina Ordinance. Judge Ruffin, the man of the Convention, co-operating with the party, did not recognize the doctrine, and introduced an amendment, that the people went out because they wished to do so. This was voted down, all signed the Ordinance. The bond (union) didn't give up then. They voted for the adoption of the provisional government of the Confederate States. His opponent insisted he did not get into the war; he had nothing to conceal. When the war came he was with his people, but was not in the army, but he got a place as quartermaster in the home guard to keep out of danger.

After the count was lost, Mr. Headen said he was in favor of submission in good faith. How was it with his opponent and party? They fought re-construction at every step; they were still the division party.

[We must pass over what the speaker said in regard to opposition to reconstruction, to his knife matters, and all the stale and worn out weapons of radical oratory.] In regard to charges of corruption the speaker said, that there were bad men in all parties &c. &c. As regards the amount of debt, he denied that to be the result of radical rule. It was the direct fruit of democratic policy. That produced the war, and that led to debt. [A great deal of

this stuff was put forth as argument, but his defense of the government and of the party was so weak, that the speaker was heard with merely civil polite ex. He admitted that the South had been badly treated. Hundreds of thousands had come down from the North. Such things he would not justify or defend to secure his seat. But the party who brought on the war was responsible.

CIVIL RIGHTS. The speaker regarded this as a bug bear and was surprised at the commotion it created. For his part he was opposed to it. It was detrimental to both whites and blacks. Sumner had said the bill gave no new rights. This law only enforced them. But Sumner's bill was prejudicial to the colored man. If let alone the race would get along. The colored people don't enforce the idea themselves. Colored barbers would not shave colored men.

"WE COLORED PEOPLE" do not want any such bill. Why was the bill introduced? It was a measure of retaliation for the resistance made to the reconstruction and other measures. It had its origin in the fanaticism of the north, which had its counterpart on the secession spirit of the South.

The Democrats talk of receiving Greeley as a peace offering. Greeley had indoctrinated the northern mind with these notions. So had Sumner, and the Democrats had once thought him a very proper man. The bill has not passed, and he did not believe it would pass. It would have been if Greeley had been President. But Grant would veto it. He was opposed to it. But it was a raw head and bloody bones. If it did pass, the country would not be affected by it.

The speaker had something to say about election laws adopted by the last Legislature &c. &c., and closed by an appeal to bury all party animosity and pledged himself if elected to go as an independent and honest servant.

Mr. Davis replied in a speech of about half an hour, in which he handled Mr. Headen in a way that delighted his hearers. In commenting upon the subject of secession, which had been the burden of Mr. Headen's speech in Raleigh, the gentleman had tried to shield himself behind Mr. Graham. He should not have such refuge. Mr. Badger had introduced his resolutions first. Orange were introduced afterwards. Mr. Headen had voted for Mr. Badger's resolutions, which after declaring the State free sovereign and independent, owing no subordination or obedience to the United States, &c., pledged themselves to the utmost of our power and to the last extremity to maintain, defend and uphold the same.

Mr. Headen had showed his sincerity by seeking refuge in the Home guards, where there was little service and no danger, while he (Mr. D.) had left wife and children and all to do what his State called upon him to do. In reply to Mr. Headen's views of civil rights, Mr. D. made a strong appeal to the white man to remember his pride of race. The Republican party could have no existence except by appeal to the basest passion of the white man. A good republican says it is time those things should cease. Those who don't look for office should look to it. The greed of office is all that keeps strife alive. The party responsible for the war is the party that claimed a higher law than the Constitution. They put their doctrines in practice long before Lincoln's election, and the war actually commenced in Kansas with John Brown's gang. The south is free from the guilt of beginning the strife.

Mr. Headen in rejoinder, said he did not know where he had been since the war. politically. Had not dined with either party till last Presidential election. Had voted with both sides till the convention bill of 1871 against which he took ground, as revolutionary. Since then he had sided with the republican party. But he did not agree with it in everything; he was more opposed to the civil rights bill than Davis himself; because its passage would have been gratifying to his party. The colored people don't desire the bill. It would be a greater calamity to them than any one else.

The Republican party is not responsible for the government. There was an extreme party north, as well as south. Greeley and Sumner are more responsible than all others. They co-operated with the secessionists of the South to break up the Union. The speaker admitted the bad state of affairs in South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas and elsewhere; as the result of radical rule. But it was because men at the south could not take the oath of office, and had been got into power. He could not approve &c. He admitted the Legislature of 1868 had acted badly. It was republican, but they were urged on by leading democrats, who shared the fruits of the plunder of the State. With a lame effort to establish this position, and with a renewed assault on the election law, Mr. Headen closed, with the certainty of having made no converts, and with the almost equal assurance of having alienated some friends.

We list in our column for general news this week. Attention is called to Col. Ruffin's card, received too late for notice. Tax payers will take notice of the call of the Mayor in this issue. No special change to note in Tobacco Markets. Judge Clarke is an independent candidate against Seymour, nominated by convention.

The Grand Jury of Wake county has found a true bill against the negro Blake for the outrage on Miss Haley and the trial will begin immediately.

A CARD. To the Electors of the Seventh Judicial District of North Carolina: RESPECTFULLY announces that I am a candidate for the office of Judge at this ensuing election. I have been determined to take this step, by the advice of many persons, friends and the political parties in the District, who profess themselves desirous of having the law administered without retrogression to Party. Being incapable of soliciting votes for such an office, upon the score of party prejudices, I should make no allusion at all to that subject if it had not been charged in some of the Public Prints in advance of my publicly expressed purpose of mine to become a candidate, that I had changed my party affiliations; in the hope of reward from those to whom as is well known, I have hitherto been opposed.

Such a charge is alike unjust to me, and to those who make it, and I here give it my most positive denial: There never has been a day and there can never come a day in my life when I have been, or can be, willing to separate my fortunes from those of my good people of my native State, with whom I have so long and so earnestly sympathized. In conclusion, I beg to assure the whole people of this District, that in the event of my promotion to so honorable and important an office, I will use my best efforts to discharge its duties faithfully, by an equal, just and impartial administration of the Law. T. RUFFIN, June 29th 1874. tel.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS Stokes County, N. C.

THIS MAGNIFICENT WATERING PLACE So well known for the last 20 YEARS. Will be opened for visitors

JUNE Both Since last season ANOTHER LARGE HOTEL Has been built, and finished up in the best style.

Passenger trains on the North Carolina Central Rail Road make connections at GREENSBORO, with trains for SALEM. Which is the terminus of the N. W. N. C. R. R., from which point passengers can reach the S. P. R. R. by a DAILY LINE of

COMFORTABLE COACHES. All mail matter intended for visitors at Piedmont, should be directed to "PIEDMONT SPRINGS," WINSTON, N. C.

TERMS: Per Day \$2.50 Per Week \$14.00 Per Month \$40.00 For particulars, apply to the undersigned. W. E. WILLIAMSON, Proprietors. C. W. FLINN, RO. G. PACE, June 24th DANVILLE, VA.

NEW SUMMER GOODS. I AM now opening my Second Stock of Summer Goods.

Just purchased at the immense decline in Prices; And am able to offer to my customers and the public a Large Stock, Well selected, at prices that must PLEASE. Come and see them. No trouble to show you.

WANTED, In exchange for Good, Wheat, Dried Fruit, Flour, Hay, Oats, &c. &c. JAMES WEBB, Jr. Job. 24th St.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY In the Circuit Court of the United States—For the Western District of North Carolina. Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley and others, Plaintiffs, vs. The Western North Carolina Rail Road Co., (INCORPORATED IN ILLINOIS), Defendants. The First National Bank of Charlotte, J. R. Rutherford, Hiram Kelley, Thomas G. Greenlee, James Greenlee, Mary Carson, A. H. Erwin, N. H. Wilson, Assignees, R. M. Walker and others, Defendants.

The sale of the Western North Carolina Rail Road (R. R.) property ordered by the Court, and advertised to take place at the Court House door in the City of Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th day of June, 1874, has been postponed by the subsequent order of the Court, until the 17th day of August A. D. 1874; at which time it will take place at the said Court House door in Salisbury, and upon the terms and conditions hereunto published.

D. S. ORTHOFF, Mortgagee, N. C. MARCUS ERWIN, Asheville, N. C. THOMAS RUFFIN, Hillsboro, N. C. THOMAS B. KEOGH, Greensboro, N. C. June 24, '74

TOWN TAXES. I WILL attend at my office, Friday the 11th day of July for the purpose of taking the list of town Taxes. All parties liable to taxes are notified to appear at the time named, or double taxes will be enforced. A. C. HURDOCK, M. P. July 11.

STAR Warehouse, Danville, Va. IN conjunction with "Paces Warehouse Caused the Reduction of Warehouse charges, adopted by the TOBACCO Association March 4th 1874. THIS IS THE ONLY BRICK WAREHOUSE In Danville. Slate Roof, with 30 solid Sky-Lights. COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT. Pure Spring Water in the Lot and convenient to cook rooms. Your trade solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. FOWLKES, RO. G. PACE, C. P. LANGBORNE, Auctioneers, J. MAC SMITH, JAMES R. PIERCE, Floor Manager. Proprietors. March 18.

PAGE'S WAREHOUSE. DONT FORGET, THAT THE "OLD RELIABLE" Pace's Warehouse, WITH the assistance of Star Warehouse, CAUSED THE REDUCTION Of Warehouse charges, adopted by the Danville Tobacco Association March 4th 1874. PACE'S SALES for 1873 were the LARGEST of any in Danville, and Offer average price higher than any Competitor. We have enlarged our Wagon-Yard one-half acre. Business promptly and accurately transacted. ED. M. PACE, RO. G. PACE, J. MAC SMITH, JAMES R. PIERCE, Floor Manager. Proprietors. March 18 '74.

BINCHAM SCHOOL Established in 1793. Maj. ROBERT BINCHAM, Sup't. Maj. W. B. LYNCH, Capt. T. L. NORWOOD, W. G. QUAKENBUSH, MEANSVILLE, N. C. THE next session begins 15 July 1874. Charges including Books \$1.00 per session. June 3rd. Hughes' Academy. THE next session of my school will commence on the Second Monday of July next. EXPENSES: Tuition, per Session, \$25.00 Board (including all necessary expenses except lights and washing), 60.00 For further particulars address SAM'L W. HUGHES, Cedar Grove, Orange County, N. C. June 10.

Horner & Graves' School. HILLSBORO, N. C. A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, AND MILITARY ACADEMY. THE Fall session begins the 2nd Monday in July. TERMS: Board and Tuition, including fuel, washing, lights, and furnished rooms, \$17.20 per session of TWENTY Weeks. INSTRUCTORS: J. H. HORNER, A. M. H. H. GRAVES, A. M. HUGH MORSON, Jr., Ed. of Va. Maj. D. H. HAMILTON, A. W. VENABLE, Jr., Forbes College, Va. Circulars sent on application. June 10th 1874.

PHOTOGRAPHS. HAVING opened a PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY in HILLSBORO, we would say to the public, that we are prepared to furnish PHOTOGRAPHS and FERROTYPES (of all styles, and on reasonable terms. Persons wishing good PICTURES will do well to call soon, as we will require little short time. We have also, a fine lot of ALBUMS AND FRAMES For sale. Give us a call. DOBSON & STONE, Photographers, N. B. Gallery in Berry's Building. June 5th. BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM PETER SMITH, The Leader of Low Prices, IMPORTEUR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. NO. 156 Main Street, March 11 1874. NORFOLK, Va.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ORANGE COUNTY. Superior Court—28th May 1874. Calvin E. Parish, Administrator of Thomas Thompson, against John U. Thompson, James M. Thompson, heirs of Thomas Thompson. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant, John U. Thompson, and James M. Thompson are co-residents of the State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsboro Recorder for six successive weeks, notifying the said John U. Thompson and James M. Thompson to be and appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court at his office in Hillsboro, within the said term, to plead in answer or denial to the said complaint which is filed in the Clerk's office, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Witness, George Laws, Clerk of said Court of Orange County in Hillsboro, this 28th day of May 1874. GEO. LAWS, Clerk. Superior Court. May 28th 74.

WOOL CARDING. Three Miles East of Hillsboro. FORMERLY ALLEN BROWN'S MILLS. PERSONS desirous of having their Wool, Carded in good style, will consult their interest, by bringing it to my Machine on Edge. June 10 1874. JOHN BERRY.