

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 1878

FOR CONGRESS.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Last Tuesday a miscellaneous mob of unscrupulous Republicans gathered in Metropolitan Hall at Raleigh, to agree upon some leadership which might satisfy the faithful, renounce the doubting, and bring back waverers to the fold. The result spoiled several fortunes and nipped several ambitions in the bud. Cates' Baby died in the "burning." It kicked vigorously for a while, squaled lustily, turned black in the face, and died, and Henry N. Brown was quietly laid in his political grave. At home, the radical neophyte, was submissive to the tutelage he had agreed to impose upon himself, and unannouncingly yielded to the will of his masters. The friends of Turner fought long and hard for him, and faithful to his instincts of turbulence and disorder, sang themselves from the Hall when they found they could not have their own way, and left the field to ex-Judge Reade, who may claim to be the nominee of that part of the Republican party of the District which cannot reconcile it to their nature to follow in the lead of a life long enemy.

The radicals went into the Convention, so called, irresponsibly, without any sentiment and purpose. One faction felt it due to consistency to adhere to the action of the Executive Committee which had nominated Turner. They did that, not because they loved him, but because they knew he was the instrument they could use to bring mortification and defeat upon it. They had admitted they could not elect a man of their own party, and the next best thing they could do was to defeat the regular nominee of the Democrats by using a renegade.

The other side led by W. A. Smith felt a hostility to Turner, personal and political, that was unappeasable. They were ready to die before giving him the right hand of fellowship.

Yet these last ought not to have doubted such tried Republicans as Ike Young, Ike Strayhorn and John Williamson who were willing to pledge their faith for the fidelity of Turner. If he was a good enough Radical for Keene and Strayhorn and Williamson, he was good enough for Smith and Boyd and Tim Lee. These men have not been accustomed to be over nice or scrupulous in their associations. They were squamish about Turner, and proved themselves to have had stomachs more tender than might have been expected from the coarse diet they had been used to feed on.

And so they took up Edwin G. Reade as the dainty morsel. If we are not mistaken, Henry Brown will find him a somewhat tough subject to swallow; at least, he will be remembered here as having been somewhat free in his denunciations of the saintly Judge, about the time, too, that the Judge was about the brightest light of the Republican party, and when he had just struck up the joyful song "we are going home." Mr. Brown may have forgotten all about this; but the impression remains, and we have his word that Judge Reade became a better man since the days of that denunciation. But the charges that were made against him do not impair his fitness for his party's service; and as he is a man of parts, and of great adroitness as a politician, he might be made a somewhat formidable opponent if the white people of the District could ever forget that he was the author of the ever memorable and ever infamous Legislative address, (of which more in the future) the object of which was to point out the ready way of the newly enfranchised slave to the homes and the property of his late owner, and subject to his lusts the honor and chastity of the white females of the land. Cursed be the heart that conceived such atrocious sentiments, and withered by the hand that penned them.

Reade may or may not accept a nomination made in a way somewhat indefinite and ambiguous. But if the tenor of the resolutions of W. A. Smith are carried out, the Republicans of the District are called upon to vote for him. Turner has not withdrawn, and will continue in the field, if only for the purpose of embarrassing the defeat of the Democratic nominee. This he expects to do by the aid of those Democrats who supported him in August; and this he may do, if they aid him in such a flagitious purpose, is it possible that they can or will do so, when the inevitable result will be the election of so hateful a man as Edwin G. Reade?

The Raleigh Cotton Market is quiet; receipts last week about 500 bales. Mid-

MR. TILDEN VINDICATED.

We have received from the Hon. Manton Marble a pamphlet giving the secret history of the transactions which accompanied the events leading ultimately to the counting in of Rutherford B. Hayes as President. The Democrats through the country intensely believed in the legal election of Samuel J. Tilden, and were more than indignant at his passive acquiescence in the wrong by which not only he was the sufferer, but made the whole country victims to the disappointment. Mr. Tilden was believed to have been ready to sacrifice ardent, hard working and suffering friends to considerations of safety to his own person and his own property; and the appearance of a want of courageous determination to assert his own claims to a fairly gained presidency, and to defend the rights of his party, in the fruits of a contest in which it was unquestionably the victor, has, up to the present enveloped his fame in a cloud of opprobrium, only penetrable by such facts as Mr. Marble has now presented.

Mr. Tilden was opposed to any concessions such as ultimately led to the creation of the Electoral Commission. He was for asserting his rights in the House of Representatives, and fighting it there inch by inch. In this he was foiled by the Senate Committee which had opened up paths for negotiation with the opposition, and which ultimately led to the appointment of the Commission and the surrender of all the advantages of position. The idea of compromise once formed upon it, took tenacious hold upon minds alarmed at the recurrence of strife only lately bloodily appeared, and at its continued prostration of business only to be revived by the assurance of political tranquility. Patriotism was made to supplant party spirit, and generous self denial to stifle the angry passion of party exigencies. Party leaders took the reins in their own hands, and, in private conferences with each other, had carried on negotiations which could only lead to the surrender of the rights of Mr. Tilden to be controlled by him, too far even to be arrested by opposition of friends, except by such roots as would have necessitated the imputation of feigning hostility to any method of insuring peace; and all was sacrificed to that one idea.

Mr. Tilden never gave in to the plan of the electoral Commission. He foresaw in it a surrender of his rights. But it was not in his power to reverse the action of the Committee who took the matter in charge. He submitted to the inevitable, neither from want of courage or sagacity, but because his hands were tied by his own friends.

Mr. Marble has well vindicated Mr. Tilden, and has removed the suspicion that has weighed him down. For this we thank him, for the South supported Mr. Tilden with ardor and in all sincerity. But it will be impossible to revive his prestige in the South with the multitude. Impressed as made within the past two years can never be effaced. Tardy justice may be done Mr. Tilden, but he can never be the subject of popular enthusiasm. And the financial issues, to be more prominent in the coming than in the last campaign, find in Mr. Tilden the advocate of ideas, utterly antagonistic to those in which the Southern and Western people are now being educated in the hard school of adversity.

And so we bid Mr. Tilden a sorrowful and most respectful farewell.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Contrary to hopes expressed last week, the scourge has not abated anywhere in magnitude except where it is checked by want of victims to feed upon. We hear nothing of it in Granada, but it is because all who were not attacked have fled, and the place is deserted. The same is the case in Yorkburg. But we find that wherever refugees have returned they have been immediately attacked. This in New Orleans, fifteen thousand persons, relying upon reported statement of the fever, came back, and the direct result was a rapid increase of new cases.

In proportion to population, Memphis has suffered more than New Orleans, and the latter, the number of deaths was a little below 2800. In New Orleans to the same time, about 3000. And the whole number of fatal cases altogether will now reach about 8000.

The disease seems to have gained foothold in Chattanooga, and there is a general panic. But that cannot be far off in that region.

From recent statements, it appears that the announcement was made prematurely that no more money was wanted in New Orleans, and some other places. There is still great suffering from want of necessary indispensable supplies. And some of the worst features of human nature were uncovered in the eager desire of some who have braved the pestilence and have escaped, to make all the money they can out of the situation. Nurses are often rapacious in their charges. Druggists demand exorbitant

TAXING FERTILIZERS.

We observe frequent communications in the Raleigh dailies and in the Raleigh Farmer, making a demand upon the coming Legislature for the repeal of the tax on Fertilizers; the demand being upon the ground that the tax falls upon the consumer. The tax was laid with the best intention, the main object being to protect the farmer from the deluge of worthless manure upon which, before the imposition of the tax, flooded the State and entrapped the farmer. We have never heard that any allegation had been made that the tax had not been accomplished. The imposition of the tax, and the compulsory analysis exclude all but the honest manufacturer. There is no reason to complain, because they get possession of the market. The question then arises, do they control the market unfairly and to the injury of the farmer? What is the allegation founded upon the presumption that the consumer pays all the burden of the tax. This is a mixed question, and more political economic than the ground that the producer is the sufferer, than those who maintain that the consumer has it to bear. In the instance of tobacco production, it has been held to be very clearly demonstrated, that the low average price obtained by the farmer are the direct result of the excessive revenue charges and other expenses which, if added to high prices paid the farmer, would put it to the consumer at a cost so great as to bring a prohibitory price to the market. The rock and fountain test of the present question is to ascertain whether fertilizers are higher priced than before the tax. If the latter, then the farmer is the sufferer, and ought to be relieved. If not, the complaint is a piece of demagogical clap net, or the interested clamor of parties unwilling to curtail their position on an article, which, without the intervention of the protection given by the tax, would soon become worthless, and deprive the farmer of an infinitely greater degree than is now complained of.

Radical doctrine disapproved. Billy Smith says he would vote for Joe Turner, if he had a ballot round his neck, and a vote for Turner was the consideration for a pardon - not otherwise. Ike Young says Turner is the only chance. He never stus of the negro; he only shows the danger. Ike Strayhorn sticks to Turner, and said he would not support the nominee of the Convention. John Williamson, negro, stood up for Turner as the nominee of the Executive Committee; while James R. Boyd, an outsider, was decided against Turner. He could not vote for him, and retain his self respect. And so the Convention broke up about five o'clock, hardly with the agreement that Edwin G. Reade was its final nominee.

The radical, in Convention at Hillsboro last week, threw overboard the negro O'Hara, previously nominated in Congress in the 2nd District. It was a question of character, the radical party is becoming a little more particular than in days gone by; the effects of Turner's purifying process perhaps. But we suspect the question of color is the true objection. The radicals make first rate use of the negro as a voter; but when it comes to eating the cheese, to giving offices, it is altogether another matter.

H. N. Brown said in his Raleigh speech that "Turner ought to have been nominated by the Democratic Convention, that nominated Joe Davis if it could the lines of every man, woman and child in the District." We may ask, where (then) would have been Turner's constituency? But those who know Turner, know that he would go to Congress, or anywhere else, on even these bloody terms, provided he attained his ends.

John Williamson, one of Turner's supporters in the Raleigh Convention, said, that if Turner was elected to Congress, that would require the election of Grant (by the House) in 1880. Who again Grant again? Who wants Turner, if that calmly grows out of his election?

News from the West. Russia declining responsibility for the act of Afghanistan. Nevertheless England is going on to assist her, but not to assist her.

John is passing into Wilmington in such quantities as to justify the belief that the receipts "this cotton year" will reach \$200,000,000.

New York has contributed \$14,504, to the Yellow Fever sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—From noon to 6 p. m. 19 deaths and 88 burials—75 to date since September 29th. Many cases are reported in families returned from coast-watering places.

ing been refused by the Howards again, have appealed to the Secretary of War for ratification for distribution, and state to the Secretary of War that the reports of those who are in a position to know, show that the Howards cannot and have not received a large part of the destination to the city.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Seven Gentils The telegraph operator at Delta is sick. A special train for the relief of the sick goes to Smith's station to-night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A New Orleans special came: Nearly 15,000 persons, who had returned from the lake shore watering places, are being prostrated almost as fast as they arrive. A perfect panic prevails. In the opinion of well informed persons, the influx has restored the epidemic to its former status. Over 500 are prostrated in Carrollton, and as many more in Greens and Algiers. At Barnes Hotel, Mississippi City, those who died were buried in a coffin. Col. Jack Wharton, whose authority for this statement, says: "I had we waited to send to New Orleans for coffins, we would have had to carry the dead out in buckets." Col. Carter, superintendent of the interior department, was buried there last Wednesday. Two Italian refugees, who two months ago, superior to the fever, encamped at Camp Pompey, are returning. Many have recently returned. At a meeting of the board of health this morning, it was announced that the fever is increasing, and will continue to increase so long as the absence from any locality, back into the city. Thirty-six deaths have been reported with the past 24 hours, and 100 new cases. The entire contributions to day amount to about \$900, including ex-President Grant's donation.

MEXICO, Oct. 3.—Last night was quiet and cool, and indications of a light frost were seen this morning. For the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock to-day, the underwriters reported 45 deaths. Among those who have died since last night, are: Essey W. Shley and Miss M. H. Glenn, nurses from Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. B. Keebles, Miss M. S. Hunt, Mrs. M. Peabody, superintendent of the South Carolina Asylum, Mrs. J. Damsister and Mrs. Kosh. This morning, J. G. Watkins, of the Howard supply depot, was taken down. Sheriff J. M. Anderson was stricken down last night. The police last night arrested H. L. Allen, a nurse from Galveston, Texas, on the charge of having attempted to rape Mrs. J. W. McElroy, who died last Thursday. The nurse's accomplice while Mrs. McDonald was ill with the fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Among the deaths to-day, are Mrs. J. J. Gray, a native of Danville, Va. She was ill for the 24 hours, ending at noon, includes 18 children under 7 years.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 3.—There were 10 deaths last night, and a large increase of new cases. L. J. Adt, a prominent member of the Howards, was taken sick last night. He is now having July fever; if it continues we fear the consequences.

BRIDGE, Miss., Oct. 3.—Twenty new cases and no deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Secretary of War directs that the various articles of bedding and clothing needed for the yellow fever supply boat, now loading at St. Louis be furnished at government rates.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 3.—In the 24 hours ending at 4 p. m., the following deaths were reported: Mrs. Della Crawford Dan'l. McMillon, W. J. Goodin and John Parker, colored. They are 1000 cases. The disease seems to be increasing. A strong northerly wind all day gives hope that it will soon diminish. There is no special out of its old quarters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—A special from Denver says that the influenza, which had placed at the mouth of the Kansas River, are committing horrible depredations. At Buffalo station seventeen men were killed. It is probable that the entire State militia will be called out.

COME AND SEE US

GOODS

Prices are Low

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES

SHOES

NOTIONS

HARDWARE

GUNS

CARPETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A special from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: "The influenza has just been received here, a serious incursion on the island of St. Croix. There has been great destruction of property already. Several prominent families have been injured by negroes. The white population of the island is 30,000, and a large population colored."

REMOVAL

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, At the house formerly occupied by J. H. Galt.

Fancy Goods and Notions. Compelling a stock of hats, bonnets and other millinery goods, and making orders to other places.

THOMAS CASH, at the lowest possible rates, who is receiving orders for the latest styles in millinery goods, from the best houses, and guaranteeing that the best work and the goods will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste. Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. October 21st.

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works

Metropolitan Works