Mainter Countin.

GEORGE S. BAKER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to

90 001 ROOMS OF THE

GEO. S. BAKER,

A Call for the State Ex-

ecutive Committee.

FEIDAY FEBRUARY, 25, 1876.

DESCRIPTION CON. EX. COM. Raleigh, N. C. January 27, 1876. At a meeting of the Central Exccutive Committee of the Democratic party, this day beld, it was resolved that a meeting of the State Executive Com mittee be called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 15th day of March, 1876. The object of the meeting is to decide upon the time and place of holding the State Convention of the Democratic Conservative . party, and to consider such other mat-

Committee: Each member of the Committee carnestly requested to be present. W. R. Cox, Chairman.

ters as may properly come before the

WILL YOU TRY?

J.J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

This Centennial year, will be one marked, perhaps for the most important political campaign that our people have ever been called upon to pass through, and it is exceedingly important that every man should be thoroughly armed and equipped for the contest. At tack the enemy in his strong hold, and route him, drive the hoard of corrupt and venal officials from their entrenchments, and hold them up in all their naked deformity for the honest people of the Country to gaze upon. The important question then arises, how shall we prepare ourselves? how better than by subscribing for a good paper, one that is true and sound in its politics, bold and fearless in its defence of the right, and in its condemnation of the wrong .-Such we intend to make the COURIER, from this time out, if money and hard work will accomplish it. But friends there is something for you to do, a work for you to perform, in order to enable us to carry out the work we have laid out to do. We want more subscribers, we want our list quadrupled, and we want you to help us, will you do it? will you just make a little effort? We make this appeal to you, with the full faith that you will lend us your

help. The Babcock Trial,

The trial of General Babcock the Presidents Private Secretary for complicity in the whiskey fraud has been in progress several days at St. Louis, and the evidence against him is of a most damaging character, and his conviction is thought to be almost certain, notwithstanding he is represented by an array of Counsel that is as able as any that has represented any one side of a case in this country for years pest. They seem to be taking all the legal quibbles that present themselves on the merest technecalities, and hope by this means to get their client off by neutralizing and silencing the evidense of his guilt. Should General Babcock be acquitted by this means, he will still be looked upon by the public as guilty morally of the crime with victory awaits us this year than which he stands charged. The rascality, corruption, and venality of the officers of the National government is daily getting nearer and nearer the White House. Congress should, as we believe it will, make a searching and scrutinizing investigation into all the misdoings of the administration party, and lay them bare before the country .-We want the people of the whole country made familiar with the stealings and infidelities of this party, and then see whether they will sustain a nest of thieves in their filchings and peculations from the people, and thus show to the world whether the American people are prepared to stand by honesty for honesty, sake, and because it is sense of honesty and integrity, and

by which the actions of the American people as a body are controlled. Thus may patriots base their hopes or despair of the Republic. If the people shall sustain the administration in its stealings and wickedness, then, as a body we may say that the American people are gone off after strange gods. But on the other hand, should they uproot it and cast it out as an unclean thing, we may take hope for the future, and have faith in a returning sense of honesty into the hearts of the people. Before the first day of another new year shall dawn upon us, we shall see which god the American people choose to serve.

Our State Politics.

We observe that some of our State exchanges are proposing names of gentlemen for nomination by the Democratic Convention, to the various State offices to be voted for in November next. Indeed some of them have raised at the heads of their columns the names of some of their favorites for a number of these offices. The Ashville C.tizen raises the names of Ex-Gov. Vance for Governor and General W. R. Cox for Lieut. Governor, and the Charlotte Democrat thinks this a good ticket and so do we. The Albermarl Times raises. the name of Capt. Octavious Coke of Chowan for Licut. Governor, and that office in a handsome article.-Being ourself an unalterable opponent of the Radical party, which in our opinion is the author of all our woes, we shall support with all of our energy, and what little ability we may be possessed of, the nominees of the Democratic party. We hope however that the party will act with great caution in making its selection of standard bearers, Let the two great tests of Mr. Jefferson, "Is he capable?" Is he honest," be the standard by which the selections are made. -Let there be not even the slightest suspicion as to the integrity of any of our candidates. We want men that are not only pure, but those whose purity and patriotism cannot be questioned. We want men too who can hold up our standard in any part of the State and carry the war into the very ranks of our enemies. To succeed this year we must make an aggressive fight. -The Democrats must attack the Radicals in their weakest places and in their strong holds alike .-Let their thieving, their tyranny, and their other numberless and nameless misdeeds be the themes that shall be rung from the press and the hustings in every part of the old commonwealth. We should too set about thoroughly organizing our party We here in Franklin have seen in the too last campaigns what advantage there is in a thourough and complete organization. Let us have good honest work by all who love their fellow men, and their country. The press an I the hustings are a power in a political fight, but there are other means which are potent and powerful, that is the talking of neighbors one with another. Let the better informed of our fellow citizens, see to it that all are well advised as to the issues of the campaign. This can be easily done. Should these suggestions be heeded and carried into execution in every part of the State, we believe that a greater

[Special Correspondence.]

any that has gone before. We

want North Carolina once more in

Democratic hands. No effort must

be neglected to put her there. It

is time the work of redemption had

commenced. For our part we are

in for the fight, and do not propose

to lay down our arms until victory

perches upon our banners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20th, 1876 The Democrats of the House are proving daily that when they said the party would retrench the expenditures they meant it. The appropriation for harbor defences has passed through the committee. It went in asking for \$3,500,000 and the committee reported for \$315,right to be honest, or whether on | 000; thus reducing the estimates on the other hand they are lost to all | this single item over \$3,000,000 .-The bill has passed the House, great that gain and money getting re- reductions will be made in the other gardless of the great principles of estimates amounting altogether to right and justice are the only things about \$40,000,000. As the Demo-

crats of the House hold the purse strings, the Senate will have to surrender to their behests on this subject. It will be a feather in the cap of the party this fall to be able to show that \$160,000,000 can be saved by four years of Democratic administration. The tax ridden people will be apt to endorse such a a policy, even Senator Morton does wave "the bloody Shirt" and ex-Speaker Blaine howl about Andersonville and Jeff Davis.

An effort has been made again to

settle the Pinchback, but Senator Morton was strong enough to prevent it, being taken in showed that he would not have had strength enough to prevent a decision against Pinchback if the case had been taken up. By delay Morton hopes to gain strength enough to seat his favorite, which is about the first attempt ever made to make rotton meat good by keeping it in a cupboard. Pinch as he is generally called will be elevated to the delights of privite life. Mr. Davis of West Virginia has proven himself a hard working Senator. He has lately unearthed some figures about the Pension Bureau that are destined to make it very uncomfortable for some one; only \$3,000,000 were "gobbled out of the appropriation last year, by the Pension ring and the indications are that the conduct of this department intends to provide for the wounded soldiers advocates his claims and fitness for is more corrupt than any other in

> the government. The trial of Babcock has been a hard blow to the Republican's, and has almost fixed an indelible disgrace upon the nation. He may be acquitted or have a hung jury, but the reading of the testimony and the manner in which his counsel have conducted the trial, leaves the impression of his guilt and the suspicion that it was fraud.

What a stain upon the nation -Its chief magistrate suspected of a knowledge of the grandest conspiracy ever known to swindle the nation of its revenues.

Speaker Kerr has succumbed to the ardnous duties of his place and has been forced to ask for leave of absence. Mr. Cox has been selected as Speaker Pro-tem, during his absence. Mr. Cox is known to be one of the best parliamentarians of the House and the selection was unanimous, a high compliment from both friends and foes. The committee, appointed by the caucus to report some finance measure that the party can unite on, is composed of good men and will discharge the duty acceptably. There is no reason why dissension should exist now upon this or any other subject. The good of the Party and the country both forbid it .-The only hope of good government lies in the conplete success of the Democrats, and they must not frit ter away the chances of succeeding by disputing over what Governor Allen called "a barren ideality."-All such questions as might lead to dissension must be laid aside for the present. When the country is rescued from Radicalism it will then be time enough to discuss the finances and the tariff. Lets drive out the -robbers first, and decide upon the furniture and color of the curtains and carpets, after we are in the house and have cleaned it of the accumulated filth.

The President makers are hard at work and the guid nuncs of both sides are predicting nominations of all kinds. To one who watches carefully the current of events and tries to judge impartially, The chances of Rev. Hendricks for the democratic and Speaker Blaine for the republican nomination seem to be on the increase. The friends of Gov. Tilden are working hard in his behalf, but some of them lack discretion. And so with the friends of Morton and Conkling. The latter claims to have the backing of Grant. The correspondents of the daily papers continue to send sensational dispatches about a quarrel between President Grant and Secretary Bristow, and that the latter is about to resign. You need not credit taese rumors. There will be no change in the cabinet at present. Next week I will give you a full history of how far the buildings at the centennial grounds have progressed, as I shall visit Philadelphia to see and be able to make a truthful report. There is no foreign news of moment, except that it is generally conceded that the contest war is about over.

DEM.

Case of Jefferson Davis.

[From the New York Sun.] There is probably no man in America who is the object of such intense aversion on the part of so many persons Jefferson Davis. This is due partly to the position he held during the civil war, and partly to certain peculiarities of his character; and when Mr. Blaine recently made his ferocious attack upon the proposition to include him in a new annesty bill, that shrewd politician knew very well that he was addressing a very strong and a very deep sentiment, and that the extremest bitterness and violence which he might display would meet with an earnest response in the minds of an immense body of people. That such a feeling exists toward Mr. Davis more than toward any other one among the men conspicuous in the Southern Confederacy ought not, however, to prevent the candid and the thoughtful from rendering the entire justice to him both as a public functionary and as a man, and his letter to Judge Lyons of Virginia, which we published yesterday, contains an appeal which we do not disregard. This letter shows clearly, we think,

that the Confederate authorities, and especially Mr. Davis, ought not be held responsible for the terrible privations sufferings and injuries which our men had to endure while they were kept in the Confederate prisons. The fact unquestionable that while the confederates desired to exchange prisoners to send our men home and get back their own, Gen. Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an exchange. While in his opinion the prisoners in our hands were well fed and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the South were ill fed and would be restored to us too much exhaus el by famine and disease to form a fair set off against the comparatively vigorous men who would be given in exchange. "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons," said Grant, in an official communication, "not to exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men." 'I did not,' he said, on another occasion, "deem it advisable or just to reinforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without any corresponding bene-

This evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the Confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want, and disease, but the commander of our own armies. We do not say that his reason for this course was not valid; that is now the question; but it was not Jefferson Davis or any subordinate or associate of his who would now be condemned for it. We are responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our eaptives in misery, starvation, and sickness in the South.

Moreover there is no evidence what ever that is was practicable for the Confederate authorites to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed. or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and attention were insufficient, no doubt; and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far as the condition of those in prison must. of necessity, be worse than that of men who are free and active outside.

Again, in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extensively circulated among us towards the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from Confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis that while they had 60,000 more prisoners | CHASE FOR COTTON. . of ours than we of theirs, the number of Confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by 6,000 the whole number of Union soldiers who died in Southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive. since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs, still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon the whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were inevitable in the nature of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prisoners, so often brought against Mr. Davis and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted.

There are other things in his letter not essential to this, expressions of political opinion and intimations of views upon larger subjects, which it is not necessary that we should discuss. We are bound, however, to say that in elevation of spirit, in a sincere desire for the total restoration of fraternal feeling and unity between the once war ring parts of the republic, Mr. Davis' letter is infinitely superior and infinitely more creditable to him, both as a statesman and a man, than anything that has recently fallen from such antag nistics and critics of bis as Mr .. Blaine.

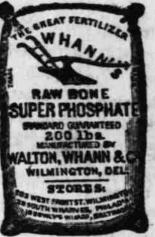
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Louisburg Female

SEMINARY

The duties of the 10th session this school will be resumed Wednesday 12th of January 1876, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars furrished on application.

MISS C. A. CRENSHAW

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cern.

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