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35:39

Notice!—The Milk of one cow is reserved expressly for infants at
38:tf MRS. D. L. BRINGLE'S.

JARVIS AND BUXTON.

The Joint Discussions at Kenansville--Jarvis Routs the Enemy Horse, Foot and Dragoons--Fifteen Hundred Persons Present--Duplin Voters Turn Out En Masse.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—Gov. Jarvis was received by the Hancock, Jarvis and Shackelford Campaign Club, which had previously erected a pole 102 feet high, from whose mast head floated the stars and stripes bearing the names of Hancock and English. Lower down was a white flag with the names of the whole State ticket, while still lower was a streamer with the name of the gallant Shackelford the standard-bearer in the Congressional race. A large stand with the name of the club in large letters on the four sides had been erected. Gov. Jarvis was presented with a splendid and beautiful bouquet by Miss Isabella Sprunt, the handiwork of the same lady, after whom the justly celebrated Isabella Sprunt rose was named.

GOV. JARVIS' SPEECH.

Gov. Jarvis was introduced by the talented Mr. D. B. Nicholson, who was quite happy in his remarks.

A brisk shower fell at this time, and Gov. Jarvis said: "I don't think you can stand and hear a political speech in this rain, but if you will I will address you. (The immense multitude said, "Go on"). The Governor said it was gratifying to see so many here on this occasion to hear the questions of the day discussed.

There were two parties here in this State, the Republican party and the Democratic. Judge Buxton res presented the one, while he was the representative of the grand old Democracy of North Carolina. You will please give us both of a hearing.

I have been oft and again told that if you wanted a good Democratic revival old Duplin was the place to have it. I have come here to-day to join in your revival with you, and I hope my competitor, who is here to breathe this Democratic air, will leave Duplin a better and wiser man. The Radical office-holders call this their country. We deem it your country, the people's country. The day you submit to the office-holders you are slaves, and if you submit to them you deserve to be called their slaves. This country belongs to you, my fellow citizens, and the office holders are your servants, and not your masters, as the Radicals would have you believe.

You the people, regulate this country at the ballot box—a right bequeathed to you one hundred years ago, and guaranteed to you by the constitution, and the government belongs to you, the direction of the State organization belongs to you; and a party or individual who undertakes to make war upon the ballot and steals away your rights there is an enemy to your country.

Has this been done? Have the people been so defrauded? The Republicans will tell you they are the peculiar friends of the ballot box. They will tell you that they gave the colored people the right to vote, but they won't tell you that the same act which enfranchised the negroes disfranchised and took away the right of 30,000 of the best white people of this State to vote. I am willing to risk my election on the fact that when the constitution of North Carolina was voted on, there are men now within the hearing of my voice who were not allowed to go to the ballot box and express their wishes on that matter of such great importance to them and to the country.

The Governor then paid a glowing tribute to the character of Jonathan Worth, the Governor at that time, and said that while thousands of the intelligent white people of this country were debarred from voting, and were deprived of their time-honored right to hold office, yet ignorant officers were thrust in your legislative halls, put in the jury box, made magistrates without regard to qualifications, and filled offices high as well as low.

The Governor then ventilated the election frauds of 1876, which resulted in depriving the people of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana of their ballots as they cast them in the ballot box.

These atrocities against popular rights were exposed with clearness and great power. And he then arraigned the Republican party for the results of the electoral commission, and expressed the legalized fraud of eight to seven, in which Garfield played such an important part, voting all the while with the radicals without regard to the law or the facts.

Judge Buxton asks that you will again entrust power to the faithless Republican party, and the Democrats, having served you for some years, come to render an account of their stewardship and to solicit that you retain them as your agents and servants in administering your public matters. He then took up the subject of taxation, and remarked that it was one of the most important matters, because it concerned everybody. It was a necessary burden and the sheriff was certain to make his appearance at the regular times. But what becomes of your taxes? You ought to know how your hard earnings are spent at Raleigh, and as your agent I propose to tell you.

If, in 1868-69 and '70, you had rented out your farm and had gone off, on your return would you not begin to look around and see how things had been conducted? Would you not look to see if your fences had been repaired, your ditches cleaned out, your buildings kept in repair, and if the crops had been properly worked? If everything had gone to destruction, would you not say to the tenant: What have you been doing? Everything here is ruin. Would you not, as a sensible farmer, try another man? And if you call another man, and, after a term, see that he has spent less, repaired your fences and buildings, and made everything more attractive, would you not be satisfied? And then should the old tenant come back and ask for employment, which would you take? Be practical. If you would do this in private matters, why not apply the same rule in public matters? I make the declaration that if you will apply this rule, there is not one man here who can consistently vote the Republican ticket. You cannot employ them again as your agents. Here the Governor read Dr. Worth's report of the finances, and said that the Doctor only knew how to live honest and tell the truth. This document included the report of the finance from 1868 to 1880, showing what it had cost the State to carry on the government. He compared the expenses of 1868 and 1869, because the Republicans had every State office during those two years, with the years 1879 and 1880, when all the State and county officers were under Democrats. It is fair to compare those two periods. I here hand the Judge the statement for his examination. The Republicans spent in 1869 $786,476,46; in 1870, $1,117,160,44; a sum total of $1,892,637,80. What became of all this money? Have the Democrats spent as much? Let us see. Expenses of the Demcaats in 1879 were $564,954,95; 1880, $473,941,79—a difference of nearly one million dollars. Here he drew the plantation illustration again, and called Judge Buxton's particular attention, that out of that vast sum of money his party had never made one solitary improvement; if so, he said, show the people any monument left. It was the Judge's duty to do it, and to tell the people what became of it. We spent one-half of what they did, and I will show what became it. He pointed with pride to the asylum for the insane colored, which was to-day in operation; to the Fayetteville Normal School for the education of colored teachers, and clearly showed that the Democratic party had done more to elevate them than the Radicals had ever done.

These institutions were devised by Democrats and built by Democrats, and I defy the Radicals to show any such works done by their party.

Go to Morganton. There I will show you an asylum for the whites. When Vance came into office, and I succeeded him, the western road was a State work. We have bored through the Blue Ridge, and to-day the whistle may be heard in Asheville. Twenty-six miles of iron have been laid on this road, and all these improvements have been done with little outlay.

The Governor now passed to the Radical platform. He applied to Buxton and Norment for a copy. They did not have a copy, and the Governor told them if he was in their place place he would never be caught with it again. I have one myself, however, he said. Then he riddled it and asked the people again to be practical, and try the parties applying for their favor by section 4, which relates to education. The Radicals claim to be the particular friends of education.

He said that in 1869 they (the Radicals) received for the educational purposes in North Carolina $167,497.83, *and they never taught any schools.*

Let them tell where they spent it. I challenge them to show it. They got in 1870 $161,093,39, making a total of $3,28,591,19. They spent in schools $38,981,86, leaving to be accounted for $289,609,26. By the constitution of North Carolina it should not have deen used for anything other than educational purposes, and they violated the constitution, and spent the money for other purposes. What a record is this for these friends of education?

They say the Republicans, both State and national, are friends of education. I don't know which is the best, but I'll show both.

Here he read the civil rights bill, published in the *Observer* of the 2d inst., that no child should be precluded from schools on account of race, color or previous condition, &c., and making persons violating the law guilty of misdemeanor, with a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment not more than twelve months. Among the men advocating and voting for that bill was J. A. Garfield. The man who voted to disgrace North Carolina is James A. Garfield. Is it possible that any man who has been honored with your offices can ask you to vote for Garfield? Aye, certainly not. Judge Buxton has been too highly honored by North Carolina for that. 'Tis twelve years ago since North Carolinians went to the ballot box and elected him to one of the highest offices in their gift.

Can he ask you to elevate to the Presidency a man who tried to humiliate you? I leave him to tell it fellow-citizens. If so, you will leave the Judge to look out for himself.

Now, let us look inside the State and see how the great work of education goes on. Turning to Dr. Worth's report, he showed that the Democrats spent for this purpose $174,753,20, raised by a low poll tax, and the tax so imposed was turned into the county treasury and spent for educational purposes, and distributed according to the population of the counties. In all candor, let me say that the Radicals laid their hands upon your University and withered it. The Democrats raised it and by the same act established a normal school for the blacks at Fayetteville. For these they spent $14,000—$7,000 for the one and $7,000 for the other.

I cannot close, said the Governor, without alluding to a matter which is dear to every Carolinian, the national ticket. Here he arraigned Garfield and compared him with the gallant Hancock, saying that Hanclock's life and record were as pure as a snowflake from heaven; that the bitterest and vilest have naught to say against him. We present to you a man noble in war, noble in peace and dear to the hearts of all his countrymen North, South, East and West. That man, when our own flag was furled, ceased to make war upon us. The Governor said he had seen the man who shot Hancock at Gettysburg, and that man had said, by the help of God, he would shoot him again in November, but this time with a paper bullet. Why will he do this? Because, said he, that superb man was the first to kneel at the shrine of civil liberty; because he was the first who tried to be our friend in the time of need. Do you want a Union, soul and body, vote for Hancock. Don't you want to be American citizens? Then meet me Confederate soldiers, beneath you flag and let's muster a rousing majority for Hancock and elect a man who knows no difference between his fellow-citizens of our common country.

And now, fellow citizens, I thank you heartily, and ask you to hear Judge Buxton impartially, and judge ye between us.

The Governor, at his close, was greeted with loud applause which continued for some time.

JUDGE BUXTON'S SPEECH.

Then Judge Buxton arose and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF DUPLIN COUNTY:—It is a good rule to hear both sides before deciding; it is a rule I have always followed in my courts. Governor Jarvis has made a strong appeal to Democratic proclivities; he knows how to do it. I have come, my fellow citizens, to utter words of truth. I shall tell you of no color line, no civil rights bills. I shall not deal in the past; these things belong in the past. I shall argue about the living issues of the day. You will see that my friend, the Governor, deals lagely in figures. He lives near the Treasurer, and they can canoodle them to suit themselves. I have no access to them. The Governor asks, "What has become of the money?" Wasn't he there? Don't he know? Don't you know that after the war everything was prostrated, and it took money to put everything in motion? Don't he know that school houses had to be built and some repaired. There was some money left in the Treasury when the Democrats came into power, and he ought to know what became of it. Don't he know the civil rights bill was exploded? Don't he know that Horace Greeley was the father of the bill, and he swallowed Horace, and now, forsooth, we are to stand in holy horrow of Garfield as the devil would of holy water. The Penitentiary swallowed vast amounts of money. We had that in charge. He holds General Hancock up to you for all that is pure. I honor General Hancock, and far be it from me to detract one laurel from his brow. He saved the Union. Is it for that that my friend loves him? It is not because he will make a good President, his whole training has been that of a soldier, and he has not the training of a statesman like General Garfield.

Allow me to recur to the ticket. I am the nominee of the Republican party of North Carolina for the office of Governor and if your pleasure is to ratify that nomination at the ballot box I will cheerfully obey the call and serve you honestly and faithfully. I will be the Governor of the whole people. Put me in the Executive chair and I am your servant and not your master. That's my doctrine. It is different from my friend. He has attempted to be master of the people, and I can convict him of it. I have associated with me on the ticket good men, gentlemen, men of large experience. He then pointed io Dr. Norment as a man who had been wronged by being counted out, and said the people now had an opportunity of righting the wrong and redressing the grievance. He then took up the whole Radical ticket, paying each one a tribute. Fellow citizens, he said, there is nothing like going back to the beginning and tell of a man's early training. My early training was from the teachings of the Fayetteville *Observer*, *National Intelligencer* and noble old Henry Clay. They taught me a national loving feeling, obedience to the laws and love of the Union. They taught me no sectional feeling. No, they repulsed usurpation of power. They refuted nullification and secession. These were all for maintaining the Union and keeping down sectional strife which destroyed the Union, and as long as those were combated peace and prosperity prevailed. But seeds of discord the fell spirit of disunion, foretold by our beloved Washington, who knew no North and no South, became more and more rife in the land until, eventually, civil war broke out, and for four years the war went on. Who is responsible for it? The Democratic party. Every dollar spent and every limb and life which was lost is attributable to the Democratic party. Then came military despotism step by step, conscription and all that, and finally the end of the Confederacy. Has my friend spoken of the evil of the war, the suffering it entailed and the party who inaugurated those things. No. I tried to prevent it; I was afflicted when you suffered; I sympathised with you in your losses. I would like here to draw a veil upon the scene. After the war I took the Republican side because of my early training. The Republican party saved the country, preserved the flag and rescued the constitution from the attacks of those who were trying to rend the Union in pieces. This is a glorious record, it is not vindictive. The war would have ceased if our people had submitted to authority, but the old Democratic feeling prevented this consummation. Slavery was extinguished by the Republican party and four millions of untutored but loyal citizens were given to America.

The Republican party built the longest railroad in the world, and connected the two oceans with bars of iron. We have established a sound currency, and bought about resumption of specie payments. We have given the people honest currency, and it is our boast that under our policy the national debt is diminished and the nation's credit increased. We can borrow money at 4 per cent. Capital now invested is remunerative, and the country is prosperous, and to no man is it indebted for these grand results more than to Garfield.

Judge Buxton then paid a handsome tribute to Garfield, and declared that he stands on the platform he shaped. He also paid a tribute to Arthur, and spoke of him as a lawyer. He said he was a man who stood deservedly high among those who knew him, that the Republicans would restore all our rights when the proper time should come, and that Stephens had been restored to citizenship, and that Congress was full of brigadiers. Inflammatory speeches had been made by the Democrats, who did not care for anything but the South. Did you ever hear of Northern rights, Eastern rights, Western rights?—it was all Southern rights trying to keep up war records and appealing to predjudices. Don't appeal to war passions. Let us rather appeal to patriotism and nationality. Washington knew no geographical lines. A solid South is antagonizing us against the government. A solid South is a species of despotism which can only be kept alive and maintained by bloodshed and violence. You ought to be tired of it. It keeps you from your business—keeps off labor and capital, and will finally end in an exodus. Your leaders are trying to bring the government in disrepute There should be no antagonism between the sections. The government will go on whether Jarvis or I am elected; taxes will be raised, offices will be filled and men will be brought to justice no matter who rules. He then spoke of revenue laws, and said whether they were oppressive or not, the government was not to blame. The Democrats brought on the war. The war brought on the revenue.

The Republicans made some salutary laws in 1868. Among them they gave the people the homestead and property exemptions, mechanic and laborers lien law, and the act protecting the rights of married women. The ladies ought to smile on our constitution. They provided for taxation according to value and fixed ratio of taxation between the poll and land. A great provision, one which I advocated, was the abolishing of imprisonment for debt. It provided that there should be no property qualification for offices to vote. I have dwelt on them because I thought you were ignorant of them as Democrats never speak of them. There is one thing striken out of the constitution which your master had done, the right to elect magistrates. I am in favor of restoring that right. Help me to do it. I want to tell Gov. Jarvis that some of the money he spoke of went to pay interest on special tax bonds. Why did the Governor vote to issue one million three hundred thousand of special tax bonds? Some of the members, it is said, were bribed. I do not charge Gov. Jarvis with doing anything wrong. I charge Mr. Robinson the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, with voting for the same bonds. He then asked why the school bill was not signed. He arraigned these officers, and told the people to go to the ballot-box and punish these servants. In his opinion the election law needed amending, and also the road law; the landlord and tenant act was but a mill used to grind the faces of the poor. Labor and capital ought to go hand in hand, but the Democrats array them against each other. He spoke of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and said he was in favor of it. Then he said Gov. Jarvis had not said one word about the western railroad; said it was so secret a thing that he did not know whether it was sold or not. He discussed the bill, and claimed that there was no guarantee on the part of the purchasers to build the road.

The desire to unload mud cut was so great that they tried to place it on irresponsible shoulders. It was a great burden to the State he would admit, and he would not interfere with the purchasers, but if they did not go on he would redeem it to the State. He said investigating committees were unpopular. Said Joe Turner was expelled from the Legislature because he wanted to investigate the records. He arraigned Col. Kenan for employing lawyers to do his work. Col. Kenan promptly refuted the charge, and said that even if he had done so the example was set by Holden, Caldwell and Brogden. This concluded the remarks of Judge Buxton, which were listened to patiently by the crowd. He labored in his speech and did not make a good impression as a speaker. Governor Jarvis said before replying he had been requested to ask Judge Buxton if, when he was on the bench, a writ of *habeas corpus* had not been asked of him and he had not refused to issue it. To this the Judge replied that Turner asked for a bench warrant against Gov. Holden, and he explained by saying that the Supreme Court had declared that a writ would not stand. Whereupon Gov. Jarvis said the Supreme Court had never decided any such thing. He said the Judge thought I did not allude to the western road because I thought it would be unpopular. I did not mention it because I knew he would, and he has just stepped into the trap I set for him. He don't say we have been bribed to sell the road. He complains that there is so much secrecy about the matter. Here the Governor related the whole transaction, from Best's first proposition to date, and he referred to his letter to the people, showing that there was no secrecy at all about it. He had submitted the whole matter to the people and laid all the facts before them at the time.

The Governor asked where was the secrecy in the transaction? If the road could be completed without further taxation, and I had refused to submit Best's proposition to the Legislaenre, what would have been Judge Buxton's speech? He would have said you have missed a good chance to sell this property. You had a splendid offer and you sat like a dumb oyster and would not let the people say whether they wanted the road sold or not. The Judge is mad because the road is sold, because I acted. The best lawyers in the State say that the contract is well drawn and a good one. We have received $80,000, which Mr. Best has spent on the property. The Legislature only cost $17,000, so there is a clear profit of $63,000 to the State already. Why don't you tell us what the Radicals did with all the money they wrung from the people's pocket in 1869? I will tell you. It was mostly squandered. And then ten years ago $75,000 of it was spent to make war against the liberties of the people. Two regiments of cut throats were brought here to aid in subverting the liberties of the people, and that is the reason he would not tell you, fellow citizens, where that money went. The Kirk-Holden war cost us $75,000. D. A. Jenkins, the Radical nominee for Treasurer, was the paymaster. He was enjoined. He and Holden and others had a secret conclave one Sunday evening, and that night he got the money out of the bank, and, notwithstanding the order of the court, he let it go to pay off Holden's cut throats. They paid out $75,000 of your money to those men who were making war upon the liberties of the people. As for my record, said Gov. Jarvis, I have been before the people in one way or another for twelve years.

I have been from the seaboard to the mountains, and you are the first man that ever charged me with doing wrong. The Governor then explained the vote on the special tax bonds. I voted aye because it was the only way I had to inaugurate a warfare against the Republicans. I am the man who drew the bill to repeal the special tax bonds. Judge, it is too bad that your memory is so short. I introduced an ordinance in the convention of 1875 providing that the people should never be taxed one cent to pay those bonds. Judge Buxton had an opportunity and *he* voted against the ordinance to prohibit this payment. It was not the convention who took away the election of of magistrates by the people—it was the people themselves who voted to surrender this right by a large majority.

It was because the people were being taxed to death by the non-property holders that they were willing to make the change.

He again refuted the idea that it took all the money spent by the Radicals in 1868 and 1869 to start the machinery, as alleged by Buxton.

His time having expired, he returned thanks for the respect shown to Judge Buxton.

Jarvis, in this rejoinder, was withering and completely silenced the gentleman "of living issues" away back in the days of Clay.

Norment then said he had not one word to say against Bill Saunders. He was a gentleman. On being asked if Joe Turner was turned out as Buxton alleged he said no. It was on account of disorderly conduct. He quoted the first few lines of the declaration of independence—about equality—when some outsider here used indecent language, and instead of Mr. Norment's not noticing the interruption, he retorted with still more indecent words.

Col. Kenan then gave Norment and Buxton a few parting words, and said that Buxton was wrong in a good many things relating to Turner, and that if Norment intended to use such indecent language in the presence of ladies, he hoped the decent people of North Carolina would not go to hear him. He then explained the landlord and tenant act, and how the act passed by the Radicals had been beneficially amended by the Democrats, and closed the exercises.

In the encounter between Jarvis and Buxton, the Governor had the advantage all the while. He was calm and very collected, and was familiar with all the matters discussed. He spoke with deliberation, but with great earnestness and impressiveness, and made a deep impression upon the crowd. The contrast between him and Buxton was great. The latter was slow, and could get up no enthusiasm for himself, and could not inspire the crowd at all. He was tame compared with Jarvis. You may count on Duplin's being better organized and rolling up a larger majority for the party than ever before. Everybody was pleased with Jarvis, and all the Democrats are enthused over him.

D. R. WALKER.

HANCOCK'S LETTER.

What the Newspapers Say About It.

What It Means.

No voter, North or South, can mistake the policy that will control his administration on the vital issues settled by the war, when his letter shall have been read. It is free from evasion and double dealing. It proclaims that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the national constitution "are inviolable," and he recalls the country from the perils of both centralization and disintegration by declaring that "this Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom." * * It is replete with philosophy and statesmanship.—*Phil. Times—Indi.*

A "Superb" Letter.

"Hancock was superb to-day," said General McClellan, in his official report of one of the battles of the late war. Hancock was superb, the public will say in writing his letter of acceptance. We might characterize it as an elegant production. But it is more; it is concise, clear, and able. It says all that it was necessary to say, in a most admirable manner. There are no words of learned length and thundering sound in it. On the contrary, it is so phrased that every voter in the land can understand every sentence in it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Broad, Manly and Patriotic.

It is a broad, manly, vigorous and eloquent letter. It embodies within itself a platform broad enough, and patriotic enough, to meet the views of every American who loves his country well enough to desire the reconciliation of the sections, the thorough restoration of the Union upon the basis of fraternity, and the promotion and perpetuation of a system of government which provides for the liberties of each and every community and each and every citizen.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

What it Contains.

The letter is brief, but it contains in its few paragraphs the entire plan of our government and the principles upon which it should be conducted, as intended by its founders, and the spirit of which has been in no respect changed or modified by subsequent alterations in the plan, rendered necessary by the march of events.—*Richmond State.*

The Effect of it.

Founded in those great truths on which the Democratic party has stood from its birth, imbued with that ardent patriotism which Gen. Hancock's life and character have so signally illustrated, it appeals with irresistible force to the mind and heart of the people. It will quicken their love for the Union and their devotion to the constitution.—*Washington Post.*

A Complete National Reconciliation.

The General who brilliantly assisted in putting down the rebellion, assures the people that the war issues are ready for a final burial, and calls for more complete national reconciliation.