

The Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad have decided not to accept the proposition to sell the road, and that it is inexpedient to call a extra session of the Legislature.

On the 10th Hon. W. H. Kitchin introduced a bill in the House Representatives for the improvement of Roanoke river, a bill for the improvement of Trent river, and also a bill for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet. All were referred to the committee on commerce.

THOMAS G. LOWE.

For the past few issues we have been publishing articles on the life of Rev. Thomas G. Lowe a native of Halifax county, written by Rev. T. C. Kingsbury a warm personal friend of Mr. Lowe. It gave us pleasure to thus do honor to a native of our county, and we write this article for the purpose of impressing on our people what those articles suggested, viz: the erecting of a suitable monument over the last resting place of the great pulpit orator. A week or two ago we also published a letter from Messrs. Thomas W. Harris, Jas. C. Simmons, Rev. C. M. Cook and Hon. Mason L. Wiggins, calling on all who were so disposed to give one dollar to defray the expenses of the movement. These gentlemen are too well known to our readers to need any help in what they undertake, but nevertheless we want to say a word in support of the undertaking. Mr. Lowe was known all over this country and in every village in North Carolina for his sublime oratorical power, and no less for simple unyielding faith in the savior. He could have commanded the applause of any audience in the country, but preferred rather to preach without price to those who would not have been able to pay what his talents deserved. He went among the poor and simple, not deeming any below his eloquence, pointing out the right way. He had not his superior any where in the State, but this never lessened his humility.

The citizens should not rest until his memory has been honored by a monument. We should keep his name ever before us and hand it down from generation to generation. Let it be not said of us that we could not appreciate him. Let us show to the world that we honor and revere his name.

We will publish the names and addresses of those who will receive contributions, and also those who contribute.

EARLY ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic party has before it a campaign, in which is involved the destiny of free government. A prize for which its best efforts must be put forth. In this contest, the party will be confronted by an opponent, whose organization in the Southern States is almost perfect; and whose organizers are untiring in their efforts, and even now, during the existing lull in political warfare, are busy in drumming up recruits, and using various means and offering large bounties; even bringing to hear the Treasury department, to strengthen their lines and carry out their plans.

To meet these movements, it is absolutely necessary for the Democratic party to abandon the policy of delay, which has hitherto worked its defeat. No party composed mostly of the intelligent voters, can gain anything by delaying organization, or by bringing out candidates on the eve of elections. An intelligent voter wishes to see and know for whom and for what he is voting; whereas a party that can be led like a herd at the motion of the shepherd's wand, care for nothing more than to find out the will of the leaders. Claiming the Democratic party to be the most intelligent, in the South we urge an early organization, to meet the advancing strides of the political opposition that threatens the destruction of all that our forefathers fought for, and of which we hold dear, and of that hope of liberty, which the name of America has kindled in the bosoms of the oppressed of all lands. An early organization will discipline the party so as to be ready for the contest. A thorough preparation requires time, and besides it familiarizes the people with their duties so that when the contest comes they are prepared. A long campaign is not desirable but a thorough organization is indispensable. Give us leaders true, and competent and let them be such as can arouse the enthusiasm of the people. Be careful in the selection of subordinates who have to manage the minor details of the party. Here lies our greatest danger. The skillful planning of eminent leaders have often failed on account of the inefficiency, and treachery of those to whom was entrusted the execution of them. Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, on account of incompetent subordinates. Let us therefore be careful in the selection of candidates; be sure that they are worthy and well qualified; men who will stand by the principles of the party, who will make no sacrifice of principles for the sake of position; but men who will fairly and honestly defend the principles of the party. Let us also remember that the war is over, and that we need statesmen to lead us in the struggle in which we are about to engage; men who are qualified to perpetuate peace; whose statesmanship will rise above all sectional hate, and will lead us upon the higher plane of civil liberty, whence shall be derived the greatest good to the greatest number. Above all let us have a fair election, a fair count and an honest return; and if our opponents defeat us upon these principles of right and justice, let us grace to yield the palm, and not give our enemies the triumph over us in the trickery and subterfuges of which we have complained in this.

We are in debt to Senators Ransom and Vance, and Hon. W. H. Kitchin for favors.

MR. CONKLING NOT A CANDIDATE.

Telegram to New York Sun.

I feel myself authorized to state that Mr. Conkling is not a candidate, presently or remotely, or in any contingency, for nomination of President at Chicago. The fact may as well be understood first as last. Therefore, when some of his followers, who glory in the leadership of the Onondia Chief, seek to make their detraction to his personal fortunes a cover for betraying the sentiments of certain localities which they are to represent as delegates to the State Convention, they will find it a flimsy excuse for the treachery they intend.

Mr. Conkling is for Grant and not out, without any alternative, or second choice, or possible compromise. Conkling means Grant and nothing else. In all his walk and conversation, he is held enough to know this purpose distinctly and unqualifiedly, so as to prevent the possibility of mistake now or hereafter. To him more than to any other man belongs whatever credit attaches to the organization of the third term venture, which, up to the time of the progress from San Francisco to Philadelphia, was skillfully planned. A mistake, now admitted, was made when Grant was elected from a proposed joint ticket of the country, attended with a private appeal to the imagination of the weak and the credulous. Grant was in fact stronger than in the country, brought into daily contact with thousands, and subjected to public and private criticism. This disavowal was soon made, and the managers started him off again on a new tour. The real reason for bringing him home when they did was to give an impulse to the Conventions in Pennsylvania and New York, which the engineers of the machine proposed to capture by calling them long before the usual time, and without allowing the rank and file of the party any fair chance to express their opinions.

This whole movement is a game in politics, of which audacity is the chief feature. It is the final test of the strength of the machine, as the controlling power in a great party, in defiance of the convictions of the best men who compose it, and in disregard of public sentiment. Mr. Conkling plays his stake and takes the chances. Success means possession of the Government, absolute and uncontrolled by outside considerations; an indefinite lease of power; command over the Treasury, unchecked expenditures, and a radical and enduring change in our institutions.

Great corporations, the old Rugs, anastomosis of foreign territory, adventurers of every class and clime, speculators in politics and stocks, jobbers of all descriptions, are enlisted in the movement, and reformers like Gen. Butler are engaged in promoting it. Grant went out of the way to make his bowwell publish a recantation of his ill reported charging Butler with having been "bottled up," and to say that he only lacked the opportunity to become a great military man. Conkling brought that peace offering about, and now he has for one of his staff the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, who alarmed the Hepthans as an enemy at the last election, and claims them still more as a friend for the contest next November.

COMMUNICATED.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—SHALL IT BE SOLD? DEAR SIRS—I deem it very important for the State at large, that our leading men and counselors can not agree as to what course ought to be pursued by the Governor as to the sale of the W. N. R. R. I may be wrong, but it does appear to me that there is but one wise and politic way to take of the whole matter as things now stand; and that is to call the Legislature together and accept Mr. Bass's proposition to purchase the road. He agrees to bind himself and those associated with him to build the road, or finish it in Point Rock, in about two months from July next, and to build the other branch to Duck Town within five years. He or they also bind themselves or successors to pay to North Carolina, or in plain English to pay the \$250,000 dollars for which the road is now mortgaged, and to pay North Carolina to give mortgage on the road (first mortgage) for the \$550,000 dollars expended on the road since the State bought it for the \$300,000 dollars, and in addition thereto to take off of our hands five hundred acres which cost the tax payers \$115,000 dollars per annum. They further agree to contract with the State, that if they should fail to complete both branches of the road within the time specified, or a reasonable time thereafter, that the State is to enter and take full possession of the road, rolling stock and every thing connected therewith. And they in return agree to convene with the State for themselves, heirs, successors and assigns that the road shall never under any mortgage, be sold under any mortgage; which they may put on it, until both branches are completed by the other specified; and to fix and seal this condition beyond all controversy, in bonds or mortgage, such as to bear the condition stamp upon their face, giving all the world notice of the condition. So you see they must finish both branches of the road before they can realize one dollar expended in its completion; and not only that, should they fail to complete both branches according to the contract, the road reverts back to the State. I propose to therefore seriously ask all objectors to this scheme what can the State lose by the sale of this road to Mr. Bass? His association with these conditions, and limitations? Or the other hand I assert without fear of success of contradiction that the State will save by the sale of the road more than five million dollars, and the West will get both branches built without the cost of one dollar. Now take the most favorable view possible, and admit that the State will mortgage the road and raise money and complete the road. What will be the result? Will no the road of necessity be sold to pay the mortgage? Does not every thinking reasonable man know, that it is the only possible motive any capitalist could have to lend money on the road, would eventually to gobble it up? Every business man must see and know this. All experience is beyond cavil. By the sale of the road on the terms proposed and looking on the darkest side for the State in the sale she would save at least \$1,000,000. But admit from all this the State would gain immensely in a different way by the sale of the road a few at which I will now enumerate to the benefit of those who oppose the sale of the road to Mr. Bass and his associates. The object in disposing of the road is not to have it completed to Point Rock only, for most any company or company would gladly take the road and complete it to that point, but also to get the Duck Town branch built which will cost to build and equip at least four million dollars. Can the State build it? A say

the will. Bass says she will not. I belong to that class of men who feel the responsibility of an obligation and will endeavor as far as in my power to induce our people to keep their pledged faith with the Western portion of the State. We promised it in convention and received our part of the consideration and ought to keep our pledges in good faith with the West. But all men don't think as I do. If they did we would have no trouble in their selling the road and thereby, in spirit keeping our promise or continuing the spirituous transaction as a secret. But would that I could do it might in about forty years, and would that satisfy the West and would the East quail? I undertake to say neither would remain quiet half so long a time under what even would from their stand point consider a grievance. So I fear the result would be that the West would never get its road or the State would be compelled to mortgage the road to complete the work and then lose the road and all she now has in it. Let the road be sold so as to enforce its completion at the earliest possible time and save all we can of what we have heretofore put in it. By doing we take it out of politics, deprive all rings of their Trojan horse, with all the best people of the State and forever eliminate the W. N. Railroad from the political campaigns of the State. So far as to using the trade of the road to any particular town of the State, I think the traffic will go where it will, wherever there are points offering the greatest inducements. As water of its own gravity runs down stream instead of up, so will trade of its own motion go where ever it is drawn, or inducements suit it are offered. The \$300,000 proposed to be deposited is not to pay the expenses of the Legislature (but still) as a guarantee of Mr. Bass's sincerity, and to be forfeited if he should back down after running the State to the expense of calling its legislature together. The governor acted wisely in demanding a pledge of good faith, and I hope he will call the legislature and call the legislature together and give the people a chance through that body to say whether they will let this golden opportunity as I conceive it to be, pass by unimproved and leave an elephant on our hands un-mended. As to the State owning the road, I believe it would be a curse rather than a blessing, and would be worth more to the State in the hands of private owners who would look after their own interest and in so doing would of necessity develop the material resources of the State. The expense of the legislature is extremely small in comparison to the object sought to be attained. I know full well men look at this matter from different stand points, and some from interested motives on both sides encourage and oppose the sale, but the larger portion of the people can and will look at it from a business stand point and I hope will conclude it is decidedly the best to sell at once.

QUID PRO QUO.

Since the earliest ages, two problems have engaged the attention of speculative humanity: perpetual motion, and the getting of something for nothing. The first remains, and is likely to remain, unsolved; but if the evidence of printer's ink is to be trusted, the solution of the second has been arrived at by the publishers of Ehrlich's Fashion Quarterly. "And how so?" remarks the reader, incredulous Harry, thus:— By an ingenious system of combination subscriptions, the publishers of the Quarterly offer to send their magazine, free of all charge whatever, to all who may subscribe through their agency. A copy of the principal monthly is a weekly periodical. Thus a subscriber to Peterson's Magazine has only to pay his regular two dollars through Ehrlich's agency, to receive, not only Peterson's for a year, but a really valuable quarterly magazine of fashion as well. How this is to be done, is explained at length in the premium list to Ehrlich's Fashion Quarterly, an advance copy of which lies upon our table. Nor is this the only novel feature which this same premium list contains. O her was a good offer made for subscribers to Ehrlich's Fashion Quarterly not only does this, but in addition, it guarantees the novel idea of premiums to card subscribers. But over the astounding mystery we draw a direct veil; and the reader who may wish to pierce it, is advised to send his name and address to Ehrlich Brothers, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth St., New York, whose prompt reply will doubtless resolve his doubts into pleasing and profitable certainties.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisement for Ague Cure, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for various ailments like fever, chills, and malaria.

Advertisement for Dr. Harter's Tonic, a preparation of iron and calisaya bark, used for various ailments like dyspepsia and general debility.

Advertisement for Dr. M. W. Case's Tonic, a radical regulator for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

Advertisement for Simon's Liver Regulator, a medicine for liver complaints, biliousness, and various ailments.

Advertisement for Furniture, featuring a large stock of new furniture and mattresses, with prices and contact information.

Advertisement for H. Borsf., a furniture store in Weldon, N.C., offering a variety of furniture and household goods.

Advertisement for Green Front, a restaurant or dining establishment, offering meals and services.

Advertisement for At Howe Again, a business or service advertisement, possibly related to the furniture store.

Advertisement for J. L. Bass & Co., a business or service advertisement, possibly related to the furniture store.

Advertisement for Dr. A. B. Zollicoffer & Brother, Druggists in Weldon, N.C., offering various medicines and products.

Advertisement for W. H. Brown, The Leader of Low Prices, offering various goods and services.

Advertisement for A. Wrenn & Son, Manufacturers of Carriages, Harness, Saddles, and other goods.

Advertisement for Rufe W. Daniel, offering various goods and services, including liquors and groceries.

Advertisement for R. W. Brown's Old Reliable Drug Store, offering various medicines and goods.

Advertisement for Scotland Neck, N.C., offering various goods and services.

Advertisement for 10,000 Cigars of the Best Brands, offering various cigar brands.

Advertisement for Arthur C. Freeman, offering various goods and services.

Advertisement for R. F. Butler, offering various goods and services, including fire and life insurance.