



UPWARD AND ONWARD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 20, 1877.

Why are the Russians like travelers? Because they take the Kars, you know!

The Grand Lodge of colored Masons of this State met in Tarboro Wednesday last in annual communication. There are about thirty subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction.

Dr Albert T. Blaisdell, editor of the Southern Review, and former Professor of the Virginia University, is dead. His death was caused by a severe attack of paralysis. At the time of his death, he was 60 years of age.

The re-election of Mr. James H. Mills superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum by a unanimous rising vote, was a merited and well deserved compliment. Of all men in the State, Mr. Mills is best fitted for the place and has shown his faith by his works.

During the forty-second session of Congress, it is said that some member of the senate said that if he was going to get out a patent for a fool, he'd put Patterson of South Carolina, in as a model! It now seems that the senator's idea of Patterson's fitness for that position is correct—He is going to lecture this season!

The State printing in South Carolina, under Radical rule, cost that State \$200,000! The printing for last year, under Democratic rules, was brought down to six thousand! This is the difference between the Radical and Democratic rule, and also the difference between Republican and Democratic Editors and printers.

The 91st session of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, met in Raleigh on Tuesday evening last, Grand Master H. H. Munson, presiding.

Reports were also made by the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum.

The election of the officers resulted in the re-election of the former officers: H. H. Munson, Grand Master.

R. W. Hardie, Grand Senior Warden. J. C. L. Gudger, Grand Junior Warden. W. E. Anderson, Grand Treasurer. D. W. Bain, Grand Secretary.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

The ENQUIRER has not missed an issue during the past two years. While we have come far short of our duty in many respects, our friends and patrons can certainly not censure us for the want of zeal and promptness in printing and editing, like other people, are not perpetual motion in the shape of human beings. They require a time of holiday and rest as well as others; therefore we trust our readers will excuse us for so doing, when we state there will be no paper issued from this office next week.

Making our politest bow to our friends for their past favors, and trusting to continue to serve them in the future, the editor and printers unite in wishing them A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

From the Congressional Record, we see that the Hon. J. J. Yeates has recently introduced the following bills of interest to our section:

- 1. A bill to establish light houses in Currituck sound.
2. A bill to establish a beacon light and clear out the channel of the Chowan river at Stumpy Reach.
3. A bill to deepen and widen the channel of Currituck Sound.
4. A bill to deepen and widen the Eden town Bay in the Albemarle Sound.

We are also glad to learn that he is interested in securing better postal facilities for the First District. It will thus be seen that in the Major, we have no wall flower in congress, but a zealous worker for our District and State.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

There is no nation in Europe with which the American people so heartily sympathize as with the French. It is not only that the majority or the people of that country are striving to establish a government upon a basis similar to our own, but because from the earliest day of our struggle existence, the French have been in accord with us—the friends of our friends and the foes of our foes. Whatever sympathy, therefore, MacMahon, in his attempt to subvert the Republican constitution of his country may get in England, or Russia, or Austria, he will receive none in America. It is only about five months to the opening of the grand Exposition in Paris, and if for no other reason than to show our interest in the welfare and prosperity of Paris and France, it is to be hoped that America will be officially or semi-officially represented. We are glad North Carolina is making arrangements to have a representative on hand.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

We have had but little to say on this subject, because we give ourselves credit of being wise enough to keep silent, rather than expose our ignorance. The news of the probable closing of the war, however,

is sufficiently cheering to induce us to make a mention of the same, even at the risk of said exposure. For some time the great power of Russia has been heavily felt by the Turks. A short time since, Kars, one of their strongholds, was taken from them. The Russians seem to do much to substantiate the old adage, 'History repeats itself.' This being the fourth time, if our memory serves us rightly, that they have captured this ancient city, viz: In 1828, 1834, 1855 and now again, in 1877.

The fall of Kars, however, only paved the way to even the more serious fall of Plevna, and the fall of Plevna is so far the end of the war as to create a general feeling in all circles that the end has come. The Turks will hardly be able to rally under their continued defeats when such a catastrophe as this comes upon them. The latest advices from Bucharest put the number of prisoners at 40,000. Osman Pasha was, also, himself one of the wounded. However great the victories gained by the Russians, the Turks may well rejoice, in almost all instances, of having made them 'pay dear' their Whistle! The fall of Plevna and the approach of Winter almost closes the war, which, like most all wars, caused much hardship and bloodshed and accomplishes but little, if any good. It now remains for the world of nations to see whether Russia's true cause was the apparent ostensible purpose, of protecting the Christians, or of getting control of the possessions and sea coast, she has so long coveted.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF HERTFORD COUNTY.

BY JOHN W. MOORE.

Chapter LVIII.

The Spring term of the Superior Court for Hertford county in 1854 was held by Judge John Lancaster Bailey. His gentleness and purity endeared him to the Bar, while his intelligence, integrity and learning gave assurance that justice should be meted out in his rulings. His early life had been spent in Pasquotank, and he several times represented that constituency in the General Assembly. His wife was Miss Browning and belonged to a family of wealth and distinction, seated two miles above Bandon on the Chowan river. Judge Bailey was succeeded in the fall by Samuel J. Person of New Hanover. Judge Person had been lately elected to a seat on the Superior Court bench. He was a young man, but gave abundant satisfaction in his evident knowledge and ability. He married Ellen Tyler, a kinswoman of President Tyler, who was very lovely and gracious in her accomplishments. Judge Person though learned and upright in his judicial functions, was ever fond of political life. He was a States Rights Democrat, and destined to prominence in the future legislation of the State.

Gen. Pierce, a President of the United States, had overwhelping support in the two Houses of Congress. After the deaths of the great trio in the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas of Illinois was the most conspicuous member. He was a great debater, and still greater political schemer. He could never let well enough alone, but was in perpetual efforts to aggrandize himself and the Democratic party. He was not content with their great majorities in both houses of Congress, but in his restless and overreaching desire for the presidency, as chairman of the senate committee on territories, he reported his famous amendment of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This memorable subject of strife between the northern and southern sections of the country, was destined to be as fatal to us, as the Grecian horse was to ancient Troy. It simply averted, that under the legislation of 1850, the Missouri Compromise had been superseded. Yet this declaration fired the great heart of the North with an indignation far surpassing that which followed the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law. Because Congress had declared that the people of the Territories should settle for themselves the question as to whether they should own slaves, the states north of the Mason's and Dixon's line, rose in their frenzy, and formed the Black Republican party. The Know-Notings embraced two articles in their creed, the Republicans but one. Their sole object and aim was declared to be the prevention of the further spread of slavery, and so in the providence of God, a great and naked issue was at length made up for trial between the two sections of a once united and happy people.

A vast majority of the northern people were settled in their determination, against the further spread of slavery. On August 12th, 1846 David Wilmet of Pennsylvania, first introduced his famous proviso into the House of Representatives, then in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It provided that in all future acquisitions of territory that slavery should be absolutely forbidden. It passed the House by a vote of 87 to 64. Mr. Wilmet repeatedly renewed his proposition with a similar result during subsequent years. It failed of becoming the law of the land for want of concurrence in the Senate. The favorite scheme of northern statesmen was to circumscribe slavery to the limits of the states where it then existed, as they declared for the purpose of making it unprofitable, and in this way securing its extinction. Southern men were alarmed and exasperated by such a policy. As a refuge from what they considered approaching injury and dishonor, they caught at the bait tendered them by Judge Douglas of Illinois. They did not foresee that like Dead Sea fruit it was to turn to ashes in their grasp. It sounded like equity

when the proposition was made, that the people of the territories, in forming their constitutions for admission as states into the Union, should have the power to settle this vexed question as to their own institutions, but like a juggling friend, the wily Illinoisian was to overreach them in his subsequent doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Two years later, as an index to the intention of the Nebraska Bill in the Democratic Cincinnati platform, it was resolved 'That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other states.'

North Carolina had but one senator at this time, but Judge Badger gave his sanction to the Nebraska Bill and was one of its most able and eloquent defenders. Messrs. Rodgers and Puryear, in the House of Representatives, opposed it. No single act of legislation ever created such an uproar in the land, and perhaps none other was ever more gratuitous and fallacious in its fruits. Three thousand northern clergymen protested against it as a sin and outrage, but all to no purpose. The 'Little Giant' rode his hobby until it assumed the dignity of a law, and six years later elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States.

The village of Murfreesboro had been blessed with several newspapers in its history, the earliest of which was called the Hornet's Nest, and was established in 1812. In the Spring of 1854 two young men, John S. Lankford and Canozio Frates, who had been printers in Petersburg Va., came to Hertford county and established the Murfreesboro Gazette. At the outset it avowed its neutrality in politics, but soon became outspoken in its support of the Know Nothing heresy. The doctrines of this political sect had by this time reached our vicinity and the new party embraced among its numbers almost the whole force of the Whigs. Some unwary Democrats moved by their protestant zeal, were sworn in as members, but seeing the political complexion of their new allies, they beat a speedy retreat and trouble and scandal were the consequence. Alfred W. Darden, of Elm Grove, by placard publicly announced that he had severed all connection with men whose counsels were held in the darkness and secrecy of night. A committee consisting of John A. Anderson, Richard G. Cowper and others, acting in behalf of the Winton Know Nothing conclave, published resolutions of that body touching the conduct of Mr. Darden, which he deemed libelous and damaging to his character as a man. A law suit was the consequence. Mr. Darden brought suit for libel against the signers of the obnoxious publication. The action, upon affidavit setting forth the great influence of the defendants in Hertford county, was removed to Washington. Judge Heath, Col. Outlaw and John P. Jordan appeared for the plaintiff; while W. N. H. Smith, Judge Barnes, P. H. Winston, J. H. A. Gilliam and Gen. T. M. Garrett represented the defendants. Upon trial before Judge Caldwell, the jury brought in a verdict for a small amount of damages in favor of Mr. Darden, and thus ended the famous Know Nothing suit.

This is the second appearance of Thomas Miles Garrett upon these pages. He was raised near Colesburg, in Bertie county. He was prepared for college at Buckhorn academy, by John Kimberly, and graduated at Chapel Hill in the class of 1853. He was a man of fine intelligence, great diligence in his profession, and was fast rising to fame as a lawyer, in spite of poverty and an unfortunate manner and address. His courage and capacity were just lifting him to renown, when he was slain as Colonel at the head of his regiment amid the horrors of the great battle of the Wilderness. He died February 1st in the morning in prospect of the engagement, that he would that day win a general's wreath or lose his life. When the sun arose again, Thomas M. Garrett was no more; but his prediction was fulfilled in both respects. His great commander opened a dispatch from Richmond, which had made the gallant dead a brigadier; but alas, it came too late.

On June 18th, 1854, Dr. William A. Turner of Windsor died suddenly in Norfolk Va. This eccentric and gifted genius left many friends to bewail his departure, some of whom are yet claiming that he was the original inventor of the magnetic telegraph. On July 15th, also died Elizabeth Sharp, oldest daughter of Benbury Sharp. In the same village, Harrellsville, on August 21st died Maria, consort of Jesse J. Yeates, and a little later, Antonio P. Yancy of Murfreesboro. Like his brother, William N. H. Smith, Mr. Yancy was a graduate of Yale College, and a gentleman of culture. He was so early cut down in his career, that he lacked opportunity for winning that high position achieved by his kinsman, but in his gentleness and purity there was abundant consolation for his early demise. He was succeeded at the Bar as county solicitor by William D. Valentine, who two years afterwards followed him in his departure from this world. John Vann, too, so long the chairman of the county court, had shuffled off this mortal coil, and rested from his labors. Thus as the years go by, ever without ceasing, the great reaper is always at his work of garnering the young and old. History at best is but a tale of human transactions, the most important of which are the entrances and exits of the actors.

(To be continued)

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My wagons are made of Tennessee iron and Tennessee timber, which is acknowledged by manufacturers and purchasers to be the toughest and most durable in use. The axles are the best second growth, seasoned hickory and all other parts are of tough seasoned white oak. I make a specialty of Thimble Skeins Axles, as the draft is much less and it is stronger and more durable than Iron Axles. I guarantee Thimble Skeins but will not Iron Axles. Every wagon warranted for twelve months. Cash price of car without seat or brake.

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