

MR. GRESHAM AND THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

In the gruffness and curtness attributed to the Democrats to the Postmaster General in his dealings with Republican officials the bourgeois found a subject of no little merriment and the bluff honesty of the departmental chief elicited from them the most lavish and unqualified commendation. Though this was very natural, it was still more common for the greatest of all heroes in their eyes is a partisan adversary dealing blows to right and left in the ranks of his friends. But it seems that this thing was about to go too far and to be consistent, if for nothing else, in its indiscriminate abuse of the good, bad and indifferent of the opposition, a halt must be called and Mr. Gresham dismounted from the lofty steed on which to his great surprise his political enemies had perched him. Nothing altogether good can come out of Nazareth—or, at least nothing allowed to be good, and hence when nothing else can be found even virtues must be tortured into faults. Everything seems to be regarded by some as fair in war. The English did not scruple to employ the tomahawk of the savage in the Revolutionary war as an instrument "which God and nature had placed in their hands." The North Carolina bourgeois though fathering prohibition in North Carolina (by the way, a "fellow feeling" on this subject may have united Jarvis and Merrimon) and seeking to outlaw the dealers in liquor, shouted with a lusty good will over the last victory in Ohio, achieved by the Democrats by an alliance with these dealers in "distilled damnation," as they termed it here. And so now Mr. Gresham, who is growing too dangerously popular, must be disarmed of his influence in some way, though it be by a confederacy with gamblers and law-breakers. The editor of the Star, who gallantly jingles in, if he does not lead this onset, is prudent enough to disclaim any part or lot, so far as sympathy is concerned, in the dealings of the Louisiana Lottery so promptly checked in its operations by Mr. Gresham, but endeavors to obscure the real controversy by shifting it from M. Dauphin & Co. to a New Orleans National bank. If, as the Star supposes, Mr. Gresham should encounter the opposition of the people as a set-off to the favor of the courts in the prosecution of his "arbitrary" measures, so much the worse for the people that they should array themselves on the side of the gamblers and against the law as declared by its authoritative exponents. But we believe that the general will will be sustained by a law-loving and law-abiding people in his efforts to so order the management of his department that the mail service of the government should not be prostituted to the convenience of gamblers.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE LITTLE NIGS.

The colored Republican campaigners who in days gone by used to admonish their brethren to keep the Democrats reduced to slavery, were for the most part laughed to scorn by black and white, friends and foes; but in the light of the extract from the State Chronicle, signed "Old Foggy," which we are about to quote, and which forms the basis of a "North State" editorial so sensible and sprightly that we are tempted to reproduce it another column. We venture to opine that such suggestion was not altogether so sensational and groundless as many supposed. Says "Old Foggy,"—I favor a total divorce of the schools of the two races. Let the property of each race educate its own children. The whites pay much the greater part of the tax, and the little nigs get it. There ought to be industrial schools for them." The italics are ours. Pausing a moment to comment on the justice of these propositions, the inquiry naturally suggests itself to all fair-minded men. Whose labor was it that gave existence to this vast excess of property on which the whites pay so much the larger tax? Was it that of the taxpayers, or did it come from the sweat and toil of a down trodden and subject race, who for a woful century of our history labored without regard and suffered without hope? "Let not unfeeling mock their avarice toil," for it laid the foundation of our material prosperity, and gave us consequence at home and abroad. Is not a moiety of what they created due to them by every principle of natural justice, that they may emancipate their minds (as the old Republican party did their bodies) from slavery to ignorance and superstition? May not even the divine precept, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn," be invoked in their behalf? While treading the corn in former days, they certainly were muzzled, in so much that our Democratic Supreme Court (in exponent of such doctrine) felt impelled to decide that even property conveyed to a slave and held in trust for him by a white man

could not be recovered by him from its cruel and treacherous possessor after slavery had ceased to exist. But before we establish the rule that the state will apportion educational facilities between the races according to their respective tax-paying liabilities, let us run it out to its consequences. If the principle be so much education for so much tax, then is that equality before the law, which is the boast of our commonwealth, given to the winds, and the poor white man's boy is to grow up in comparative ignorance, while the son of his wealthier neighbor enjoys every advantage which the state can lavish upon him. This is not Democratic in theory, though that we may live to see it so in practice, is not improbable to one who recalls the recent proposition of a noted bourbon champion to pension the officers of the late war and leave the obscure but needy privates to take care of themselves. As to the "industrial school" which "Old Foggy" would establish for the "little nigs," no doubt he would make a master in love with his work, but a generous people are already feeding one Mr. Squeers who gratifies at their expense the caprices of a "little tyrant" of the ferule-scepter and the comorant capacities of a horse-leech daughter stomach. Though "Old Foggy" is kind enough to give the "little nigs" the monopoly of this industrial education, yet we can but fear the gift-bearing Greeks, and look for some cunning bourbon cheval de bois to let out a host of other old fogies upon the juvenile colored pupils. The industrial schools established by the old fogies of the past, were not so serviceable to the "little nigs" as to make them desire more of the same sort. Quite likely they might "cry for them"—as the babies for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup—but altogether on the other side of their mouths. Seriously, though, we have seldom known a more nefarious scheme than this transparent one to reduce to slavery the colored children of the state. Such is the stone for bread, the serpent for a fish, that the "Old Foggy," or bourbon Democrat, whose means of establishing any schools result from the colored man's unrelenting toil, offer to those whose best friends they profess to be, and in whose intellectual elevation they claim to entertain an abiding interest.

We congratulate the people of the west on the continuance of the American, though they are not entitled to such good fortune. A people who will not subscribe and pay for a local paper, and especially one as able and reliable as the American, are not entitled to anything. The announcement that Mr. Drake would suspend, and the showing he made that only \$7.50 was paid in advance was a disgrace to the people of western Carolina. We believe in speaking plainly, let it offend who it may. We have no soft words for newspaper editors. They make more sacrifices and do more to build up a community than all else put together. In fact, a good paper tells the character of its patrons. If they support their paper, it speaks volumes in their behalf; if they fail to do so, it shows that they are a lazy and ignorant people.

We hope the New American in future will prosper as it deserves. See what the editor of the American says below: THE NEW AMERICAN. So many of our friends have urged us to reconsider the announcement made a few weeks since, that the American would "suspend" on the 16th inst., we are induced to recall the same, and to announce that its publication will be continued. In a short while the paper will be printed entire at this office, which will add much to its interest and usefulness, and likewise will add much to the cost. For that reason our friends and patrons are earnestly requested to speedily liquidate past dues, that we may meet current expenses, and also aid in extending our circulation among the people.

The American is one among the first journals published in Western North Carolina, has ever worked for the general welfare of the people—farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c.—and claims to have rendered the public some service during an existence of twenty-six years. Upon that basis the New American presents its claims to the public, and for what the future will be refers to its past lifetime of more than a quarter of a century.

As an editor must depend much upon the friends for his journal to extend its circulation—he having little or no time for such duty—any like services rendered will be duly appreciated for the New American.

STATE FAIR—ITS OUTLOOK.

The prospects for a grand success were never more promising for a state fair than for the exhibition to be held at Raleigh from the 15th to the 20th of the present month. The display of machinery of all kinds will be large and full, comprising many new articles of practical utility. The display of fine bred live stock promises to be the largest ever witnessed in the state, if not in the south. Hogs worth \$200 a head are not often seen and yet that is the value fixed upon hogs now being prepared for shipment to our state fairs. Fine sheep, in the raising of which our people have great need of becoming more interested, will be present in all the best breeds. The trials of speed will be very attractive for at least four days of the fair. Then come next fine breeds of cattle including Jerseys, Devons, short-

horns and other fine bloods, in all of which our people are becoming more interested each year. Those fine butter-makers will ere long take the place of our scrubs to a large extent, and the sooner the better. One man has engaged coops for 120 fowls. The prospects are very flattering for an unusually large exhibition of farm products of all kinds. Our farmers are showing more of the present day progressive spirit, and we trust at their state convention they will infuse the intensive spirit into each other, and spread the same throughout our grand old state.

The side shows, frequently a source of entertainment and profit to visitors, when they have become jaded from walking around, promise to be better than usual. One party with educated canary birds has applied for space; another with a pair of sea leopards and eight alligators; and still another with a mammoth museum, then another with a three-legged calf, and still another with an ox weighing 3,700 pounds. Then last, but not least, there seems to be a general determination on the part of the people of all sections to come to the state fair. The railroads will run excursion trains each day and will bring the people at two cents a mile each way and bring their exhibits to the fair and carry them back home, all free. So, with the prospects of a grand exhibition, the liberal rates furnished by the railroads and the people all anxious to come, the state fair this year must be a grand success.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE LITTLE NIGS.

"I favor a total divorce of the schools of the two races. Let the property of each race educate its own children. The whites pay the greater part of the tax and the little nigs get it. There ought to be industrial schools for them." Old Foggy in the State Chronicle of the 20th of Sept. Of course this system of industrial education for the "little nigs" will be compulsory and in charge of state or county officers or overseers. When a "little nig" arrives at the age of seven years he will be forced to go to the industrial school, or as it is more commonly called the confield, where he will be carefully trained by the township "Industrial Overseers." After learning the simpler industrial branches of dropping corn or weeding cotton, he will, by a system of competitive examination, be promoted to the higher duties pertaining to the plow handles. The office of Industrial Overseers will be multiplied as necessity arises; until every true Democrat will have charge of not less than 30 scholars. The term of industrial education will be liberal, say from forty to sixty years. In that way the entire future civilization of the negro race will be secured.

How vainly do these old Democrats "seek a substitute for slavery."—North 4th inst.

The National Republican of the 24th inst. contains a notice of Mr. Winston's address from which we extract the following:—North 4th. It is the most powerful indictment of a political party and its purposes we have seen since the great speech of 1855. It is not the clamor of a disappointed office-seeker, for its author has never been defeated for a nomination in any caucus or convention of the democratic party. It is not the production of a fossil, nor yet of a veritable man who has come down to us from a former generation; on the contrary, Mr. Winston is but thirty-six years of age, a successful lawyer, a brilliant orator, and as his address shows, a trenchant and powerful writer. He has not been a seeker after place, but has been potent in the councils of the Democracy. He is greatly esteemed in North Carolina as a high minded, public spirited citizen, devoted to progress, education, the maintenance of law and order and the elevation of the people. His fearless and manly arraignment of the battalions of the party of the day, and his splendid presentation of what the opposition to it embraces, come like strong ocean breezes to invigorate the minds of Republicans made sick and weary by the malaria, dry rot, and mean contentions which northern journalism is for the most part disseminating among the people. We welcome Mr. Winston to the ranks of the national Republican party, and doubt not that the North Carolina Republicans and Liberals will see to it that he is assigned to duty in a sphere appropriate to the dignity of his conduct, and the splendor of his talents.

THE VALUE OF CHOLERA TO THE BRITISH ISLES.

A Spanish paper believes it has discovered the secret of England's indifference to precautions against cholera, declaring that it lies in the fact that the victims of cholera in the British isles would probably be 100,000 Irish paupers, 100,000 habitual drunkards and other vicious persons in the slums of London, 100,000 laborers of various kinds, 100, middle-class persons, real estate owners, "gentlemen and the like, and perhaps one member of Parliament." Our Spanish contemporary figures up that the result of all this would be to save England \$25,000,000 for pauper support in the next five years, and \$12,500,000 by the death of 100,000 drunkards, while the absence of quarantine would be worth \$50,000,000 to British commerce. Then the death of 100,000 Irish people would aid in the pacification of Ireland, the death of 100,000 drunkards would facilitate the improvement of the quarters they now inhabit, and the death of 100,000 laborers would solve the question of capital and labor as far as strikes are concerned, while the well-to-do could easily find shelter from the scourge. In fact if we may trust the Hidalgo, the British isles need nothing so much just now as an epidemic of cholera. Surely nothing but the sombre imagination of a Spaniard could conjure up aught like this.—Petersburg Times.

TO THE VOTERS OF VIRGINIA.

BOURBON AND READJUSTER RULE ABLY CONTRASTED BY SENATOR MAHONE. NEARLY THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SAVED ANNUALLY IN EXPENSES. OVER FORTY-EIGHT MILLIONS IN PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST SAVED BY THE RIDDLEBERGER SETTLEMENT. A CONVINCING ARGUMENT TO THOSE "REASONABLY OPEN TO CONVICTION." PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25, 1883. To the Voters of Virginia: On the sixth of November next (now near at hand) you are to determine, by your ballots, which of the contending parties in this state shall administer your public affairs. One is a party of your own immediate creation—formed from your own ranks—consisting of the very body of the people, who had been exhausted, fatigued and outraged by the rule of a self-assumed leadership and controlling oligarchy, that had illustrated no higher ambition than to perpetuate their dynasty of extravagance, plunder, and oppression even upon the ruins of the commonwealth and the wreck of popular liberty.

The intolerance; the manifest lack of capacity for affairs; the insolent dictation as to men and measures; the supercilious indifference to the interests of the people; the contempt for the popular will; the cruel carelessness with which burden was superadded to burden upon the masses; the studied purpose to circumscribe the rights of manhood—all of which so signally characterized the bourbon funder faction—these awoke you to indignation and aroused you to resistance. The efforts of this faction to shackle suffrage; to suppress general public education; to saddle you with a fraudulent and intolerable debt; and to drain your very substance by taxation—white at the same time it maintained a sectional attitude toward the national government which at once forbade the growth of the commonwealth and the welfare of the citizen, by repelling the inflow of capital and immigrants—all these injurious and impositions inflamed your just displeasure to the ultimate point where you revolted and resumed the mastery and direction of your own governmental affairs. For over three years you have held the political fortifications which you stormed in 1879, and on every hand you behold the blessed fruits of your patriotism and valor.

Yet to-day you are confronted by the reorganized enemies of the public weal whom you so rigorously overthrew and banished from place and power. Their inspiration and purpose is, if possible, to regain their lost dominion, and subject you, your fortunes and your liberties anew to their greed and tyrannical aspirations. The groves of the State are now divided to decide between the faction and the party which is bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh—a party which has administered your affairs with unscrupulous fidelity to your wishes, and which has inaugurated great reforms in public policy that already have renewed life, liberty, prosperity and happiness to all her population. Amicable relations have been restored between Virginia and the federal government, once more we rejoice in the common brotherhood of American citizens, with no sectional animosities to be cherished and perpetuated, but with a love of country that knows no south, no north, no east, no west—only the one and inseparable.

It is to be observed that in all these figures and calculations we make as favorable an exhibit for the funders as possible, making no allowance against them for their exemption of bonds and coupons from taxation, and considering the fund as under the brokers' bill at 4 per cent. Instead of under the funding bill at 6 per cent. Yet the saying, as we see, is \$47,937,050.70 without a dollar of interest repudiated or put in a dollar coupon! The annual interest saved is \$708,278.60; and the saving annually for fifty years, including the principal saved, is \$958,741.07.

When the state government was restored in 1879 there was no floating debt at all. After ten years' mismanagement (with \$1,816,000 in the treasury when payment of interest under any ruling party began) the funders surrendered the administration to the readjusters on the first of January, 1880, with \$163,894.80 due upon outstanding warrants, \$200,000 due upon and unpaid to the lunatic asylum, \$40,520 due and unpaid in fines to the literary fund, \$60,182.89 due to interest on college endowments, and \$1,504,245 due the public free schools, making a total floating debt of \$1,969,142.69, with only \$22,494.09 in the treasury. Besides, at that date, the funder administration was in arrears of interest on the sinking fund \$1,877,712, and in arrears of interest on the state debt \$3,289,672. The net result was a floating debt of \$1,504,245.41, except a remainder of \$915,000 of the \$1,500,000 derived from the schools by the funders.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT. For the eight years beginning with 1871-72 and concluding with 1878-79, the annual average of regular expenses of government under the bourbon-funder rule was \$1,084,664.74. For the four years of readjuster rule, beginning with 1879-80 and ending with 1882-83, the annual average of regular expenses of government under readjuster rule, as compared with the expenses under funder rule, is but \$282,430.60.

THE STATE DEBT. The bourbon funder faction as early as 1871 had contrived to fully fasten itself upon your shoulders. It had enjined the governor and had fastened its own body, or interest, as it were, upon the treasury. Although a minority of your general assembly, it won to its side the aid of other factions;

and, without your consent—without even consulting you—it enacted the measure known as the funding bill, to take effect July 1, 1871. You remember the years of strife that ensued; but it is our only purpose to remind you that by that funding bill, under a scheme which purported to relieve you and to set apart a third of the public debt to West Virginia (yet which really exceeded your just obligations), it was sought to bind you and your posterity to a principal of over \$31,000,000, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in tax receivable coupons.

Eight years after (in 1879), having vainly endeavored to carry on the government under the reckless financial policy, which exhibited a deficit of nearly \$1,000,000 a year, the bourbon funders were forced to a new adjustment, devised by Hugh McCulloch, and known as the brokers' bill. It is enough to say here that you at once voted down that bill and its faction by a majority of over 20,000 votes, and called to power the party of readjustment, whose plan of relief had won your approval, not only necessary, but as just and equitable. Yet it was not until 1882 (with a readjuster governor) that this plan was put into form and force as the Riddleberger bill, to take effect July 1, 1882. And it is the contrast between funderism and readjustment at that date to which now we wish particularly to call your attention.

We refer to the official reports as our authority for the statements we make. Upon a stated official account (which prefaces the Riddleberger bill) between the commonwealth and her creditors—an account which remains wholly uncontested and unchallenged—you justly indebtedness, after deducting one-third as the fair amount for which West Virginia is liable, was found to be, on the first of July, 1882, principal and interest, including the literary fund, \$21,025,477.15, and this is the sum which your settlement (the Riddleberger bill) obligates you to pay. To the same date, under the old funding bill and brokers' bill (as far as the latter had taken effect) the principal and accrued interest, including the literary fund (which the readjusters regard as the most sacred portion of the debt) amounted to \$35,874,869.97. But if, under the scheme of the brokers' bill, the whole funder debt had been funded to July 1, 1882, that debt would still have been \$33,508,497.85—one-half the accrued interest which they recognized as due being flatly repudiated! And now we behold the difference as to the debt between funderism and readjustment at the date when the Riddleberger bill took effect: the funder debt exceeding the readjuster debt (as fixed by official and incontestable figures) by \$12,473,120.70. That is the saving in principal by readjustment, without repudiation of a dollar of just obligation. And if since July 1, 1882, there has been an accumulation of interest, that interest itself is greater or less, in the same proportion (as indicated above) according to the account, funder or readjuster, upon which it is to be estimated and settled.

Not only have we thus saved \$12,473,120.70 in principal to July 1, 1882, as between the brokers' bill and the Riddleberger bill, but we have scooped, if we have not killed, the tax coupons, and we have fixed the interest at a uniform rate of 3 per cent. a year. Without estimating the worth of the exemption from taxation accorded the bonds and coupons (which has been estimated as worth 2 per cent. a year), the broker's interest which it provided for is 4 per cent. Upon the brokers' bill debt of \$33,508,497.85, therefore, the average annual interest would be \$1,340,339.91, while the interest on the Riddleberger debt of \$21,025,477.15 is only \$631,061.31—the annual saving in interest thus being \$709,278.60. But the debt under the Riddleberger bill is to run fifty years unless sooner redeemed. We may be sure (judging from the past) that at the expiration of that period, under the funder scheme, the debt, instead of being paid or diminished, would be increased; but assuming that under the readjuster settlement we shall pay off the debt at the end of fifty years, then the saving in interest under the Riddleberger bill for the whole period is \$35,463,930, which, added to the principal of \$12,473,120.70 saved, makes a total saved under readjustment of \$47,937,050.70.

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Table with 3 columns: Description, 1882, 1883. Rows include Real estate, Personalty, Poll tax, Licenses, Railroads, Income.

The total assessments on these six principal subjects were, therefore, \$2,599,046.10 for 1879, and \$2,462,095.46 for 1882. It is to be remarked that there is an increase on every item in 1882, as compared with 1879, except on lands and personal property, where considerable reductions have been made by the reassessment of lands (in 1880) and the lowering of the rate of taxation from 50 cents to 40 cents. The decrease in the assessment of lands made in 1880 was over \$12,000,000 in valuation and over \$61,000 in taxes. The increase for 1882 is \$354 in assessed taxes on polls over 1879; \$67,427.80 on licenses, notwithstanding the repeal of the onerous Moffett law; \$97,895.68 on railroads; \$7,496.25 on incomes; total increase, \$163,873.93.

The revenue received from miscellaneous sources not included in the table of assessments given was \$183,469.48 in 1879, and \$218,336.74 in 1882, the increase being here \$34,867.26, which, added to the increase on polls, licenses, railroads, and incomes, as above, makes \$248,411.19, or only \$23,083.33 less than Continued on third page.

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I have opened with what I think is a well selected stock of FURNITURE and BEDDING. EMBRACING MANY NEW DESIGNS IN BEDROOM and PARLOR SUITS.

Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. THOS. C. CRAFT, Agent.

Quarantine Notice. QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Plots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage, unless by written authority from any kind of sickness which has had the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the bar.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas H. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and persons so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel will be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

WARREN C. COLEMAN. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, CONFECTIONERIES, NOTIONS, HAY, LUMBER, &c. CORCORAN, N. C.

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By J. D. SLOCUM. "The New Departure" is a new application of an old idea; namely, that the way to do a thing is to do it. By its aid self-instruction to make every child an educated man in many valuable things made free.

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Butter Lard and Meat. 50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER, 200 do do LARD, 225 Boxes MEAT, 50 Boxes CHEESE.

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