THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876 Republican State Executive

Committee. There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, on Wednesday, the 22d of March, 1876, at the capitol, to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention. Other important business will be transacted. A full attendance of the members is desired.

FRANCIS M. SORRELL, Secretary RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15, 1876.

We notice that considerable disgust is manifested by some of the Democratic papers owing to a re cent letter published in the Sentinel us. hinting at the prospects of Turner's nomination for Governor. It is evident that the ringleaders have very little idea of allowing Turner a chance for Gubernatorial honors. They would rather prefer him to do the dirty work. So far as Republicans are concerned it is a matter of little importance. We would as soon defeat Turner by some ten or fifteen thousand as any other nag the revolutionists may trot out.

Toombs, of Georgia, has made a speech in which he candidly acknowledges that he used bribery and intimidation to secure colored votes for the Democratic party. Toombs hits some of his followers a hard lick when he told them they had done the same thing but were science, but then is he not far better than some in this locality who make it a rule to bribe and intimidate poor white and colored voters, and then sneakingly lie out of it?

Illustrious. Winston, of the Albemarle Times, was rewarded with a place as document folder of the House of Representatives at Washington for services rendered in aid of the Convention movement last summer. He has some intelligence we admit, but pretends to much more, and passes a long ways beyond what he is worth. He doubtless succeeds some poor one-legged soldier whose only crime, perhaps, was, that he offended the chivalry by taking up arms in.defence of the Union. Still this same Winston prates a good deal in his last newspaper about "being in his fathers house," (meaning the House of Representatives.) He is so well pleased, too, with what he calls "his fathers House," that he has a long editorial in opposition to a decrease of members pay. He no doubt fears that if the pay of members of Congress should be reduced the folding department might share some of the same fate. What a patriot this man Winston is, take him altogether. Any person of common observation might know he was somewhat related to Patrick Henry even if it be far-fetched. Judging from the hatred he exhibits towards colored people we don't pretend to charge him with being in any way related to Pocahontas. Ransom is ahead of him in that respect sure.

Empty Promises.

The leaders of the Democratic party, says the Republic, are doing their best to saddle every financial times upon the Republican party. The task is a hard one. As a rule, Republican States are the most prosperous at the present time. New York was to be the Garden of Eden to workingmen when the Democrats came into power. "High wages and plenty to do" was in- rising of the European nations about ment, and be looked upon with scribed on every Democratic ban-ner in 1878 and '74. On false prom-their distinguished condintors and ages, than the author of the Egranises they carried the State. Instead whom were embodied its ideas and of better times, the State has had principles. worse times than ever. Wages instead of going up have come down. Even the mythical fisherman of Long Island, who voted for Democ- name of the great Washington. racy because he thought that "it was about time to change when a fellow caught but one eel in a pot," nied.him.

The negroes all desire to rise in the world. They want to be some-

Winston again. We do wonder how long it takes for blood to The establishment of the Amerirun out. Now Winston doubtless believes, that because of his farfetched relationship to Patrick Henry our colored friends will jump at his invitation. Don't be uneasy world. young man, our colored citizens note a marked difference between you and your illustrious ancestor. You would never have said "Give me liberty or give me death." That of the colored man, and our centennial year with all its blessings will forcibly remind him of the "old man eloquent" who uttered it. Oh! that his great! great!! great!!! great !!!! grandson, had the fire and patriotism of the old Hanover all extremes, he remained immoving, through its officials and Catalogue of NEW BOOKS ON Building free. BICKNELL & CO.

Statesman.

Ponder Well.

The ruling principle which seems to govern the Democratic party in every movement, is a desire to return to the old order of things or to clog as far as possible every attempt at progress. Had the late Convention been to any extent un-Wer their control, or could they have safely done so, the old code of laws in every instance would have been adopted. It is a fact, fresh in the memory of our people, that the restoration of the whipping post, qualified suffrage, discriminating taxation, imprisonment for debt and other odious measures of ante bellum days were openly advocated by such leading Democratic papers as the Salisbury Watchman and Albemarle Register, and it is clear that but for the evenly balanced condition of parties in the Convention most, if not all of those abominations would have been forced upon

It cannot be denied, then, that the Republican party saved the people from the deep humiliation and tyranny which the aristocracy of the State through the instrumentality of the Democratic party sought to impose upon them.

We say without fear of successful contradiction that the bold fight made by the Republican party last summer saved the Homestead men of North Carolina. The proof is clear, that a combination existed among the Democratic lawyers of the State to strike this feature from the organic law if opportunity presented itself. This is clear, from the hatred exhibited towards the present Supreme Court of the State.

But although from want of a sufficient majority the revolutionists too cowardly to acknowledge it. were prevented from carrying out erty, thus restoring the dishonored Toombs is mean enough in all con- their programme in full, yet by the treachery of one man whose influence was secured by the most shameful and open bribery, they succeeded in passing several propositions to amend the Constitution which are ples. dangerous mainly on account of the insidious manner in which they are

We do not propose at this early day to go extensively into detail, but we caution the people of the State to carefully read and weigh well the proposed amendments before they agree to fasten them upon us. Carefully investigated, it will be found that their main tendency is to take power from the people and vest it in a few unscrupulous politicians and demagogues. Even the people of the different counties will not be allowed to select their fairs will be entirely at the mercy of wire-working lawyers and cross road schemers. Should the people submit now, new and more danger- none in American history, and ous propositions will be made. Remember, fellow-citizens, that power is always stealing from the many to the benefit of the few.

We tell the masses of the people of North Carolina that there is danger ahead. The Philistines are upon you. Be ever on the watch and guard well your interests ere it be too late. "Hold fast unto that which is good."

A Glimpse at Lincoln's Administration.

Oration delivered by J. C. JENKINS, of Gaston county, at Princeton Col-

lege, New Jersey, October, 1875. Whenever we review those great events in the world's history, which challenge our admiration and enlist our sympathy, the mind involuntaill and every development of dull rily associates with those events, the master spirits that were contemporaneous with them. The mere mention of great historical epochs, at once awakens the remembrance of human affairs which the mind delights to contemplate.)

their distinguished coadjutors, in eination Proclamation.

resulted in the establishment of the institutions which we now enjoy, we are accustomed to couple the

waged for the amelioration of four millions of human beings, and the now sighs for a return to his old perpetuity of those institutions, must be ever associated the name love, because even a single eel is de- of the immortal Lincoln. Great as was the cause for which our forefathers fought, and unexampled as their sufferings and trials at that time undoubtedly were, they sink body to associate with people of into comparative insignificance in standing and merit .- Albemarle the light of events embraced between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 14th of the same month in

> can Republic, near the close of the last century, immortalized the father of his country, and has made his name the synonym for Anglo-Republicanism throughout the

The preservation of the Republic. after one of the most momentous and bloody struggles in the annals of mankind, has shed a halo of glory around the name of Lincoln, and made him known in the refriend of the down-trodden, the emancipator of a race—the saviour of his country.

No President, since the foundabeset by political harples as was Mr. Lincoln. Slandered and maable like a rock for the right, insen- policy, 'treated the Confederate 27 Warren St., N. Y.

sible alike to censure and to flat- prisoners in its hands as bad or

For four long years during which no day passed in which the organs of the opposition did not ferociously assail him, and strive to associate his name with everything that is baseest in nature and in history—not a single word of vindictiveness was heard to fall from his lips, but sleadily pursuing the great task be- son Davis' denial and counter accufore him, he at last, when success sation, there is a direct and unashad crowned his efforts, reached sailable method of obtaining evithat "topmost arch of fame which shall stand when governments and

would have utterly overwhelmed a been surpassed.

The contrast between the com-mencement and the close of his administration will be one of the wonders of history. It began with one half of the country ablaze with the blame of rebellion, and the other half transfixed with perplexity and the menced with not only division of geograppical sections, but of different races and institutions. And it was a single commonwealth should be made paramount to the interests of the Republic—whether the nation existed as a fact or as a mere fancy.

In the midst of the throes of the conflict which resulted in the settlement of these unhappy differences, Abraham Lincoln never faltered, nor gave up any material interest

He rose with each emergency,

grasped every question, and calmly

looked to the uitimale result. United with his noble corps of advisers, he marshaled and organized an army that astonished the world, created a navy, compared with which the fleets of other nations were feeble and useless; and established a system of finance which commanded the confidence of capitalists at home and abroad; and seizing the opportune moment, he sent forth his proclamation of libdeclaration of '76, and by his large, agnanimous and prudent policy and his fearless determination to maintain the integrity of the government, compelled even his bitterest enemies to respect his princi-

Amid all his trials and anxieties he listened to the grievances of the poorest, and redgessed the wrong that afflicted the meanest citizen. Unintimidated by menace, and un-seduced by flattery, he held on his way like the stars "unhasting but unresting."

Re-elected to his more than royal position by such an honorable and astonishing unanimity, as no man had ever witnessed in the past, he entered anew upon his work in the same spirit and zeal, while almost universal acclamation accorded him wisdom, greatness and worth.

He lived to see our institutions preserved, to know that his policy have been and are still on trial. was appreciated and approved, that This question of Andersonville and the wisdom and purity of his administration were admitted. He own officers, and their internal af- lived to receive and enjoy the highest honors ever paid to mortal and the verdict once solemnly man, because they were the sponta- rendered is now challenged. A neous offerings of a free people-to know that his name stood second to "would be the pride and glory of munications can also be sent to the the American people, and to have office of THE REPUBLIC, Washmillions of enfranchised men, made so by his act, rise up and call him blessed."

strength, power, honor and useful- and at once. The good name of ness, on this summit of earthly grandeur and glory, with the future prosperity, power and greatness of the country, he fell -a mar- rical vindication by these audacious tyr to his honored principles, and falsehoods. - The Republic. for the liberty he had loved so well. And as he fell, he bequeathed to his country all the honors he had so nobly won, leaving 'his name written in the proudest place of the proudest history, of the freest people that ever dwelt upon the face of

the earth. "As the sunshine draws less admiration than the picture, but is recognized still as a far grander goods as the river is not so much praised as the fountain, but with its inexhaustable current is a million No. 32 Pollock St., New Bern, N. C. fold more mighty and precious; as the stars do not interest our fancy so much as the glittering fire works which corruscate beneath, while yet they hold the earth itself on its A of the word. calm poise," so other statesmen may have won more applause than was those startling acts in the drama of given to Abraham Lincoln. But pression on the times in which they lived, or will have erected to their The Reformation, that grand up- memories a more enduring monu-

With the eventful struggle which To the Survivors of Rebel Prison Pens. Jefferson Davis, in a letter dated New Orleans, Louisiana, January With the sanguinary conflict, 29, 1876, and addressed to the Honorable James Lyons, Petersburg, Virginia, makes a defiant denial of the arraignment made by the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and by General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, of Mational Republican Party. his direct and personal responsibility for the treatment of the cruel Union soldiers who were prisoners of war to the Confederacy of which Mr. Davis was President. He goes further, and, like Mr. Benj. H. Hill, North Carolina, Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, from Georgia, who was also a member of the Confederate States Senate, from the same State, the rebel ex-President denies altogether that unnecessary suffering ensued among, or unjustifiable harshness or cruelty was practiced against, those of our soldiers who were so unfortunate as to be prisoners within the pens at Andersonsentiment sounds well in the ears motest corner of the globe, as the ville, Florence, Salisbury, Bell Isle, and Tyler, or in the tobacco | Cotton and produce of every description. warehouses of Libby and Castle Thunder. The denial is a bold and tion of our government, has been so sweeping one. Its audacity rises to sublimity. , It not only denies but Post," Wilmington, N. C. accuses. The Union is assailed as

worse than our men were used at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and elsewhere. It is also charged with

Now, as to one part of Mr. Jefferdence. The survivors of the rebel prison pens still remain among us.

He encountered difficulties which | Those of Andersonville formed an association which is still in exiswill less patient, cheerful and self-poised than his own, and yet the tence. We call upon every man achievements of the government, who was captured and confined by both military and civil, have never the Confederates during the civil war for slavery and disunion to at once give to the public a brief and direct account of his personal experiences. Let each man write to the nearest Republican paper a simple statement of his name, regiment, sense of coming disaster. It com- rank, date of capture, length of coninement, when exchanged, the treatment he himself received as to question whether the interest of a food, shelter, medical care, &c., as well as to the action of those in charge. Avoid all rhetoric, denounce no one, give as far as practicable the names of Confederate officers, &c., in command; also, any special instances as to others known

to the survivors, the details of

which are readily substantiable. With regard to the treatment of reble prisoners in the northern entrepots, there is as direct a method of obtaining reliable testimony. Officers who were in command of such prisons are still living, as are also soldiers who were! stationed thereat. Their evidence will be of value. In every place where such prisoners existed local sanitary and members of which busied themwounded, and in visiting the know the facts. Let them give country should be sacred. We who fought for liberty and union 10 o'clock, A. M. surely have as vital an interest in that honor as the men who com-

Bear in mind that the object of such communications is not partisan but historical. Two civilizations or systems of government its attendant horrors belong to the trial. The case has been reopened, cloud of witnesses are still living. Let them give the facts. Comington, D. C., if writers do not desire to send to their county or other And here, in this meridian of his journals. Let every man respond, the Union is sought to be assailed, and a feculent treason seeks histo-

pelled us to fight by their mad at-

tempt to perpetuate slavery and

destroy the Union. Let us have

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COTTON. Dull-12%a121. BAGGING. Domestic 24th yd 16. COTTON TIES, 61@7c. FEOUR, North Carolina \$7.25@7.50. CORN, \$1.00. CORN MEAL, 1.10.

BACON, N. C. hog round, 141. BULK C. R. sides, 15. shoulders, 12. LARD, North Carolina, none.

Western tierces, 181. COFFEE, Prime Rio, 25. Fair " 24. SYRUP, common, none. MOLASSES, Cuba, 50. SALT, \$2.25. CHEESE, Cream, 181.

Factory, 171. Dairy, none. NAILS, on basis for 10d, 4.00. SUGAR, A, 124. Extra C 12.

Yellow, 10@101. LEATHER, Sole 271@30 HIDES, green, 7@8. dry, 11. TALLOW, 9@10. POTATOES, sweet 60. Irish, 1.00. OATS, shelled, 0.60. sheaf, 1.25. FODDER, 1.00@1.25. HAY, N. C. baled, good, 1.20. CHICKENS, grown, 30. EGGS, 20@25.

BUTTER, country, 25@30.

FISH, Mullets, \$7.00; new weightsnew law, 160ths. net, 10.50. Cut Herrings, \$7.25 per bbl. Mackerel, new family, \$12.00. BEESWAX, 25. RAGS, 2.

BEEF, on foot, 5@6. dressed prime, 5@6.

In Bankruptcy.

N THE MATTER OF WM. H. L PEED, Bankrupt. This is to give notice, that on the 10th lay of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of William H. Peed, Christain associations existed, the of the county of Granville, and State of North Carolina, who have been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petiselves in caring for the sick and tion: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property be longing to such bankrupts, to him or prisons and camps. Reputable for his use, and the transfer any propcitizens at Elmira, Rock Island, erty, by him, are forbidden by law; Chicago, Columbus, and elsewhere bankrupt, to prove his debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Banktheir testimony. The honor of one's ruptey, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C. before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876, at JOSHUA B. HILL,

Marshal as Messenger. By F. B HILL, Deputy Marshal and Messenger in Bankruptcy.

OTICE OF APPOINTMENT. In the matter of Thomas E. Skinner, Bankrupt. This is to give notice that I have been appointed assignee of the estate and ef-

fects of Thomas E. Skinner, of Granville county, N. C., who has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North CASSIUS A. MATTOON, Assignee,

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April 1, 1875.

Prospectus.

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at all times

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The Democratic party, Which had control of the Legislature of the State, and which has been

guilty of such flagrant abuses of power, will be the subject of our constant and

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Whilst giving full attention to local an State matters, we shall endeavor to give The ERA interest and value for readers in every part of the country. The future destinies of our State depend on the watchfulness, prudence and activity of the

REPUBLICAN

masses during the interval to elapse before the next general State election in November, 1876. TERMS.

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Schedules.

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In effect on and after Sunday, December Stations. Leave Charlotte, 5.45 a. m. Air Line June'n,

Salisbury, Greensboro, Danville, Dundee, Burkeville. Ar. at Richmond,

GOING SOUTH Leave Richmond. Burkeville, Dundee,

Salisbury. Air-Line June'n GOING BAST.

Ar. at Goldsboro, 6.40 p.m.Lv 8.20 a. m Stations. Accom'dation Train. Read down. Read up,

Co. Shops, Ar. at Raleigh, 5 00 a. m. Ar 7.30 p. m Ar. at Goldsb'ro, 11.15 a. m. Lv 2.00 p. m

(SALEM BRANCH. 8.15 a. m.

Ar. at Greensboro, Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at Tickets same as via other routes

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Arrive at Petersburg. Freights, for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot onto on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The dopot will be closed at any pa

RALEIGH & GASTON IL. II. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1875. On and after Monday, Aug. trains on the R. & G. R. R. daily (Sunday excepted.) as follow-

Mail train leaves Weldon, 10:00 A. V Arrives at Raleigh. Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, to and from all points north, west and northwest, and with the l'etersburg R. R. via Petersburg, Rich mond and Washington City, to aid from all points north and northwest. And at Raleigh with the N. C. R. R.

9-tf source Superintendent

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE R.R. Superintendent's Office. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 16, 1570. On and after Monday, Aug. loth

GOING SOUTH. Mail train leaves Raleigh, 4:00 P. M. Arrives at Sanford. Mail train leaves Sanford,

Mail train leaves Cameron, 6:30 A. M. Arrives at Sanford. Mail train leaves Sanford. Arrives at Raleigh, Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Goden Railroad, to and from all points North And at Sanford with the Wester!

Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and J. C. WINDER,

office Supt. of Transportation, S. & ROANOKE R. R. Co., Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1st, 1875. On and after this date trains of this road will leave Weldon daily, Sunday Mail train at

No. 1 Freight train at 4 A. N No. 2 Freight train at Arrive at Portsmouth: 7:15 P. M. Mail train at 2:00 P. M. No. 1 Freight train at No. 2 Freight train at Freight trains have passenger cars attached. Steamers for Edenton, Plymouth and landings on Black water and Chowan Rivers, leave Franklin at 7:40

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6.25 "

8,20 4

5.50 a.m. Danville, Greensboro, 4.25 "

8.52 6 Read down. Read up. Leave Gr'nsboro 11.00 a.m. Ar 4.10 p. in Ar. at Raleigh, 3.49 p.m. Arii. 65 "

Leave Grashoro, 7.00 p.m. Ar 6.00 a. m.

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R. Leave Greensboro. Arrive at Salem, Leave Salem,

11.05 A. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities Accommodation Train leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P. M., connects with Northern bound Train a Greensboro for Rich mond and all points East. Price of Accommodation Train leaving Greens. boro at 7.00 P. M. connects at Goldslin

ville 1.20 p. m., arrive at Richmond 4 34

Gen'l Passenger Age:

Rienmond, Va NANDAFTER MARCH 31st 160

Express Train.

4:00 p.m. 12:20 join ti: lo a m 1:10 person Arrive at Gaston,

hour.

Eng. and Gen. Manager 53—tf. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Arrives at Weldon,

GOING NORTH. Mail train leaves Raleigh, 10:00 A

GOING SOUTH

to and from all points south and southwest, and with the R. & A. A. Line to Haywood and Fayetteville J. C. WINDER,

1875, trains on the R. & A. A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) at follows: .

Arrives at Cameron. GOING NORTH.

points on Western Railroad. Superintendent

RALEIGH N. C.,

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