



WINSTON & GILLAM, - Editors.

New York September 28th.—North Carolina low middling cotton 15 1/2 cents January cotton 15 1/2. Gold 109 1/2. Government securities dull. North Carolina Bonds dull and nominal.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

At no time since the war, have the hopes and prospects of the Democratic party been brighter. Having returned to the land-marks of the Constitution, and planted itself squarely on the platform of honesty and reform, that party has driven the enemy from every contested field. Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Texas and North Carolina, have all wheeled into line.

Fraud and corruption have eaten the vitals out of Radicalism. From present indications the fall elections will result in the complete overthrow of the Grant party. New York, the Empire State, holds an election in November. The Democrats have placed in nomination for Governor, Samuel J. Tilden, a man of spotless purity and national reputation. The platform upon which he stands should be written in letters of gold and hung upon the walls of our National Capitol. Mr. Tilden belongs to the young, the honest, the progressive Democracy. His election is sure. The Heretics who cleaned out the Tammany stables, can not be overcome in a struggle wherein he represents the people and his opponent represents Grantism.

Virginia is conceded to the Democrats. In Tennessee they will have a walk over. In Illinois owing to the disaffection of the Germans, the Radical majority will be largely reduced, if not entirely overcome. Georgia, Alabama, Maryland, Texas, Delaware and Kentucky will send almost solid Democratic delegations to Congress.—In all the free States, the success of Democracy is assured.

In the bayonet States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, Grantism will most likely prevail. The action of Grant, in overturning the legal state government of Louisiana, will drive from his party thousands of union-loving, law-abiding voters throughout the North West. The people feel that a change of ruler is desirable; and they are determined to have it.

We repeat that at no time since the war, have the hopes and prospects of our party been brighter.

DEMOCRATIC MARTIN.—The good people of Martin county could not see how they could sign a Radical Civil Rights Sheriff's bond, and the result is they have a good Democratic Sheriff in the person of Mr. W. J. Hardison. The Martin white people take the correct view of the matter.—Enquirer Southern.

AUTUMN with its yellow leaves, and sad low-rustling winds, is upon us. A tinge of melancholy pervades all nature. The evening clouds seem, as they fade into the all-pervading gray of evening, to wish to linger yet a while to gladden mankind with their golden summer tints and glory. Soon the snows of winter will be here. Let us perform our duty in the spring time of life for the autumn and the winter will be come when we can no longer work.

Just as we go to press we learn from the Raleigh News that George W. Daniel could the Representative elect to the lower house of the next General assembly of Halifax Co. N. C. was shot and killed on the road-side near his house in said Co. on Saturday night Sep. 26th by Jos. R. Branch of Halifax. The particulars are not given.

HENRY WARD BEECHER preached Charles Sumner's funeral sermon.—The clergyman very distinctly stated that the statesman did not die as soon as he ought to have died for his fame's sake. Suppose Beecher had died ten years ago, how about his fame's sake?

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS can only be built by the people who live in the country through which they pass. We ought to understand that.

BE SURE AND PAY UP your dues before the 1st of January, when the new postage law goes into effect. Pay them now, and do not wait for a dun.

THE PRESIDENCY a public trust, not a private perquisite: no third term.

FREE PRESS, Free Men, Free Laws. Equal and exact justice to all men.

OUR WATERLOO.

The Southern people never possessed substantial prosperity. No people who owned slaves were ever able to pay their debts. Slavery can no more be the basis of wealth than of morality. History demonstrates this truth.

Not that slavery is per se a crime.—It is not. No greater blessing was ever conferred upon a race of men, than resulted to the negro from the system of American slavery.

The negro was taken from a land of barbarism into a land of civilization and christianity. He was humanized by slavery.

To say that African slavery as it existed in this country was a crime, is to say that it would be sinful to go to-day into the wilds of Africa, capture a flesh-eating cannibal, bring him here, teach him the common speech of men and preach to him the Gospel of Christ.

The sin of slavery consisted not in holding the slave in subjection,—(for capital holds labor in slavery every day) but in the demoralization which slavery beget among free and intelligent people.

Slavery demoralized us two ways.—1st It affected the moral and social life of the master.

2nd It caused us to compromise our rights under the constitution. It is with this last truth we wish to deal.

When this Union was formed, every State which composed it, was an independent Sovereignty. North Carolina was free and independent of Massachusetts, as a citizen of Mexico is of the moon. North Carolina was an independent nation. For the sake of slavery the South yielded many rights and political principles at the formation of the constitution, even since that time we have done nothing but tie this negro mill-stone tighter around our necks.

Although the right to hold slaves was guaranteed to us by the Constitution, we were not allowed to carry them into any Northern State; while the citizens of Northern States could bring here any property they possessed and hold the same, protected by law and with absolute security.

Why this difference? Simply because the Southerner preferred giving up his plain right to carry his slave anywhere in the union, rather than have the slavery question agitated.

Again and worse, The southern people were not allowed to carry their slaves into territory which they themselves gave to the union.

This outrage upon southern rights would never have been submitted to, except at a time, when the mahood of our people had deteriorated from that displayed at Guilford Court-house and Kings mountain.

Again and still worse, The people who were once sovereign, suffered their right to sell the product of their labor in the markets of the world, to be denied to them.

Tariff laws contrary not only to the rights of the states but in direct violation of the constitution, were enforced; and the South submitted.

Why? Simply because slavery must be preserved.

Tariff was the result of compromise with the rights of the people on the part of slavery.

No wonder slavery was not a paying institution. Every dollar made by the slave went to the pockets of the northern manufacturer through the Tariff channel. Tariff unless prohibitory never injured a foreign producer. On the contrary the American system of Tariff has enriched England for fifty years.

The trade between the North and the South was very simple in its terms. The South was to own slaves and raise cotton; one half of the cotton to go to the North in the shape of tariff, the other half to be used in feeding clothing and maintaining the slaves in good condition to make more cotton.

Why did the South consent to all this in time of peace—and before the days of Sicksles, Butler, Grant and Reconstruction? Because slavery had taken such a hold upon us all, that we were willing to sacrifice everything else to maintain it.

We enjoyed before the war a fictitious prosperity. There was nothing real about it.

The North owned in reality all of our slaves, for it derived all the benefit and profit from their labor. The shadow of slavery was over the South. Its substance enriched the North.

For sixty years the South fought the battle of slavery. Then came the Waterloo.

Slavery is dead. Every Southern thinker rejoices that it is gone. Nothing now stands between us and our rights.

What those rights are and how to maintain them, is the duty of a leading journal from time to time to point out.

The TIMES will not fail to perform this duty.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS BIRTH AND DEATH.

Men who live in a land of slavery can never realize what a powerful claim the idea of conferring freedom upon a slave possesses. Upon this idea the Republican Party had its origin. When it was few in numbers, its political creed contained but one article—the abolition of slavery.

It grew as an idea party until it held the balance of power in American politics. Henry Clay was defeated by it because he owned slaves. It was a bold and aggressive organization.—Abolition candidates ran without the hope of success, without any hope indeed, save that of disorganizing the Whig party and driving it out of existence. This result was accomplished in 1856. The Whig Party and the abolition party merged into what was then called the Republican party. We of course refer to the Whig party of the North. That party at the South always maintained its patriotism, its virtue, and its greatness until its final extinction in 1860, at which time party lines were wiped away by the overpowering love of liberty and country which animated every southern heart.

In 1856 the rallying cry of Republicans was free soil, free men, free speech and Freedom. It was a captivating battle cry. The young men of the North rallied almost as one man to the support of Freedom. But the fact that Mr. Fillmore was in the field, prevented the success of the free-soilers.

In 1860 Mr. Lincoln led the Republican hosts to victory. Under his leadership the Southern revolution was suppressed and the slaves liberated.—When he died the Republican party ceased to exist.

Republicanism is dead. Radicalism rules. The Radical party does not possess a single element of which the Republican party was constituted.

The work of Republicanism was the establishment of liberty. Hence Fremont and Lincoln, two of the foremost champions of freedom, were selected as its leaders.

The object of Radicalism, is to engender hate, gratify greed, satisfy sectional spite and oppress a helpless people.

Republicanism was brave and forgiving. Greely and Sumner guided it. Radicalism is cruel and cowardly. Grant and Butler direct.

Republicanism created states and respected state rights. Radicalism overruns and overrides both.

The old Republican party is dead. Its destiny was fulfilled. Its page in history has been written. It will never be mistaken for Radicalism.

Republicanism was a lordly political game cock which flapped its broad pinions and crowed its national music over every sea and in every land.

Radicalism is a miserable dunghill chicken, which whines pitifully at the feet of foreign powers while it blusters and bullies at home.

Whatever emotions would fill the heart of an old Republican standing by Greely's grave or the sepulchre of Sumner, they would certainly be different from those aroused by the sight of Ben Butler's long defrauded tomb.

It is true that the Republican party committed many errors—had many faults. It warred against the constitution. But it did not pack the Supreme Court Bench with the feed attorneys of gigantic corporations. It was merciful in time of war. But it was spared the everlasting infamy of establishing carpet bag rule, in time of peace. It suffered the government to be robbed. But it did not confer upon the plunderers the exalted title of "Christian Statesmen."

It employed Butler as a striker.—But not as a leader. It employed Grant as a butcher. But it did not dignify him with the name of President, nor permit him to loaf out fifty thousand dollars worth of the people's money every year.

This old Republican party had its faults, and committed many sins. It lived upon the strength of one idea.—It died a natural death.

This young Radical party has been strutting about in the garment of Republicanism long enough. It should be stripped off by an outraged people, and the party should die the death of Judas.

TOMATOES FOR WINTER.—By this method we may have tomatoes all the year round, which can scarcely be distinguished from those picked fresh from the vine. Dissolve a teaspoon of salt in a gallon of water. Pick ripe tomatoes but not over ripe, leaving a little of the stem on. The tomatoes must be kept well covered with the brine, and they will keep till spring or longer.

STEADY steps towards specie payments.

BAD COTTON CROP.—A gentleman who has recently traveled through portions of Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Halifax and Martin counties, reports the cotton crop as coming in alarmingly short.

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH.

The friends of progress and improvement propose building a line of telegraph from Plymouth to Weldon. The air line distances about fifty miles. The wire can be erected for five thousand dollars.

The advantages which Eastern Carolina would derive from this work are very great.

1 Our fishermen would be greatly benefited by it.

2 Our merchants who buy cotton or other goods for it, can get daily information of its market value.

3 Should the proposed postal telegraph be passed, our people would have a direct communication with Norfolk, Baltimore and New York.

4 More than all this (when we consider the perilous times in which we live) is the speedy information of the news of the lands which would be brought to us almost upon its happening.

Five thousand dollars will construct this line of telegraph.

By running it to Weldon, we put ourselves in direct communication with New York, Charlotte and the West; Wilmington and the South; Richmond and the North West.

Let the shares be put at twenty five dollars each—two hundred in all. This will put the stock in reach of every man.

If the stock pays anything, it will certainly not be less than eight per cent or four hundred dollars a year.

The line should run from Plymouth to Windsor thence on through Lewiston Rosabel Rich Square and Jackson to Weldon.

A liberal charter will be obtained from the Legislature this winter. The work will be entrusted to suitable hands. If it fails of completion the want of a proper spirit in our people, will be the cause.

GIVE US A TELEGRAPH, and a railroad will be sure to follow.

RAILROAD.—The operation of a Rail Road from Salmon Creek to Garysburg, has been talked for a long time.

There seems now to be some hope that we may get it if we want it.

We learn from the Petersburg Independent Appeal, that at an informal meeting of the citizens and merchants of that city, last week, our newly elected Senator W. W. Peebles made a speech in favor of the project.

Rail Roads are a great help to any country, and especially do we need this very road above all other roads.

It will throw us in direct communication with the entire world at least twenty four hours sooner than we now have.

It will lessen our freight a great deal.

It will afford us a market for hundreds of dollars worth of produce that we now cannot convert into money because we cannot ship in time.

It is a word it will wake us up from our long sleep.

Will the people of Petersburg do anything to build this road? they assure Mr. Peebles they will.

Mr. Peebles we believe to be a man, that desires the prosperity of the entire Eastern part of our State. And these gentlemen in Petersburg have the money and we believe that they are ready to help us. Besides it will be helping them.

The men engaged in this business are not strangers with whom we have no acquaintance, but they are our own people. The Rail Road will be about sixty miles in length over the best country in the world to build a road. As Mr. Peebles stated there is but one bridge to build on the route.

The ties can be had in one hundred yards of the road at almost any point for at least half the way, and would not be haul but a short distance at no point. Thus saving a great deal of money.

We believe this Road can be built for \$300,000 and it would save to these two counties yearly \$50,000.

The charter will be obtained as soon as the Legislature meets.

Then let us go to work and put the Road through at once.

Let the friends of this project meet in Windsor on Saturday the 10th of October and have a full and free expression of opinion on the subject.

Bertie county will subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to this magnificent enterprise, what will Northampton do? Let every body come to the great meeting on the 10th of October.

WE WANT A RAILROAD, if we can't get that let us have a telegraph.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State of North Carolina owes forty one million of dollars. Of this sum one fourth is fraudulent. It consists of the "special tax bonds." The next Legislature will be called upon to take some step towards adjusting this indebtedness.

North Carolina is an honest State. The next Legislature will be composed of her representative men. Whatever they may do will be acceptable to our people and satisfactory to the world.

Something ought to be done. But what that something is, it is hard to say. We cannot pay. We are physically unable to pay. To wait until we can pay, meantime paying no interest is practical repudiation.

We think the Press should speak out on this subject. It is a duty it owes to our people.

It seems to us that a compromise can be effected by issuing new bonds and offering the same in exchange for the old.

The anti war bonds with accrued interest amount to eleven million of dollars. Suppose we offer the holders new bonds at sixty cents on the dollar, with proper assurances of the prompt payment of five per cent interest per annum. Those who accepted the new bonds would be better off than they now are. Those who declined would be no worse off. This would require an issue of six million six hundred thousand dollars worth of new bonds, and the interest at five per cent would amount to three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the other bonds (other than special tax) amounting to nineteen millions of dollars, new bonds at forty cents on the dollar could be offered in exchange. This would require an issue of seven million six hundred thousand dollars. Let these bonds draw interest at four per cent and the annual tax to pay it, would amount to three hundred and four thousand dollars.

The special tax bonds amounting to eleven million of dollars could be exchanged at will of the holder for new bonds at twenty cents on the dollar. This would require an issue of two million two hundred thousand dollars of new bonds. Putting the interest on them at three per cent we have an annual tax of sixty six thousand dollars.

Twenty cents on the dollar is more than the State ever got for any of them and but little less we suspect than they cost the present holders.

To recapitulate.

Old bonds and interest \$11,000,000

New bonds exchangeable at 60 cents 6,000,000

Bonds other than Special tax 19,000,000

New bonds at 40 cents 4,500,000

Special tax bonds 11,900,000

New bonds at 20 cents 2,200,000

Total old bonds 41,000,000

" new " 15,500,000

The total yearly interest to be paid on these three classes of new bonds would be seven hundred thousand dollars. This is an enormous tax to put upon a poverty stricken people. Still we think that if any compromise is to be offered this as little as we could expect to be accepted. We desire to add nothing to our already too heavy burdens. We simply wish to hear from the Press on the subject. All of us we trust want it possible to maintain the credit of our State.

ECONOMY is the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

LOUISIANA. At the election two years ago McEnery and his ticket were elected over Kellogg and his ticket by over ten thousand majority.

This is a stubborn fact and a very ugly one as President Grant will find before he gets through with public life. Is there any doubt of the fact. None. A committee of the U. S. Senate composed of a majority of Republicans have stated it to be a fact. Indeed everybody except Kellogg concedes the fact.

Yet Kellogg was declared Governor by Judge Durell who is noted for his drunkenness and partisanship. Kellogg got in.

Congress and the President were appealed to. They admitted the validity of McEnery's election but they took no action.

Kellogg and his party commenced and organized foray on all the people and property of Louisiana. Property was taxed about five per cent on its value. Through the forms of law they were engaged in consuming every green and living thing every thing of value in Louisiana. Roguery was rampant. The State Government had on a heavy head of steam and was running the State to the Devil at a terrible speed. Littlefield & Co. were paralleled one time.

At this juncture and in this State of affairs what were the honest people of Louisiana to do. Congress and the President would not act. Durell was inside of the Ring. Organized plunder, legal stealing, Legislative robbery every where abounded.

Finally Kellogg knowing that he deserved shooting had the arms in great numbers of private people seized by the law officers as they were called.

What were the people to do. Were they to wait to the next election. Kellogg and his crew had the inns and were getting the ballot box in a way to be stuffed. But to wait would have ended in the entire ruin of the State.

The people have some sense left. They rose up, turned out the rogues, and turned in the honest men.

Grant walked up. Kellogg's was the established Government. He had recognized it. The Army and Navy of the United States were brought to bear. The honest men were put out and the rogues put back.

What a burlesque on free government.

All this is the outcrop of Radical rascality. God has so ordered the world that villainy will wink itself into complications and devilries without number. And we ask in all candor is not Radicalism in all these poor God forsaken Southern States nothing more or less than pure rascality.

Where is such business to end? A defeated candidate gets a Judge of his own party to declare him elected. He goes in. A partisan President sees him in and recognizes him. No immediate legal remedy can be got. Time passes and when robbery gets into every hole and corner of the Government, the people in despair throw out the villains. Where are we drifting? If this be Republicanism give us Monarchy. In fifty years from to-day unless Radicalism is swept from the land the country will not be fit to live in.

Grant hides behind Durell and he is one of the ring. Roguery was legally pervading every hole and corner of Louisiana. The people in vain appealed to the courts and to the U. S. Government. Finding no help any where they helped themselves. Thereupon they found that the U. S. Government could help the rogues but had no power to help the honest men.

Let us keep cool.

HOME RULE down with Federal bayonets and usurpation

COMMUNICATED.

MESSENGER EDITORS: I have received a letter from Col. W. W. Peebles, State Senator from our Southern District, and by the same mail, the Petersburg Independent Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Petersburg, containing an account of the meeting of several very prominent citizens of that city, looking to the construction of a Rail-Road from some point near the falls of Roanoke river, to Salmon Creek on the Albemarle Sound in our county.

I need not tell you Messrs Editors, how much, elated I feel in common with all our people, at the prospect of having a Rail-Road, made in our county. It has been the anxious wish of my heart, and was at one period of my life, my most coveted aspiration, to be instrumental in constructing a Rail-Road from Garysburg, to our old county-town Windsor. A charter for a Rail-Road company was prepared, whilst I was a member of the Legislature in the year 1855—for that purpose, but some untoward cause, prevented the organization of the company. If I were to say, where I would prefer a Rail-Road to every other place or point running through our county, I would select these places I have mentioned, as the termini.

It is not now my purpose however to argue the utility or importance of a Rail-Road, running through Bertie county, but simply to express my high gratification at the prospect of such an occurrence.

I have assurance from my friend Col. Peebles, that this is no bogus business. The names of the gentleman, who appear as participating in the meeting in Petersburg, are well known to many of our citizens. This is no Joshua Kanes humbug! I write this note Messrs Editors, to call attention of our people to this great enterprise, and to say, that at some future time, a public meeting of our people will be called some where along the proposed line, to give expression to their views and sentiments. Just think of it Messrs Editors a Rail-Road from Salmon Creek to Petersburg, via Windsor, Woodville, Rosabel, running through the very heart of Bertie county and opening a market for all the people have to sell, and all they have to buy in a gallant and enterprising city, ever remarkable for the liberal prices it has ever paid for its chief staple, cotton and for its cheapness in selling goods, such as we want; and all this in a few hours of many of our people along the line.

We all say, God speed to Petersburg; reach out your strong arms with iron nerves and draws us to you. Most willingly will we throw ourselves into your embrace, if you will but it.

And to our Senator in the State Legislature, Col. Peebles, I say for myself, and I am sure the good people of our generous and magnanimous country will say, go on; accomplish this great work, make for yourself a name and a fame, compared to which, the petty struggles in party politics are utterly insignificant.

Yours
JOS. B. CHERRY.

READ THE GOLDEN RULES of Democracy taken from the New York platform.

GOLD AND SILVER the only legal tender; no currency, inconvertible with coin.

[FROM THE ROANOKE NEWS.]

Railroad from Petersburg to Salmon Creek.

FOR ALBEMARLE SOUND—IMPORTANT RAIL-ROAD ENTERPRISE ON FOOT—CONFERENCE OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 22nd 1874.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, an informal conference of citizens, including a number of leading and substantial gentlemen, was held at the law office of R. H. Mann, Esq. to consider an important proposition affecting the trade of the city. The occasion of the meeting was the visit to the city of Colonel William W. Peebles, a member of the Legislature of North Carolina from Northampton county, and his brother, Captain R. B. Peebles, also a prominent citizen of that section. These gentlemen came in response to an invitation, communicated to them and others by Dr. Lassiter, to give their views and state information in their possession with respect to the proposed railroad connection between Garysburg, near Weldon, and a point the mouth of the Roanoke river, at the head of Albemarle Sound.

Capt. S. D. Davies proposed Mr. R. B. Bolling as chairman of the meeting. He was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Bolling in assuming the chair, extended a courteous welcome to the gentlemen who were present from North Carolina, and assured them that favorable consideration would be extended any proposition looking to the enlargement of trade relations of Petersburg with North Carolina. From which in former years such a large and rich portion of our business has drawn.

Col. Peebles being invited to address the meeting, expressed regret that time had not been afforded him to prepare statistics that would be of interest and value in considering the projected road. He was familiar with the country and the subject, however, and was satisfied of his ability to convince all thinking men that the line was of a paramount importance. It had never been surveyed, but he knew it would not be more than sixty miles in length, and he believed it would be even less than that.

It would run through Northampton and Bertie counties, which were of great natural wealth and only needed a market to increase largely their productiveness and riches. They raised annually 25,000 bales of cotton, which was not more than a third of what could be produced. The people were thrifty, industrious and well to do. In each county, and especially in Bertie, the people were thoroughly aroused to a sense of the importance of the projected work which would be of great use to a part of the former and would run through the very heart of Bertie.

The speaker gave some highly interesting facts concerning the extent and value of the fisheries at the mouth of the Salmon river. The point used to be a port of entry, the water being not less than thirty feet deep. Four rivers met here; affording free-water communication to the head of the Roanoke and the Chesapeake, the Salmon, Roanoke and Capelet.

Not only would these two counties be tributary, but the six next counties also beyond Albemarle Sound—Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Chatham, Perquimans and Gates—all productive and wealthy, excepting Gates. No country every offered a more inviting field for such an enterprise.

Other interesting facts were stated in connection with the projected road. The sum of \$250,000 could be probably raised by contribution from the communities and persons interested. As much as \$800,000 would be probably required for the building of a narrow gauge road, so constructed as to be adaptable to a broad gauge road on occasion, and to equip and operate the same.

It was the speaker's intention to get the charter and at once organize under it. The enterprise was one in which other communities were interested, and to these he made his appeal, and addressed his argument for material aid. The people of that section had been used to dealing with the merchants of Petersburg, but owing to the want of immediate attention, they had gone to other points of trade. They preferred the nearer and safer markets of the Albemarle Sound.

At its close, Major C. S. Stringfellow and Captain R. G. Pegram expressed their sense of the importance of the matter that had been brought to the attention of the meeting, and their desire that it should be presented before the people, through the press and otherwise, so as to engage from them the consideration to which such an enterprise is entitled.

Mr. H. B. Parker and E. J. Jarrett, both here emphatic testimony to the value of the trade derived from that section of North Carolina, and the rich and attractive character of the country through which the road is to lead.

Col. Peebles said the line would start within two miles of the falls of the Roanoke, and following its course, the line would reach its other termini within ten miles of the mouth of the Roanoke in the waters of Albemarle Sound.

Dr. D. W. Lassiter stated that his attention had been called to the importance of this project some time ago; when he had written to Col. Peebles, Captain Adams and Dr. Jacobs to solicit their views on the subject. The original idea was that if the people of the two counties would furnish the cross ties and timber for the bridges, to Rich Square, twenty miles from Garysburg, the Petersburg railroad would furnish the rails and the rolling stock. But he was satisfied that once begun there could be no stopping short of the waters of Albemarle Sound; and he was an advocate of its being pushed through to its terminus. The people of Northampton and Bertie could certainly count on the active assistance of the Petersburg railroad, should its administration might be, to construct a line which would constitute a matter of such importance. The Doctor hoped the matter would be presented to the people in such a manner as to secure their attention and elicit their favorable opinion as to its claims and capacities.

Mr. R. B. Bolling addressed the meeting in earnest expression of the importance of the scheme that had been so ably and so clearly submitted. There was no question, he said, that some steps should be taken to bring the city into intercourse with fresh fields of trade. The enterprising efforts of the rival cities had taken away from us, one by one, the tributary sections, which once made our people independent and wealthy. Danville and even Lynchburg had invaded the areas to whose products and trade we were by nature and in reason entitled. We had been almost made an island of. It was not to be denied that there were some discouraging circumstances, but these ought not to be permitted to shake our resolution. The example of energy set by rival communities should be imitated, and relations re-established with those ample and fair fields of the Old North State, with which we once maintained such reciprocally beneficial dealings.