The Tarborough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

VOL. 54. TARBORO', N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. NO. 38.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

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Concord Lodge No. 58, Thomas Gatlin, Master, Masonic Hall, meets first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.

Repiton Encampment No. 13, I. O. O. F., I. B. Palmountain, Chief Patriarch, Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every first and third Thursday of each month.

Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., T. W. Toler, N. G., Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every Tuesday night.

Edgecombe Council No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Advance Lodge No. 28, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday night at there Hall.

Zanoah Lodge, No. 235, I. O. B. B., meet on first and third Monday night of every month at Odd Fellows' Hall, A. Whitlock, President.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Cheshire, Rector.

Methodist Church—Services every Fourth Sunday of every month, morning and night. 1st Sunday at night and 5th Sunday at night. Rev. Mr. Swindell, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church—Services every 1st, 3rd and 5th Sabbaths. Rev. T. J. Allison, Pastor Weekly Prayer meeting, Thursday night

Missionary Baptist Church—Services the 4th Sunday in every month, morning and night. Rev. T. R. Owen, Pastor.

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Nov. 5, 1875. 1y

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Workmenship unexcelled. Give me a trial, and if my work don't suit will make sacrifice on any that is taken from my house.
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Tarboro, May 5, 1876. 3m.

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DOSSEY BATTLE.
Oct. 29, 1875. tf.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Friday, : : : Sept. 1, 1876

TRUTH.

Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina to the Democratic Central Committee of Kansas.

LETTER OF CHAIRMAN COX.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC EX. COM., RALEIGH, Aug. 10, 1875.

Hon John Martin, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee Topeka Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of date July 26th, came during my absence at the north, and has my first attention on returning.

In respect to statements in Chicago *I*nter-Ocean, purporting to be a special report of the speech of Governor Vance in this city opening the campaign, wherein he is charged with declaring, '1st, That he is sorry he laid down his arms in 1865; 2nd, that he is in favor of re-enslaving the negro; and if that cannot be done at once, his idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things.' I have to say these statements are wilfully and unqualifiedly false in every particular whatever. And I assure you that Governor Vance has no desire and no 'plan to deprive the negro of educational privileges, to pay him low wages, to prevent him from purchasing real estate and deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock and agricultural implements.'

Indeed, no such sentiments exist and no such purposes are entertained on the part of the democracy of North Carolina. If Governor Vance could have uttered what is above attributed to him, I do not hesitate to assure you that our executive committee would have at once demanded his resignation as a candidate of the democratic party. Governor Vance, with all the leading men of the Democratic party in North Carolina, as well as the masses of our people, has accepted the political status of the negro in good faith, and the rights and privileges with which he has been invested we regard as fixed and irrevocable. Any desire or purpose to 're-enslave,' therefore, would be as preposterous as impracticable; and I do in all sincerity assure you that, if the Democrats of North Carolina could, to morrow, have slavery again they would reject it.

Governor Vance, in common with all the prominent Democrats of the State, desires the education of the negro. We believe that every interest of our people demands that the negroes shall be educated up to the highest standard of intelligence possible for them, and to that end Governor Vance as have all our people of prominence or means, has cheerfully contributed to the maintenance and support of their schools, churches, and societies for their moral and social improvement.

Respecting wages paid to the negroes in employment in this State, I beg to refer to the fact that hired labor with us has, since the war, commanded better prices than ever before, and continues to rule higher, proportionate to the productiveness of our soil and our market facilties, than in any State of the Union, and the land holders have really been impoverished by the high prices paid for field labor and the low prices received for their products.

The negroes with us are encouraged to acquired homes, and to-day they own in North Carolina no inconsiderable portion of real estate, considering the fact that their savings are the accumulation of but ten years, and that they have not yet acquired those habits of persevering industry and aprovident management requisite to the accumulation of property. In our system of agriculture they constitute a fair proportion of the tenantry.

The objection to the possession and use of fire arms and ammunition by the negroes has been raised in neighborhoods where they have dpredated upon the stock of the white people, and this complaint is now, I believe, not at all general, and will be less so as the people of that race become more provident, acquire stobk of their own and are morally improved.

It will be seen, therefore, that people whose politics Governor Vance represents are directly interested in the adoption and success of a policy toward the negro just the opposite of that falsely given out by the Republican prints as the policy or 'plan' devoloped in the speech referred to.

I will give you, as briefly as I can, a sketch of the public services civil and military, of Governor Vance and Judge Settle.

These gentlemen entered political life together in 1854 as members of the house of commons from their respective counties. Vance was a Union whig Settle a democrat of the state's rights school; and Mr. Settle signalized his entrance into public life by the introduction of a series of proslavery resolutions, of which the followinw is a specimen:—

'That, in the event the federal government repeal or impair the efficiency of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, or refuse to execute its provisions in good faith, that it will amount to a virtual dissolution of the Union; and it will become the duty of this State to take such measures as may be required for her safety and security.'

Vance served one term of two years in the Legislature, and Settle three at the last of which he was elected speaker.

In 1858 Vance was sent to Congress from the strong Whig and Union mountain district, and was a Union member at the breaking out of the war.

In 1860, on the assembling of the legislature, strongle democratic, Settle was elected Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit. At the same Hon. T. L. Clingman was elected for a new term to the United States Senate.

At the beginning of the war, in April, 1861, Vance and Settle both raised companies at their respective homes, and entered the military service of the Confederate States at the same time. Vance was chosen colonel of his regiment and remained in service until the summer of 1862, when he was elected Governor of the State, Settle remained a captain until the reorganization in the spring of 1862 when he came home and again took the office of Solicitor.

For the remaining period of the war Vance was governor, and Settle Solicitor of his circuet; Vance engaged in executing the laws of North Carolina, passed in conformity with the constitution of the Confederate States, which both had sworn to support; Settle prosecuting under and by the rule of the same authority. *I* have never heard it alleged that either Governor Vance or Solicitor Settle were unfaithful to the duties they assumed when they took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and to obey and execute the laws passed thereunder.

It is matter of record that Settle prosecuted the friends of Confederate deserters for harboring and feeding such. An instance is mentioned wherein some of the State militia, as deserter hunters, were guilty of cruelty to a woman who refused to disclose the whereabouts of her husband; and though Governor Vance says he ordered Solicitor Settle to prosecute those engaged in this assault upon a woman, the Solicitor, it is charged, declined to prosecute and did not prosecute.

The Republicans have sought to make capital out of the fact that Governor Vance has not solicited the negro vote. In the present ignorant condition of the masses of the negro race, and the commerce and corruption of their leading men, it is idle to ttempt to detach any considerable portion of them from the political organization controlling the national government and wielding its power and patronage.

As the negroes become educated and grow intelligent they will begin to vote the democratic ticket, and the race will then divide for the same reasons that political divisions exist among white men. At present politics is with the negroes an ideal sentiment. They neither see nor understand any real principle in it, which may in a measure explain to our friends of the great West why they, as the weaker race, adhere together with such persistency.

At the close of the war they were, through secret agencies, made to believe that their old masters desired to re-enslave them; that if they voted with the republicans the property of the late insurgents would be confiscated and they would have a portion allotted to them, and when their fears and hopes were thus inspired to hold them in political vassalage the agitation of civil rights and kindred measures in the national legislature gave to designing and desperate leaders further opportunities to mislead and drive them until their religion and politics have become so blended that they are terribly proscriptive and even violent towards members of their own race who renounce their political allegince. a

Until the democratic party secures the reins of government and teaches them by expedience the deceptions that are practiced upon them, no reason or persuasion will induce the masses of the southern negroes to forsake the republican party.

The reckless and glaring falsehoods in regard to the speech of Vance, to which you refer, shows that the same tactics are now sought to be adopted by the republicans in the great West, and through prejudice and falsehood to secure their ends. Our people are quiet and unostentatious and hail with pleasure the advent of every northern man among us who comes to help us develope the resources and improve the industries of our State. In other words, like yourselves, they are men of common sense, and desire to improve their condition, and they believe that prosperity cannot be secured through violence or agitation.

Very respectfully and truly,
W. R. COX.
Chairman Dem. Ex. State Com.

Trip to Nash—Protracted Meeting at Harmony—Pretty Ladies—a Good Dinner—&c.

EDITOR SOUTHERNER:—Thinking that you are anxious to receive communications, and that you would allow a short one of mine to parade the columns of your valuable paper, (especially, on account of its being my first attempt,) thus presume. *I* left home Saturday p. m., last, in search of more congenial climes, and to attend a protracted meeting the following day, in one of the most "hamonious" places of Nash County, (Harmony.)

Having stopped over at night and enjoying the hospitalities of a friend not far distant, I proceeded bright and early to the above meeting. On my arrival I found a large concourse of people from the surrounding country, gathered here for the purpose of hearing and being comforted by two able Divines, Rev. Mr. Parris assisted by the Rev. Mr. Page both of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. Parris was the first to preach taking his text from "Paul's Epistle to the Romans" 14 chapter 17 verse. Although not clothed in eloquence it was a well delivered sermon: what you would term a plain practical one, and one that everybody must have been partial to, as each word that left his tongue was clothed in sincerity seemingly, and to judge from the attention of the congregation it must have been highly appreciated, as well a forcible. After discoursing for an hour or more, he stated that Rev. Mr. Page would occupy the pulpit in the evening and then announced recess for three fourths of an hour, for the purpose of eating dinner &c.

*I*mmediately after the morning services, as I was standing and looking for some familliar face, (being a stranger,) a friend touched me on the shoulder and pointed to one of the loveliest creatures that ever dazzled the sight of *man*, and asked me to go and receive an introduction. Oh! was it not a shock, but I soon recovered my equilibrium and after readjusting my coat collar, I of course accepted the invitation, and right here I heave another sigh, a sigh for Messrs. Battle, Blount and all other healthy eaters, for I was in the midst of a "hail storm" of invitations to partake of hospitalities that "old Nash" is noted for; but it was not for me to decide what group I should dine with, as circumstances had predecided and I soon found myself in the midst of one of the loveliest groups you ever saw, and surrounding us a huge table groaning under the weight of a sumptuous feast in the way of a good dinner; all that the heart of man could wish for. *A* very nice little tete a tete I was having with one of the "fairest of the fair," (but you know Mr. Editor how 'tis yonrself—no person can serve two masters at once,) and upon perceiving that I was 'loosing deal, retreated in good order behind the breastwork of a chicken, and being in the section of "Carters" and fresh supplies, waived modestly and waded in, (not head and ears, but hand and mouth,) as ravenous as a starved Lyon would on the body of his prey.

After fully replenishing myself with the hospitalties extended, (and they could not be beaten in the State.) *I* sauntered up to a group of the "fair sex," and imagine my surprise to find them as passive as lambs. I was not long in doubt as to this cause: upon following a young *man's* eye, *I* perceived at no great distance a couple of young men stooping under the weight of huge melons; how that young *man's* eye did beam and sparkle at the sight of them.

Mr. Editor, knowing my weakness for flowers you will not be surprised, that after seeing each with a huge slice in hand, I took french leave; as my attention was suddenly called to a very pretty pink at no great distance and how I did grapple to obtain possession of that pink but to no avail.

Dinner over and each with a fair one retreated to those favorite resorts, at such places, vehicles! myself so fortunate as to be one of the number, and oh! was I not unfortunate, for I got one that could say yes and no, and alas! she did say no. All subjects being exhausted, both thinking, looking, sighing, and I more particularly admiring, in perfect state of enchantment, when the spell was broken by a voice, (seemingly,) in the distance to this effect: "Will you wait on me to the spring?" Imagine my getting nearer and saying: "Yes, love; until next spring, if you wish," and my utmost surprise when she told me that there was a very pretty bubbling little spring at no great distance and would I wait on her to it. Ye Gods! how cheap I felt! And we wandered—not by the river side, but by a bubbling spring, and what a nice time we did have, and when that great luminary began to fade in the distant horizon, how I did sigh for some chain to bind the stuborn wings of time and bid him loiter on his way, from this I borrowed consolation, that pleasures, however transporting, unhapily cannot last. Mr. Editor, if you hear of any one in search of a "better half" trot him up to *H*armony during a protracted meeting and if he don't come away with a shattered *heart*, he is not worthy the name of man. While I write, my mind continually reverts to yesterday, and I ask myself was it all real or some pleasant dream I had while wrestlnig with Morpheus on last night. * * * *

In the section referred to crops are looking fine, and Nash is determined not to lose her reputation, (for old Nash Brandy) as there are a great many distilleries in operation, owing to the quantity of apples, &c., in the county.

*A*s for politics it is useless to write, as the present generation are determined to follow the footsteps of their forefathers by acting up to what only constitutes a man—honesty; and by supporting no other party but the true democratic. Well, as printers like others are liable to have their patience tried. *I* will close for fear of making them break the third commaandment. *A*s my penis crude, you will weigh the contents of this, and if found wanting, consign same to your waste basket. MASSENA B.

Politics from a Cokey Man &c.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*:—I have never been much of a politician but I think the time has arrived when every honest Citizen of the good old county of Edgecombe should awake from the lethargy that has so long had possession of these and discard the idea that it will do no good to work. What if Napoleon with his gallant army of veterans, when he viewed the high, and rugged peaks of the *A*lps, had exclaimed: "Soldiers, it will do no good to work, we cannot climb those rugged peaks". One of the most glorious and and successful campaigns on record would have been lost to history, a campaign that not only chalenged the admiration of his enemies but the whole world. It will do good to work, and let every man put his shoulder to the wheel of reformation and give it a push, and we shall see the fruits of it next November. There are several good citizens in this county who say, they are anxious for a reform, but are not willing to vote for it. Such men as they remind me of an anecdote I once heard. A frontier farmer and his wife one night while sitting back in their cosy log hut, was surprised to see a huge bear walk deliberately in the house in a very menacing manner, the husband was very much frightened and sought refuge upon the joist, but his wife who was a plucky woman (as you know most all women are) seized an axe and went to work and soon killed the bear, the husband seeing that his wife had gained the victory, came down from his place of safety, and exultingly exclaimed: We have had a devil of a fight havent we? Just so with the men that are anxious for a reform, but are not going to assist, when the tidal wave of victory shall have swept corruption from our midst they will gladly come forward and help us enjoy the fruits of victory. But gentlemen do not wait until the battle is over, come and help us; for we are going to be victorious. "The reform bugle" has already sounded and caused dismay in the radical ranks, and particularly to some of their young converts, who have already felt themselves gored and are wincing from its clarion notes. That is right Mr. "Bugler" lay on and spare them not, search out their corruption and show them at as they ought to be,—and you will continue to receive the gratitude of an honest though down trodden people.

And now, Mr. Editor, cannot Edgecombe *C*ounty spare some of her silver tongued orators to go up west and reecho those notes, and let our Western friends know the true condition of affairs in this county. I am a western man and resided up there until the last four or five years, and know there are a great many honest republicans that would come to our assistance and help their Eastern friends at the ballot box if they knew their true condition with such an array of intellect as Edgecombe can boast of, I know some of her patriotic sons could make the sacrifice of canvassing the West, they would meet with a hearty welcome, and I am confident do a great deal of good for the democratic party.

With many good wishes for a democratic victory. *I* am
Yours Truly
COKEY.

A Narrow Escape.

A man and his wife, seeking to break themselves of a habit of fretting and scolding, entered into an agreement of this nature; the one who first lost temper with the children, was to be published by the other as a 'scold.' The medium through which this humiliating intelligence was to be communicated to the world was not specified in the contract, but the husband understood that it was to be through the village newspaper. The wife nearly bit the end of her tongue off in the first day's trial, snapping up the harsh words which tried to escape her lips. But both were dismally peaceable until the afternoon of the second day, when the husband flew into a passion simply because one of the children polished his stockinged foot with a blacking brush while he was taking his usual nap. At the first burst of anger, his wife quietly arose and put on her bonnet.

'Where are you going?' he inquired, suspiciously.

'To publish you,' she replied.

'Oh, well, go ahead, the boys at the office won't give me much of a blast.'

'But I'm not going to the printing-office.'

'Where, then?' he asked in surprise.

'To the sewing society.'

That brought him to terms, and earnestly he begged her not to make his weakness known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Finally, in consideration of a new silk dress by him to her delivered, she agreed to let him off. But it was a narrow escape.—*Detroit Free Press.*

(For Tarboro' Southerner.)

The Bantam Rooster, a Fraud as a Fowl, and a Success as a Nuisance.

Dear Southerner:—Our little ones went to Virginia; and brought back with them a pair of red bantams. Then commenced misery.

At break of day, frequently some time before, the little red hop-o'-my-thumb of a chicken would begin his crowing—*He* called it crowing, but it really was a cross between a screech, a yell and the whistle of a half exhausted locomotive. The first crow of a morning would so delight the diminutive scoundrel that he immediately essays a duplicate of the same, not knowing that chickens of good breeding always take an interval of a minute or so between crows.

The second screech would put the little upstart into such ecstatic pride in his own achievments that the early morning soon became hideous with his irascible noise. Twenty-four times, "hand going," being the minimum number of his explosions, it is needless to state that, frequently, before the second dozen was finished, broomstics and walking canes would fly through the leaves of his roosting tree in search of this pigmy of the barn yard.

Commend me to a red bantam for a model of self conceit, ignorance, vanity and cowardice. Let a clod of dirt break over his head, when engaged in waking the babies of the neighboring village! and then ensues a scene of mimic rage fearful to witness. The crow becomes a half cluck rapidly running into steam escaping through a narrow orifice, catching breath at remarkably short intervals, with eyes aflame with rage. Down from his perch with dire intent, with out-stretched wings he rushes to find the spoiler of his morning song? But alas for the pluck of a red bantam! The sight of man with a stick in hand smoothes the ruffled plumage in an instant—and he immediately remembers a place behind the stables where he had forgotten to scratch the day before, and forthwith repairs to it with outstretched wings, calling frantically for his mate to follow.

We have now three young roosters, worthy sons of this noble sire, who are seduously following in the footsteps of their parent; and even now, before the first curl feathers have come in their tails they are daily waking the household.

Perhaps we wont sell these young fowls! Try us with a small federal shinplaster—that's all!

ARCHEL.

Durn a Fly.

Some years ago, Mozis Addums, in an essay, headed as above, ventured the opinion, based simply on close observation of the fly, that flies are lousy. Here is confirmation of Addums' opinion, given by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who has studied flies under the microscope:

"He has discovered that they are lovers of gum, and that they buzz through the air in pursuit of that luxury. The gum does not come ready-made to the fly, but is at first the invisible animalculæ, or lice, of the air, which gather to the glutinous wings, limbs, and trunks of the little insect, and are worked over into shape for mastication. The fly, repeats the *Sun's* correspondent, it is a useful scavenger, and a good deal bigger one than the doctor, since it never brings in a bill for his services, and the doctor never fails to do so. "Watch a fly," he contiuues, "that has been soaring around your room, gathering in air lice; wait untils he settles upon a lump of sugar, and then see him hoe himself down with his feet and eat gum, air lice, and sugar with equal gusto. 'Tis true."