The Republican.

G. WILLIAM WELKER, ... Editor.

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NOTICE.

For the information of our friends, we would say that all communications intended for *The Republican* should be addressed to the Editor. All that relates to the business of the office, or to the subscription should be addressed to P. H. BILBRO ... the business manager for the publishers.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS,

OF WAKE.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FOR THE 42ND CONGRESS.

GEN. WM. L. SCOTT,

OF GUILFORD.

STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT.

G. WILLIAM WELKER—*of Guilford.*

W. A. SMITH—*of Alamance.*

TICKET ...

House of Representatives.

P. H. BILBRO,

DR. W. P. PUGH.

Sheriff.

R. M. STAFFORD.

Register.

J. W. S. PARKER.

Surveyor.

G. W. BOWMAN.

Treasurer.

ALBERT PEELE,

Coroner.

J. A. PRITCHETT.

Commissioners

JONATHAN E. COX,

JOHN W. BOWMAN,

ISAAC H. STANLEY,

ZEPH. MITCHELL,

WM. P. HEATH.

WHERE IS LEACH?

At a school convention in this city, in the year 1869, when Rev. Mr. Ashley was here, that *staunch* politician, James M. Leach said in a speech on *education*: "I have tried the Conservatives and the Democrats of this State and I cannot go them, and, consequently, I am with the Republicans." What is he doing now? *Trying them again.* O, Proteus in on, where is thy virtue, thy stability, thy reliability. Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, can you, any of you, "go him?" ...

OLD TRICKS.

Everywhere we see and hear of the old party tricksters who have the Democratic party in hand being busy in getting up the machinery by which they hope to carry the election. Tricks of misrepresentation, positive falsehoods—deceits, trickery, misstatements—all are, to be ready, are already used, and it is fondly hoped will do wonders, will elect them on their reputation and give them power. It ever has been a truth in the morality of that party "*that the end justifies the means.*" We shall have it in this County—are having it already. It will fail, however. It was used *out* and *up* during the war; most of the men that make the Republican party then *found out* the tricks of grog-shop politicians. They then got to the bottom of the deceits and treachery by which it was determined to get them into the army and to favor rebellion. Already, however, we hear of one lie being started up in one Township and another lie of another kind in another Township. It is labor spent in vain. Our country men who are Union men cannot be caught with *rebel* lies. They have become so suspicious of certain men and papers that they would not dare to believe the truth when heard through them. As for the colored man, he "knows them like a book."—He reads the very depths of their hearts better than they themselves. Lookout Republicans; look out Union men, for lies afloat ... before the ... for the old ... and ... '67 and '68. The same ... 1865 and '67 and '68. The same ... men, the same means are at work. These men hate you and your country and would destroy both.

WHO BEGUN PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

Who did? The Democratic-Conservative party, the party with which Gen. Leach is *now* acting. When did it begin?

Gen. Leach was in the Confederate Congress in 1864 and '65. He first received $400 per month and a large mileage; in the Spring of 1865, his pay was increased to $700 per month; and during the last month or two, his pay was $1200 per month. What was the Democratic Conservative Legislature of North Carolina paying its members per day? *Fifty Dollars*—$1500 per month.—And what did the Confederate soldiers receive *per month, not per day*, at the *first* and *throughout* the entire war? *Only* $11 *per month*,—36⅔ *cents per day*, and, in many instances, for twelve months before the war ended actually received no pay, only *the promise* of that sum in Confederate currency. But as Gen. Leach and his party received this it was not extravagance. What do you think of tax payers? *Should the ... talk of economy and in others?*

After the surrender, the Convention of 1865, mostly made up of men now acting in the Democratic party, met and paid themselves $6 per day and twenty cents mileage ... *talk of extravagance in others?*

Gen. Leach and his party were in the Legislature of 1865-'66 which sat 74 days, this body and the aforesaid Convention sitting alternately, and how much did they pay themselves? Six dollars per day and 20 cents mileage? Good money was still very scarce. And of the said 74 days, as appears from the Journal of the Senate, Gen. Leach was absent not from his own but seventeen days in his seat from 8th February, 1866 until the 7th of March, 1866—30 days. Did he draw his $6 per day for that time? Yes—the sum of $180! and he talk of economy, he charge extravagance! *Should the ... talk of extravagance?*

Gen. Leach and his party were in power ... $6 per day and 20 cents mileage. They went home at Christmas and by a revolution they voted themselves 20 cents more mileage for the trip home and back, which made 40 cents mileage. And is it possible that Gen. Leach and his party can complain of extravagance? *Should they ... talk of extravagance upon others?*

The Georgia Legislature Democratic, after kicking out the colored men and seating those not elected, voted themselves $10 per day and 25 cents mileage, and then expelled Republicans ... day. Well, did the Republican Legislature do more? ... Democratic ... preceded them ... they paid themselves ... per day and ... per day? ... not Leach and his party ... the people? Was not money ... more in 1867-'68 ... '69? And ... extravagance in the Republican party? ... *the Democratic ... again of extravagance in others?* Shame they? O, shame where is thy blush? Where?

Gen. Scott, the Republican candidate for Congress, ... extravagance in legislation ... to high per diems, ... agent and burdensome taxes. He ... men should agree to public positions ... motives of patriotism and not for gain ... money-making. He holds, that those who ... opposed to high per diems, &c., and ... have refused to receive—acted out their principles ... professions. Did Leach do this? No, nor any of his party.

Again, who is responsible for ... less and extravagant ... Read this and you will have a full and ... answer.

For the Republican.

MR. PHILLIPS'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Editor: The writer was ... on Tuesday of the day for Court. The Republican County Convention reassembled on the adjournment of the Court at 12 o'clock. When the committee on nominations retired, Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, was called out and spoke for upwards of two hours. To say his speech was able, clear and convincing, is faint praise. He dignified the party and the occasion. He bore himself like a statesman and a true and ardent patriot. He told the people that the Democratic party in February, 1868, met at Raleigh and laid down a platform in which the main and great issue, "*the all absorbing issue*" was opposition to "*negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy;*" that they were unalterably and unpalliedly opposed to "*political and social equality.*"—He stated that they had not met from that time to the present in a State Convention and have since laid down no platform. He showed that they professed to acquiesce, in their Legislative address in the political and civil equality of all classes before the law, no one, not even the colored men, desiring or asking for social equality; this mad, and in fact only issue being abandoned, whether sincerely or not—he would suppose sincerely, for the sake of argument—they had no principle upon which to wage a campaign before the people of the State, at least none enunciated; that the address, before spoken of, contained no ... principles, nothing ... to the people; that it is silent, absolutely silent, as to national politics and the administration of President Grant. He contended that no disaster had succeeded the reconstruction policy, the allowing of suffrage to every human being in the State, equal to that which would have attended a military condition; that now the people, all of the people, white and colored, have a voice upon all questions which can arise in the government and in the election of their public servants; that there is no blessing like this ever vouchsafed to the citizen. He admitted, which is sterling honesty, that the Republican party had committed blunders, but not in setting this great issue; that their conduct was in the main wise and correct.

He inquired why the Democrats yielded the question of negro suffrage, if they were right in opposing it? The old Whig and Democratic parties fought over great and important issues for twenty years and did not give them up; and in this instance the *mongrel Democracy* had given up the issue after a two-years struggle. Why did they? One reason is the people will not go with them, and another reason is every man must have a right to say who shall make laws for him.

The only issue the Democratic party is now making, the party before, as now, of loaves and fishes, the party that, before as now, was and is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, is public extravagance and corruption. Mr. Phillips showed that of the *forty-six* Democratic members, who signed the Legislative Address, *fifteen* were as deep in the corruption and extravagance so much to be deplored, as anybody, ... the last Legislature. That the ... cannot be fastened upon either party as a party, any more than a charge of ... and dissipation of one member of ... can be fastened upon the entire ... membership; these charges, these crimes, ... to the men, and not to the parties. Judge ... the ablest and most influential men of that party, ... in putting the *previous ... dollars*, and the ... eloquence, ... party and most of the Republicans ... the appropriations, ... so much complaint ... in constructing new railroads. He was followed in this by Mason, Argo, Love, Hicks and others, our *Democratic* all signers of the Legislative Address. The extravagance, considering the financial condition of the State and the impoverished condition of the people,—a ... by the war and the men who brought it on and fought it out to overwhelming defeat—is a stain upon both parties in the General Assembly, who supported it. The Republican party, mass convention, has expressed its disapproval of this course on the part of both Democrats and Republicans, and its sorrow that such men were to be found in its ranks. The Democrats have not done so; but, the other hand, ... men as guilty men as ... in the General Assembly have added insult ... against others what they ... part did themselves.

He showed, further, that the investigations into frauds and corruption and bribery fastened these crimes upon Democrats as well as Republicans, upon men outside as well as in the Legislature; said he wished every man in North Carolina could read the evidence of the ... before the Committee, composed of Gen. Bragg, Gen. Scott and himself, commonly called the Bragg Committee; that they would find that as many prominent Democrats as Republicans, and that in the Legislature ... participated in the swindles and frauds ... upon the people of the State, ... He expressed the wish, that a part of that committee could be placed in the hands of every voter, and that the names of Conservatives and Democrats be printed ... the Republicans ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr.