

Rockingham Rocket.

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ANOTHER REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

The Wilmington Messenger of the 14th inst. contains a letter from Daniel I. Russell to J. C. I. Harris, giving a part of his reasons for declining the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court tendered him by the same "noble body of men" who called Col. Dockery from his retirement. Why Judge Russell chose to make his views public through the columns of a Democratic paper, and not the organ of that "noble body of men," we do not know; and candor compels us to say we do not care.

The letter has the merit of being better written and freer from reckless assertions than the one which Col. Dockery recently wrote. It is, however, not destitute of allegations which are far from the truth, and is full of inconsistencies not worthy of a man of Judge Russell's intelligence. Some of his statements are true and known to be true by all men who are even respectfully read in the history of the last twenty-five years. Some of them we will quote before we finish this article.

Judge Russell admits that neither North Carolina nor any other Southern State will go Republican. In that we agree with him, but not entirely for the reasons which he gives. We agree with him that not only the South but all intelligent men everywhere believe that what he calls the "war amendments" to the Constitution were adopted by fraud and force, and that the Reconstruction Acts which made voters of a class whom he denominates "savages" were known to be in violation of the Constitution by the very men who enacted them. After such conduct on the part of the Republican party they are estopped from all talk about fraud and the freedom of the ballot. All such declarations on their part are the sheerest hypocrisy! We think that the South is no more to blame for electing a solid delegation to Congress, representing five-fifths of her population, than is Maine and Rhode Island and Kansas, in which States are at least 150,000 Democrats who have no voice in legislation.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island disfranchise many white men for other reasons than "participation in the rebellion or other crime," unless ignorance and the want of land are "crimes," and yet those two States, despite the provisions of Sec. 2, Art. 14 of the "war amendments," are not reduced in their representative strength in the House of Representatives of the Electoral College; and yet Judge Russell makes no complaint against them.

He seems, in his letter, to be possessed of a great dislike not only to the Democrats of the South but to all the leading citizens of our section for the past hundred years. His denunciations necessarily include Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Taylor and many others who were the leading statesmen of the country. Our opinion is that if the services of these men are to be denied it would leave the country with a remarkably poor history. What a pity it is that these men did not have the advantage of his counsels to keep them "in the way of truth!"

We believe that Judge Russell is the owner of "broad acres" on Town Creek in the county of Brunswick and belongs to that class of men whom he calls "an order of nobility" who cultivate the soil by "ignorant patriots at paltry wages." Does he pay his hands at such rates? Let him see the example of that enlarged generosity which he seems to advocate before he makes complaint of others who are no worse than he is, and who, perhaps, are just what he is. Let him read what the Scriptures say of those who see moles in others' eyes.

Judge Russell is in error in saying that the South, aided by the North, which section he appears to admire so much, kidnapped and enslaved the savage ancestors of the "savage" Republican voters who placed him in all the public positions he ever held. We do not deny

that England (see first draught of Declaration of Independence) and the North were largely engaged in the slave trade and made money out of "the nefarious traffic," as Colonel Mason of Virginia characterized it in the convention of 1787. But the negroes ("savages," as Judge R. calls them) were slaves in Africa, the slaves of men as black and "savage" as they. The chiefs of the tribes then, as now, made slaves of all whom they captured in war, and these were sold to humane England and humane citizens of Massachusetts and Rhode Island who, in their turn, sold them to citizens of the South. In the beginning they were forced on the South by England.—Slavery exists in Africa to-day, and even fathers and mothers sell their own offspring to gratify the lust of the savages amongst whom they dwell. The Judge is equally in error when he alleges that the Southern people, by the aid of the North, "by most monstrous wrong degraded them so that they are no more fit to govern than are their brethren in African swamps or so many Mongolians dumped down from pagan Asia." On the contrary, whatever may have been the result to the white race, the negroes who were brought here as savages were elevated by their contact with their masters and made to attain a higher degree of civilization than the race has elsewhere reached.

The Judge says that "the negroes of the South are largely savages." We do not concur in this, although we are "a Southern Bourbon Democrat." That they do not now, and did not in 1863, when the Judge's party gave them the right of suffrage in violation of the Constitution, possess the requisite intelligence to use the ballot discreetly, but are held in the most abject political slavery by their masters, we shall not deny.—We know, and all men know, that by terrorism, fraud and money the Republican party has "owned"—absolutely owned—nearly all of these "savages" and take them to the polls and vote them according to their own will, the poor "savages" knowing no more of the duties and obligations of citizenship than the "poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind," or those "Mongolians from pagan Asia," whom (or which) General Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, desires to continue to "dump" upon this country. Still they are not "largely savages," as Judge Russell says.

Judge Russell says that intelligence and virtue should rule. So say we. That is just what we want and for which we have ever contended. But are the "savages" managed by the "intelligence and virtue" of the country? No man can say so. And yet this gentleman desires the supremacy of a party whose strength lies in its "savage" allies!

We heartily agree with him that this State will go Democratic. On that point we have no doubt at all. It will do it even if the Republican party coalesces with the Prohibitionists, as it is advised to do. But how can it do that? What will become of the few Democrats who went over to the Republicans for possible "loaves and fishes," and with the pretense that they found their liberty to "eat, drink and be merry" would be disturbed if the Democratic party continued in power? What would become of the Republican candidate for Governor? Oh, what a sight it would be to see certain men whom we could name marching under the banner of prohibition!

But we will desist. Judge Russell's letter affords a text for a very voluminous sermon. If we pursued the subject our readers would get tired. We shall keep the letter for further comments. In conclusion, we would suggest that the Republican Executive Committee take Judge R.'s advice by withdrawing their ticket and thus save it from an ignominious defeat. This would give them an opportunity of joining the Democrats in securing good and honest government for all classes of our people all over the country, and destroying that legislation which was meant to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and is now controlling the Republican party.

They have had protection in China for about 3,000 years and the wages paid to workmen there is about three cents per day. American workmen will do well to "put this in their pipes and smoke it."

A lot of nice cream cheese, honey, onions and other nice things to eat, just received at Wishart's. Also good grain cradles for \$1.75 each.

THE HYPOCRITICAL PARTY.

Talk to a Radical about the admitted evil of an enormous surplus in the Treasury and the steady accretion of the same under the present tariff, and he will tell you his party proposes to remedy the evil in due time. He is in favor of a fair reduction of the tariff, but it should be done by the authors of the present iniquitous system—in other words in the house of its friends. The Mills Bill—in providing for the reduction—is admitted to be moderate enough; only a reduction of 7 per cent; but Democrats must not get credit for the reform and, besides, they intend the Mills Bill only as the entering wedge to absolute free trade. The Radical points to the record of his party hitherto as favoring tariff reduction. He cites you to the tariff commission of 1882—composed exclusively of Radicals—which recommended a reduction of as high as 20 per cent, but the Radical majority in Congress refused to make it. He refers you to the recommendations of former Radical secretaries of the Treasury, both McCulloch and Folger, in favor of a marked reduction of tariff taxes. He tells you his own beloved President, Arthur, made a similar recommendation in his message to Congress. And, lastly, he points you to the speeches of representative Radicals in the late tariff debate in Congress, replete as they are with promises of the desired reform and the consequent relief to the overburdened masses of the country. But, admitting all as true, what sort of a dilemma does the Chicago platform—so recently endorsed by Messrs. Harrison and Morton—place our smart Radical in? The declaration of the platform is uncompromising opposition to any, even the least, reduction in the present high tariff rates—on the contrary rather than surrender one iota of the present oppressively protective scheme of taxation, it is proposed that the internal revenue laws shall be abolished and that, instead of relieving the necessities of life from a burdensome tax, whiskey, not a necessary of life, shall be free of all tax. See the inconsistency and glaring hypocrisy of the boasted claim. If the Republicans propose to make good their professions in favor of tariff reform, as promulgated by their greatest leaders, then surely they cannot support for election the candidates who stand upon the Chicago platform. That platform is a positive guarantee against any future reduction of the tariff; and of course if their party succeeds to power it must be taken as an expression of the sentiment of the country that the tariff shall not be reduced. Where then will the tariff reform Radical stand, or where now is the sincerity of his claim by a contrast of his party's former professions and the present platform? His professions are simply demagogical, hypocritical and absurd.

We begin to think that Harrison will not have an easy time in capturing Indiana. That State is Democratic except when Bosses and Boodlers interfere. Harrison is respected for his integrity, but he is as cold as an iceberg and without sympathy with the masses. He is furthermore not popular with the Greenbackers, with the Labor organizations, with the Republican reformers, with the Germans. He may get some of each class, and probably will, but he will lose more than he will receive. Such is the outlook. The only chance for Harrison is for the Republican manufacturers to repeat their tactics of bulldozing in 1884 and 1880, and for Money-bags to pour out his treasures for the purpose of buying up the white voters. The news from Indiana thus far is certainly not without encouragement for the Democrats.—Wilmington Star.

No wonder Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch Nihilist in Pennsylvania, sticks to the High Tariff and blows for the Republican party. His iron mills make him an income each day of \$15,000. He can afford to be a Protectionist.—Wilmington Star.

The cry for Protection comes only from such as he.

Blaine's soliloquy, according to the Detroit Free Press:
Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
Ye hills o' Scottish nation,
How can ye look so fresh when I
Have lost the nomination?

Up to date Levi P. Morton has made a better showing before the public than Gen. Harrison. Why not turn the ticket end for end? The course of the party is backward anyhow.—Boston Globe.

The Czar has decided to let Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria alone. Ferdinand may get a night's sleep at last.

Hon. A. M. Waddell in Goldsboro.

From the Wilmington Messenger.
The Goldsboro Argus says: "Col. Waddell's speech was simply overwhelming, and again it was. 'Then came again Col. A. M. Waddell, who came again unable to resist the vociferous and deafening plauds of the good-natured and admiring crowd, whom he had so charmed with his first speech of the evening that they just must hear him again. His second speech was even better than the first and increased the avoidance of each member of the crowd several pounds by the hearty laughs he caused them.'—Wilmington Messenger.

What has the American workman to sell? His labor, and labor comes in without paying a tax of any kind. What does the American workman buy? Taxed clothing, taxed tools, taxed lumber for his house, taxed stoves for his kitchen. This is the way the tariff protects labor.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republican party proposes to keep the tariff at its present standard and raise it if necessary. The Democratic party proposes to reform present abuses by lowering the tariff.

Another good Republican steps out and says the Chicago platform will not do. Mr. N. O. Nelson, a large manufacturer of St. Louis, refuses to train with a party that is against reform of any kind.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

100 lbs. Buist's fresh Turnip Seeds, all kinds, for sale at Dr. W. M. Fowlkes & Co.'s drug store.

The Iowa Republicans are represented as being deeply incensed at the Free Whiskey plank in the Chicago platform. Protection is losing ground all the time.—Wilmington Star.

Alexander Hamilton was a moderate Protectionist compared with the latter day Republican leaders. He favored taxing whiskey and he favored a bounty for "the infants" rather than a Tariff levied for their "protection." He did not believe in the great virtue of protective duties. If living to-day he and Clay would be among the active Reformers, if we may judge their action by their records.—Wil. Star.

A CHILD KILLED.
Another child killed by the use of opium given in the form of Soothing Syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Acker's Baby Syrup. It contains no opium or morphine. Sold by W. M. Fowlkes & Co.

Leland Stanford, the Pacific railroad magnate, warmly congratulates Banker Morton on his nomination for vice-president. Now let Jay Gould do the same, and we shall have a trio of magnates that will graphically illustrate what the Republican machine means by "protection to American labor."—Boston Globe.

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Other Dress Goods
suited to the season. In clothing I offer a variety of Alpaca, Linen and Secaucuer Coats and Vests, and also a nice assortment of white and checked Marseilles Vests, some of which cannot fail to please you.

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will also be found there with his Drugs and Medicines.
We will not be undersold for the cash, and don't you forget it!
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