

THE NEWBERNIAN.

SETH M. CARPENTER, Editor.

NEWBERN, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1880.

National Democratic Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR: THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Pitt.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR: JAMES L. ROBINSON, of Macon.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Orange.

FOR TREASURER: JOHN M. WORTH, of Randolph.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL: THOS. S. KENAN, of Wilson.

FOR AUDITOR: WILLIAM P. ROBERTS, of Gates.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

FOR THE STATES AT LARGE: JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

FARNS H. BURSER, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1st District, Thomas R. Jernigan. 2nd " Henry R. Bryan. 3rd " Daniel H. McLean. 4th " William F. Green. 5th " Frank C. Robbins. 6th " David A. Covington. 7th " Theodore F. Klutz. 8th " James M. Gudge.

For Judge of the 4th Judicial Dist: RICHARD T. BENNETT. For Judge of the 5th Judicial Dist: JOHN A. GILMER.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT: WILLIAM H. KITCHIN, of Halifax.

TENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—HANCOCK WILL GUARD IT.

In the course of a brief speech before the Newbern Hancock and Jarvis Club on last Tuesday night, Mr. Oaksmith, of Carteret, made one point which we think worthy of more than passing notice. He said: "We have a great deal of talk about the Thirteenth Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and fears are expressed by deluded or designing political organs, that Democratic success would imperil their continuance in validity. These fears are groundless, and the freemen, and all other citizens whom they may affect, can possess their souls in peace; for the Democratic party has pledged itself to stand by the issues which were decided by the war. But a greater peril threatens the country should the Republican party be continued in power, and that is the virtual abrogation of the Tenth Amendment, which, brief as it is, embodies the very essence of all our Constitutional liberties. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." "These are the words—the whole of the Tenth Amendment—and no other twenty-eight words of the whole Constitution are of equal import. For fourteen years during all of which time their organs have been throwing dust in the people's eyes concerning the sanctity of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, the Republican leaders have been steadily undermining and destroying the validity of the Tenth.

Here we have in brief one of the most important issues of the campaign, and one which ought to be brought fully before the people. It must not be forgotten that the State of North Carolina was one of the two last to ratify the Constitution of the United States. She and Rhode Island refused absolutely to join the new Union unless certain amendments, among which was this famous 10th, were added to the original instrument.

The Convention of North Carolina, called to consider the propriety of adopting the new Federal Constitu-

tion, met at Hillsboro July 21st, 1788. At this period there were two prominent political parties in the country. The anti-Federalists or Republicans, from whom sprang the present Democratic party, and the Federalists, who favored Centralization, and whose views have been in part adopted, intensified and enlarged by the Republicans of recent years. The Convention consisted of 288 members, a very large majority of whom were anti-Federalists; notwithstanding which they permitted the fullest discussion for twelve days, closing the subject by a resolution, adopted August 2nd, by 184 yeas to 84 nays, which virtually demanded that a Bill of Rights and certain amendments should be added to the Constitution before the State of North Carolina would accept it. The subject is ably treated by Curtis, in his "History of the Constitution," and Moore, in his recent History of North Carolina. The latter evinces his appreciation of the gist of the whole matter in his closing comments, wherein he says: "In spite of the 9th and 10th Amendments, there has ever been a great body of the American people who despise the restrictions upon the powers of the General Government. The tyrant's law of necessity is ever the plea of those who have consulted their own wishes and party interests rather than the terms of the great stipulation between sovereign States, as the parties to a limited contract.

The gradual usurpations of power by the General Government under Republican rule, the stealthy inroads and covert attacks upon the Constitution have been so persistent, and so disguised by that tyrant's law of necessity to which Moore alludes, for nearly twenty years past, that our people have been blind to their peril, and have slumbered over their danger. Then again, long continued defeat had doubtless dispirited those who saw the peril and realized the danger—till the prospect of success to the party of Constitutional Liberty—the Democracy—awakened not only new hopes, but a determination to at least endeavor to avert the impending evil. And now the struggle is gradually assuming a distinctive form. The Republicans clamor for the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, which no one cares to disturb, while they are secretly stabbing the 10th. Make that a dead letter; repeal it in spirit, if not in fact; teach the masses to regard it with indifference, or to despise it; blot its moral binding influence from the Constitution, and the rights of the States will be trampled under foot and the liberty of the citizen will be among the things of the past. Let this question be fairly and openly met—now is the time—let the Democratic expounders dwell upon the struggles of their ancestors to secure this one saving clause against Centralization. Let them point with pride to those patriots of the Revolution, who saw with prophetic vision the centralizing powers of the original Constitution, and openly opposed its adoption unless accompanied with amendments which guaranteed the inviolability and integrity of the States—upon which they rightly conceived the liberties of the people alone depended. Foremost among these perhaps, we may place the great Patrick Henry, of Virginia, who led the opposition to the Constitution in the Convention of that State. Here in North Carolina that opposition was ably supported by such men as Dr. David Caldwell, Col. Joseph McDowell, Gen. Person, of Granville, Willie Jones, Timothy Bloodworth and other well known patriots to whom the country is indebted in a great measure, for those safeguards, guaranteed by all the original amendments—including this most important one now under consideration. These men were all anti-Federalists or Republicans, as our party was then called, and let it be our duty—the solemn duty of the Democratic party of to-day—to see that the coming glory of their endeavors—the final adoption of those Constitutional Amendments, including that most vital one of all, the 10th—has not been after all these long years of trial and bitter experience, entirely profitless and vain. Here is one of the most vital issues now before the people. Garfield and his party would strike from our Constitution the one sole safeguard against a centralized government and despotism. Hancock and the De-

mocracy are pledged to support the Constitution and all its Amendments—especially the vital 10th—in all their original integrity; to stand by it, now and always, according to its letter and its spirit, as our forefathers intended it to be, and as the Democratic party have always regarded it, as the one great palladium of our liberties.

POLITICAL NOTES. Gen. McQuade, in an interview with Gen. Slocum, very tersely summed up the history of the Republican party: "Illustrious in its past, infamous in its present."

To relieve the Republican papers of the necessity of reiterating the statement that Garfield was a nice boy, we'll admit it. It's his career as a man that we object to.

In carrying the campaign into Ohio the Democrats should and doubtless will remember that in 1876 Garfield's vote was 2,549 less than that of Hayes in his own district. If there is anything to prevent Ohio from going for Hancock we confess we are unable to see it.

HANCOCK A MAN OF DESTINY. Hancock is a man of destiny. Why, just look at his record. In 1868 Garfield brought a bill in Congress to drop the junior Major General. That was Hancock. It passed both houses of Congress and was signed by the President, but before it could be carried into effect, George H. Thomas, the senior Major General, died, and Hancock going up one grade was no longer the junior Major General, and so the law could not be carried. Then the Republicans, still led by Garfield, passed an act reducing the Major Generals to three. This was signed by the President, but before it could be carried into effect Meade died, and the Major Generals were reduced to three. Finally, a law was passed authorizing the President to drop one of the Major Generals. Before it could be carried out, and Hancock be dropped, Halleck died, and Hancock, becoming the senior Major General, he could not be dropped. The man who survived all these attempts to retire him cannot be retired. The man who led them (Garfield) will, as a fitting consummation of his act, fall a victim to his intended victim. Hancock will be elected President. Garfield will be retired—at least from the Presidential field.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES. The country wants rest. After four years of bloody and desolating warfare, and fifteen years of peace that has been turned into suicidal sectional strife in every important political contest, the patriotic citizens of all parties and sections regard the tranquility of the country and the renewed mingling of commerce and business, as the paramount duty of government and people. Hancock is the man to restore perfect peace and good feeling. In his election is the safety, and hope of every material interest of North and South. It is the promise of increased employment for our labor, of the growth of our factories, of the enlargement of our trade, of the general prosperity of all who deserve to prosper. There is but one obstacle to the free commingling of Northern and Southern business and the rapid growth of thrift in both and that is the demon of sectional strife. It is the foe of patriotism, the foe of honest government, the foe of public virtue, the foe of commerce, trade and business, the foe of national tranquility and the foe of that noblest liberty that is conserved by law. The Republican party is continually fanning the fires of hate and animosity, and we can never enjoy that sublime peace until such a party is overthrown. Vote for Hancock and thus wipe out all this sectionalism, and restore good feeling throughout the Union.

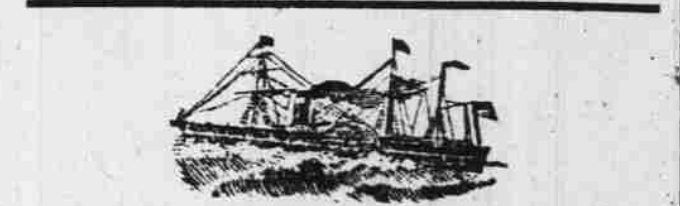
SILLY GRANT. (From the New York World.) Everybody who read the New York Times yesterday must have felt ashamed of his country and profoundly grieved for General Grant. For every American desires to be allowed to honor General Grant, and it would have been perfectly impossible for anybody of any nation to hold General Grant even in decent respect if he had really authorized the publication of the remarks attributed to him by a certain, or rather extremely uncertain, Mr. Fowler, who is described as a wandering preacher. Setting aside altogether the frivolousness and folly of the charges which General Grant was alleged to have brought against General Hancock, and the absolute absence of any evidence to support them, what must people have thought if he had really reproduced to a reporter, for the purpose of making General Hancock odious, the purport of a confidential conversation held with General Hancock thirteen years ago? Now, the question is, what is to be thought of a newspaper which is not only a Republican organ but specifically a Grant organ, yet which not only permits such a scandalous offense as this to be attributed to its hero in its own columns, without one word of protest or of caution, but actually exults in it? It is amazing that anybody who professes to be a Republican should imagine that he serves his party by recalling the scandals of General Grant's Administration for the purpose of contrasting the civil record of General Hancock with the civil record of the Republican party upon the subject of reconstruction. It would have been infamous if General Grant had allowed himself to attack the military character of an old comrade for the sake of helping on the election of the man who defeated him at Chicago. It is infamous that the supporters of General Garfield

should have deliberately exposed General Grant to the suspicion of such conduct even for a day!



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It does not interfere with cleaning the tubes.

It will not choke up and requires no cleaning.

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It requires no water to extinguish sparks, which, by condensation, destroys the draft. Besides, when water is used, if neglected, the efficiency is destroyed by evaporation of the water, and the boiler is kept in a filthy condition.

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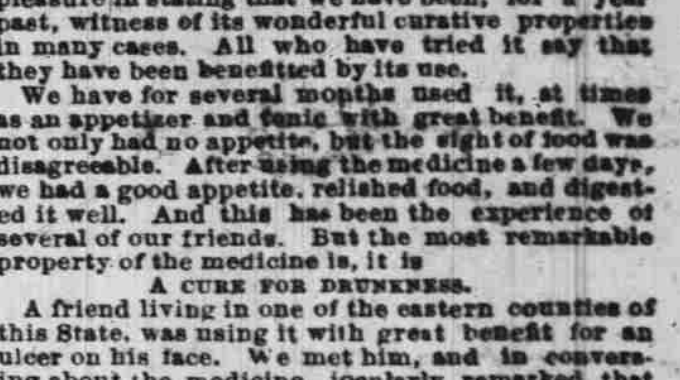
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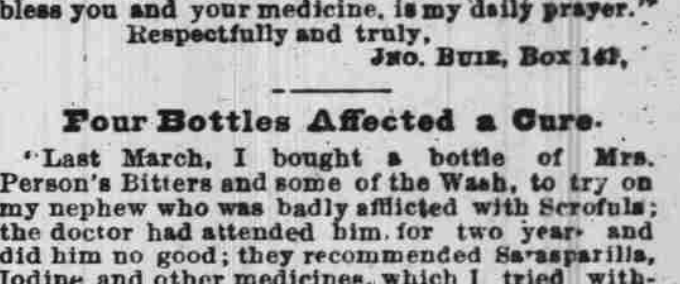
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