THE JOURNAL.

[illegible] Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., SEPT. 11, 1884.

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THE Democrats expected nothing from the Vermont election; yet they have more solid comfort than the Republicans. The fall off in their vote is five per cent while the Republican's is ten per cent.

THE discussion at Lincolnton between Gen. SCALES and Dr. YORK opened with prayer, says the Newton *Enterprise*. Perhaps if a minister of the gospel would attend all their appointments and open every discussion with prayer it would have a wholesome effect. The preachers should let the campaign have the benefit of their presence, and prayers for peace and harmony.

It is said that the law creating a railroad commission in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee has worked disastrously to the building of railroads in these States. The total number of miles built in those States during the last year is 143½ while in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, States without commissions, there has been built during the past year 845 miles of railroad. We would like to know the amount saved for the people by the commissions in the former States.

THE New York *Sun* publishes this much truth from its Washington correspondent:

The fusion in North Carolina between the Republicans, Independent Democrats, and other odds and ends will not have any effect on the vote in November. Gen. Scales, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served creditably five terms in Congress, and is greatly esteemed throughout the State.

We say this is truth, but the fusion will perhaps effect the vote in favor of the Democrats, for many old line Republicans will not support YORK for Governor.

AMONG the close States in 1880, California went Democratic by 78; Connecticut went Republican by 2,656; Indiana went Republican by 6,642; New Jersey went Democratic by 2,010, and New York went Republican by 21,833. In 1882 these States went Democratic by the following paralities: California, 23,518; Connecticut, 4,161; Indiana, 10,416; New Jersey, 2,113, and New York, 192,854, Kansas, Massachusetts and Michigan also went Democratic in 1882.

REPRESENTATIVE MILTON SAYLER, of Cincinnati, says Ohio will go Democratic he thinks. He is reported in the New York *Herald* as saying:

"I believe that nine-tenths of the Germans are with us, and I know many Republicans who are for Cleveland. Success in the State in October would be so obviously conducive to national victory in November that I trust a sufficient number of converts will go to the October polls to make the State sure. To put off voting the Democratic ticket until November would be only a half support. I think we will win anyway, but I would be more certain if I knew that all Cleveland Republicans would take the trouble to go to the polls in November. They should see that one vote for Newman in October is worth two for Cleveland in November. As to other Western States I hear good things all round, especially from Wisconsin and Illinois, and if half what I hear about Wisconsin be true Cleveland will carry it."

THE JOINT CANVASS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Wilmington *Star*, in its leading editorial of September 3d, reiterates its views in regard to a public discussion between the candidates for Governor, and says, "The lie has already passed and it is a good time for the joint discussion to close."

It may be a good time to close the discussion, but we think it a better time for the candidates to conduct the discussion as becomes gentlemen. A candidate for the high office of Governor ought to command the respect of the people no matter to what party he belongs, and we believe he will command it if he behaves himself. We have never heard of a political discussion in North Carolina creating a disturbance where the speakers conducting the discussion did it in a becoming and gentlemanly manner. The argument that "Gen. SCALES furnishes audiences for the mongrel demagogue to harangue," is not worth the paper it is written on.

We have an abiding faith in the principles of the Democratic party; we know that the party's administration of the State affairs of North Carolina since it came into power will bear scrutiny and especially will it compare favorably with the Republican administration that preceded it, and certainly if the party has a standard bearer competent to discuss the issues we need not fear a joint discussion. If the Republicans force a row in the negro counties it will redound to their injury, for nothing would bring the white voters to the polls with more promptness.

THE PEANUT OUTLOOK.

The peanut crop this year throughout the States gives promise of a bountiful yield. It is thought to reach as high as 4,000,000 bushels, a gain of thirty-three and one third per cent over any previous year.

We are glad to know that the farmers of Eastern North Carolina are paying more attention to this much neglected and important crop than formerly, and, while the yield proves profitable, it also affords another source of diversifying. Our lands are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the peanut and we believe it is to be one of our principle crops in the near future.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Republicans in discussing and abusing the present system of county government seem to have lost sight of the fact that the amendment to the Constitution that conferred upon the Legislature the power of establishing the present system was adopted by the people of North Carolina by a larger majority than VANCE or TILDEN got in the same election.

One great mistake is made by the defenders of the present system by calling it the "new system." It is not a "new" system but almost identical with the system in force from the days of RICHARD CASWELL down to the CANBY Constitution, when a new system was introduced, and it was undoubtedly the desire of the people to get back to the old system that caused such an overwhelming vote in favor of this amendment to the Constitution. Why did they want to get back to it? The following extract from the report of the Republican Treasurer, DAVID A. JENKINS, is the best reason we know of

"I regret to say that the State has probably lost considerable money from the insolvency of sheriffs and their sureties. I respectfully recommend that more stringent measures shall be taken in regard to sheriffs' bonds.

"Returns have been made on the *fi fas* that 'no property could be found outside of exemptions allowed by law.' The county commissioners should be held to a stricter accountability for taking inefficient bonds. * * * That county commissioners should pass a bond as good for a large amount, and when, a few months afterwards, the State issues her process to force the collecting officer to disgorge the money lawfully belonging to her, it is found that such officer and all his sureties are insolvent, is a proof of great criminality either in the officers accepting the bond or in the sureties who qualify to its sufficiency."

Here then is the danger of electing county commissioners by the people, and the people of North Carolina knew it when they voted upon this amendment to the Constitution. In some counties the elective system would be more dangerous to-day than it was then. If the commissioners of Craven county were elected by the people a different class of men would hold the offices of Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Superior Court Clerk and Treasurer than those who now occupy these important positions. "Let's elect men that will accept our bonds" would be the ruling cry, and, "we do the voting and ought to have the offices," is now flung in the teeth of every white Republican. Already serious objection has been raised to a man's being appointed a J. P. almost solely upon the ground that he is a white man, and this disposition is rapidly growing. We grant that this class of people are entitled to hold office when they can get one, but we insist that there shall be a tribunal to pass upon the official bonds that will take care of the interest of the tax payers. If a man is put in office solely because he is a colored man, his bond will be accepted because he is colored and not because it is efficient and safe. Sheriffs of both parties fail, but under the present system of county government there is always a good bond to fall back on to save the county from loss. The people have had no cause to change from the present, which is the old, system of county government.

VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTION.

In his speech at Kinston on Saturday last Governor JARVIS boldly charged that there was not a single provision in the Constitution of North Carolina for the protection of life, liberty and property that was not violated by the Republican party while in power in this State. On the other hand he challenged any Republican to show where the Democratic party had violated a single provision of the Constitution for the protection of life, liberty and property.

This is a grave charge to make against a party that is again seeking to control the State government, and if true, furnishes a reason, above all others, why the people who wish to preserve the Constitution and enjoy the privileges of good government should appear at the ballot box, and, in a legitimate way, protest against the transfer of the State government to that party which has no more regard for the welfare and happiness of the people than to violate the very instrument which has been framed for the purpose of securing these great blessings. Protection to life, liberty and property are the primary objects of government, and the Constitution of a State simply contains the powers granted by the people to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments thereof. Political parties are formed for the purpose of shaping the policy of the government, and controlling the different branches, in this there can be no honest difference of opinion, but there can be not one opinion among good citizens in regard to violating the Constitution and this is the charge Jarvis makes against the party.

We might say [illegible] gard to the [illegible] made under [illegible] Poorly executed [illegible] bad as [illegible] well for the [illegible] in power to [illegible] of the market [illegible] are enforced. We [illegible] had an eye to this. North Carolina 1870 which [illegible] ballot box and hurled [illegible] Legislature from [illegible] of law, order, and constitutional government to the [illegible] people. A comparison of Democratic and Republican rule in North Carolina will most assuredly result favorably to the Democratic, and if no other cause existed, the charge made by Gov. JARVIS at Kinston, if true, is sufficient to prompt all good citizens to vote against the Republican party.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

The attention of the chairmen of the various township committees is called to the article in the Handbook of N. C. Politics entitled, "How to Organize." It is as follows:

1. Let there be a county committee composed of active, working, zealous, intelligent men.

2. Let there be township committees composed of the very best men in the township, to get here the work is to be done, and notwithstanding the absolute necessity for the very best men the party has shirked township.

3. Let each township be divided up into convenient districts, with known, well defined boundaries, as far as possible, such as roads, creeks, etc., each committeeman taking one subdivision under his especial charge. In each subdivision let there be a sub-committee of three, or four, or five, or as many as need be, with its proper township committeeman at its head, and appointed by him. This sub-committee is to report to its chairman and operate under his directions.

4. Let each sub-committee, by the 7th of October, prepare two lists of all voters in its subdivision, one for its own use, the other to be given to its chairman.

5. Let each sub-committeeman and each township committeeman examine the registration books from time to time, and check off the voters who have not registered, and then use every effort to get the voters who have not registered, and then use every effort to get Democratic voters to register.

6. On the 14th of October, let each sub-committee meet with its chairman and check the Democratic voters who have not registered, and make arrangements for inducing them to register. On the 28th of October let them meet again for same purpose.

On election day let the township and sub committees be early at the polling places with their lists of voters. Let the names of voters be checked off as they vote, and at one o'clock let a list of absent Democratic voters be made by the township chairman and given to the sub-committeemen, who will at once proceed to ascertain if the absentees cannot be induced to come to the polls and vote. For this purpose the chairman of the township committee must have provided suitable conveyances and have them constantly ready to hand.

If this simple plan be carried out, our majority in the coming election would not be a vote less than 30,000.

Canvass books, indexed, and with printed margins, will be furnished each township committee upon application to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the county. The Democrats of Craven county will see the necessity of thorough organization when they are informed that only 45 per cent of the Democratic vote was polled at the last general election.

THE Ohio Republicans are in a terrible strait. They have appealed to the dead to rise and come to Ohio and refute the charges against Mr. BLAINE. But the widow of the dead, Mrs. LOT M. MORRILL, writes a letter and declares that her husband, if alive, would not support Mr. BLAINE, or any such man. She thanks God that Mr MORRILL died before the nomination of "so wicked and corrupt a man as I know and my husband knew JAMES G. BLAINE to be."

Democratic Convention in Carteret.

Carteret county Democratic convention met in the court house at Beaufort on Friday morning, September 5th, at 12 o'clock.

The convention was called to order by David Pearce, Esq.

Dr. M. F. Arendal was made temporary chairman and L. A. Potter, secretary.

A committee of one from each township were appointed on credentials. Also one from each township on permanent organization.

While the committees were out preparing their reports the convention and all present were well entertained by able speeches by Dr. Arendal, Thos. L. Hall, P. Holland, jr., of New Berne, W. B. Colburn and L. A. Potter.

Committee on credentials made their report that all the townships, with one or two exceptions, were represented. Report adopted.

Committee on permanent organization reported Dr. M. F. Arendal chairman and L. A. Potter and Ralph Howland secretaries.

The chair then announced nominations in order.

On motion, the vote be taken by townships and a majority elects.

The following ticket was nominated:

Coroner, F. C. Davis.

Surveyor, V. B. Salter.

For Register of Deeds, John Rumly was nominated by acclamation.

For Superior Court Clerk, J. D. Davis was nominated by acclamation.

For Sheriff, Jno. Russell.

For Treasurer, Thos. Thomas.

For House of Representatives, A. H. Chadwick, Esq., was nominated on fourth ballot, whereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

At the early part of the proceedings a meeting of state and school section to excise [illegible] made, under the auspices [illegible] possible effect [illegible] candidates by the convention [illegible] harmonious spirit prevailed and [illegible]

[illegible]

Seven Springs Items

[illegible]

Miss Maggie Bowser [illegible] are visiting the guests at the Seven Springs House.

[illegible] of Beaufort and R. L. Berry of Greenville have been masticating in the Sapona House sketching [illegible]. The latter gentleman was called away on Saturday on business in New York.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

NUMBER FIVE.

CHAMOUNIX, SWITZERLAND, }
August 21, 1884. }

DEAR JOURNAL:—I suppose a traveler, not being a historian, may have some liberty of irregularity. My last letter was from Paris, and there is much to tell my friends and your readers about that city. But after to-day's experience, it is impossible to talk about such things just now. I am under the dominating spell of Mount Blanc. A dream of my life has been realized. My room is immediately above the river Arve, which washes the walls beneath. It is fresh from the glaciers, and rushes and foams and roars, as its clay colored waters hurry on to join the Rhone, just below Geneva. I step out on the veranda of my window, and almost within my touch—it seems—spread out the gleaming Glacier des Bossons, sweeping upward for miles. I look up and there meet The Grand Mulets," where tourists spend the first night, when they ascend Mt. Blanc. On and upward my glance runs until it rests on the top of nearly 16,000 feet, and there behold the snow-crown of this king shining in the morning sun. All around is snow; above, below, along the neighboring heights, the white mantle claims all for its lodging place. I cannot describe such a scene. Let all turn to Coleridge's Hymn to Mt. Blanc, and read its sublime description. The scene grows upon one, the more he gazes. This afternoon I looked through a very large telescope at the whole panorama, and traced the course of the dangers ascent, requiring several days for the trip. I saw the French flag flying over the hostelry at the Grand Mulets, or the Three Mules, as the rough peaks on the Glacier are called, where the man stands. I saw the great fissures on the surface, and the leather bridges to cross them; and the glory and danger and hardship of this great climb. It is laborious, tedious, and expensive, and I'll not try it.

This morning my party of seven, with a guide and mule boy, and three mules, set out for the Mere de Glace, the most famous of the Mt. Blanc Glaciers. Three of our party were ladies, and that added interest, you know. Besides, there was some quite interesting manouvering going on between two of the party, well understood in New Berne, when a gentleman and lady desire nearer relationship than simple acquaintance. I learned that no Glacier can cull love; nay, these stern and icy peaks draw folks together. But I must not tell secrets here. Well, we began to climb. The charming valley and village of Chamounix soon lay before us, with the Arve and Aveiron winding their silver way though the narrow green of well-tilled farms. Rocky walls towered above. Some shoot up like sharp needles; in fact are called needles, as Aiguilles du Dochard, de Charmoz, de Bletierie, etc. Then we enter a fir wood, and soon see the lower part of the Mere de Glace, or the Glacier des Bois. This lies between immense walls of rock, in a deep valley, and reaches into the valley of Chamounix. Onward and up steep, winding, rocky ways we climb; one gentleman clinging to my mule, while I rode, (we rode and walked by turns; until we reached the eminence of Montavert, more than 5,000 feet in the air. Wonderful views opened to us all the way, and here we paused on the very border of the great sea of Glass or Ice. One does not conceive of the greatness of these ice fields, as they are viewed from below. As I look up the ice stream, there are three great tributaries, running into the highest ranges of Mt. Blanc, which pour their icy and snowy treasures to form the grand Mer de Glace, 13 miles long and from 1½ to 4½ miles wide, when the lower part, already referred to, is estimated. I could see this frozen ocean for six miles. Some mighty arctic wind caught its stormy waves, and they stood solid, and stand still. No not still: for this sea flows slowly down every year; its progress being annually about 80 feet. No race-horse speed here. Descending the banks, we start across this desolate waste. It is not smooth. Great openings yawn at you. Holes that seem bottomless are here. Hills and valleys, and rotten places and streams of water from the melting ice. Holes are cut in the ascent of hills for us to step in. Great hills cut off our view at times. Rocks are imbedded in this ice field. Immense boulders are borne down by it. Tons and tons of granite lie in places near the edge on its surface. But there is no danger to the careful, tho' just above us, a month ago, a gentleman fell on the mountain side and was killed, or died from the effects. And recently a secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society fell in this alpine exploration and was killed, as I was told in the offices in London, just before I left. But here is a photographic sight on the center of the Glacier, taking groups. Just think of our good and true brother Gerlock, with his Canon, [illegible] in this chasm and cold. [illegible] would be saying, with [illegible] For sake and [illegible] good [illegible] perfect [illegible] Keep still, now. Look at me, and just smile your prettiest. Isn't that so, Editor?

We came over, and saw [illegible] to the Stream Restaurant stones, [illegible] A little farther [illegible] of Montavert and the [illegible] Arve [illegible] Pain de Sucre [illegible] Pointe [illegible] Aiguilles [illegible] Mt. Blanc [illegible] Mt. Blanc [illegible] Mt. Blanc