

The Observer, of the 9th inst., states that Col. Oliver H. Dockery was appointed by Gov. Holden, during the Kirk war, a Brigadier General, to take part in the movement then inaugurated by Gov. Holden.

This writer knows that Colonel Dockery was opposed to the movement. He so expressed himself to Gov. Holden and his friends. He was a candidate for Congress, and when the movement was inaugurated, was on the campaign at appointments with A. M. Waddell, his opponent.

Col. Dockery is even less entitled to the military title the Observer would give him, than his Capt. Ashe to the Confederate appellation which his friends prefix to his name.

Keep it before the people, that Col. Bennett and the office-holding generals, colonels and majors propose in the next Legislature to tax the people of the State two millions and a half dollars per year for pensions to keep themselves in office.

YOUNG MAN AFFAIRS OF HIS CHALLENGE.

Gov. Jarvis in his letter promised as soon as appointments over which he had control were made, he would inform Maj. Bledsoe, with the understanding that there was to be a joint discussion. The Governor made one appointment at Franklinton and notified Maj. Bledsoe. We need hardly say the Major was there.

Since that time Governor Jarvis has been speaking nearly every day at appointments over which he had control. No notice has been sent to Maj. Bledsoe of these appointments. What is the matter? Has the Governor had enough of Maj. Bledsoe or has he been told by his railroad bosses that joint discussions by him were injurious to their schemes?

We will say to Governor Jarvis that Maj. Bledsoe is still ready, as expressed in his acceptance of Governor Jarvis' challenge, to enlighten the people by joint discussion. And we ask the Governor why is he unwilling to turn on the lights.

The Republican party was the first party to give the people of North Carolina the right to elect all their officers at the polls. The Republicans and Liberals are in favor of restoring this right to the people.

"As nearly as we can estimate from the names printed in the press, or otherwise mentioned, it would appear that the 'Liberals' have captured about 3,000 voters, heretofore considered Democratic. This would cut down the 7,000 Jarvis majority of 1880 to less than 1,000; but it is likely that of the 3,000 Liberals at least one-half did not vote for Jarvis; so that the outlook is less threatening for the Democrats than might otherwise appear. As for the 'Prohibition Republicans' we doubt if fifty of them fail to vote the Radical ticket."—Farmer and Mechanic.

Our neighbor-in-law needs a naught to the right of his figures, and his guess will be nearer the proper estimate of the Liberal party. With this amendment the majority counted for Jarvis will disappear and our readers can form some idea of the prospect of the result at the next election—105,000 colored voters, as the Bourbons make the figures—37,000 white Republicans and 30,000 Liberals. That is about the size of the pill the Bourbons are expected to swallow in November. The votes counted for Jarvis was 121,827. The largest Democratic vote counted was for Vance, and that was less than 124,000. The election frauds and miscounting will hardly be attempted again. It is generally understood the officers of the United States Court are determined this Bourbon method of carrying elections shall be stopped; \$1,500 is a costly luxury, too, for cheating at an election, and this being the first offence was lighter than it will be in the future. Then, too, the young men who are prevailed on by the Bourbon bosses to do the dirty work, are permitted to foot the bill, while the beneficiaries of their work sit back and enjoy the luxury of a good office. Bryant and Bell, of Halifax, know how this is, and will not be led into it again at the command of the party bosses. It is the same old lesson taught by the Kuklux, neighbor, when the officers sneaked out, backed out, or lied out, and left the young men, private, they had led into the order to pay the penalty.

Special Request. Secretaries of County Conventions are requested to send to this office, immediately after the adjournment of their conventions:

- 1. The names of the Chairman and Secretary of County Executive Committees.
2. The names of Chairmen of Township Executive Committees.
3. When nominations for members of the Legislature and county officers are made the names of such candidates.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

New Registration in Wake. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Wake county, held on the 4th day of September, 1882, it was ordered that there shall be an entire new registration of the voters of Wake county. Registration books will be opened for the various townships, for the precincts of the townships, and for the precincts of the city, for the registration of any persons residing in such townships, precincts or wards and entitled to registration. The respective registrars will give notice of the places in their precincts at which they will be held, between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the 3rd day of October to the 6th day of November, both inclusive. See handbills.

New Polling Places in Wake. The following precincts have been altered or created by the Board of Commissioners of this county: W. H. Gulley's, to be the polling-place in Oak Grove Township, instead of the place known as Oak Grove. Wm. Diley's, to be the polling-place in Middle Creek Township, instead of W. W. Johnson's.

The Eastern precinct of Raleigh Township, established, the voters in said precinct to vote at the Maas old place, near Camp Russell. The Western precinct of Raleigh Township, established, the voters in said precinct to vote at A. H. Temple's store, on the Hillsboro road.

The precinct of Harris' store, established in House's Creek Township, and all voters in said precinct to vote at the store of J. T. Edwards, at all voters in said precinct to vote at Edwards' store. A new precinct established in Barton's Creek Township, and all voters in said precinct to vote at Rogers' store, the George W. Thompson old place.

The voting place at Hutchinsop's store, in Barton's Creek Township, to remain, and all voters in said precinct to vote at Hutchinsop's store. A new voting precinct established in Little River Township, and all voters residing in said precinct to vote at Mitchell's Mill (Hartsfield's) and those residing in a certain part of said township to vote at Wakefield. A new voting precinct established in Cedar Fork Township, at Morrisville. Voters residing in the above precinct to vote at Morrisville. All voters in a certain portion of said Cedar Fork Township to vote at Pollard's.

In the handbills of the registrars, posted in every part of the county, the boundaries of the precincts established are correctly given. A Biographical Sketch and Portrait of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, late Bishop of North Carolina, will appear in October 2nd issue of the New South, published at Wilmington, N. C. News-dealers, bookstores, and all others desiring any great number of copies, should order at once. Price, in quantities, 3 cents each cash with order. Single, postpaid, 5 cents. As there is every reason for believing that there exists a great demand for this issue, news-dealers will do well to secure a good supply at once, and all others who reverse the name of the great and good divine should not fail to secure a copy of this sketch, which comes from the talented pen of Col. Jas. G. Burr. Address, at once, EDWARD A. OLDHAM, Publisher The New South, Wilmington, N. C.

Republican County Convention. A Convention of the Republicans of Wake county, to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and for filling any vacancies or vacancies that may occur, prior to or on the day on which the convention shall be held, in any class of officers nominated by a county convention, will meet in Metropolitan Hall, in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 23rd of September, 1882, at noon. The precinct executive committees, through their chairmen, will notify the Republican voters of the several precincts to meet for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates and no more from each precinct to the county convention; these delegates and alternates to be furnished with certificates of election. These primary meetings may be held on such day and at such hour as said committees may designate, provided fifteen days' notice of such meeting be given. The several precinct executive committees will meet in Raleigh on the day of the county convention at 11 a. m., to select a County Executive Committee. In precincts where no executive committees were appointed when meetings were held to appoint delegates to the county convention held in June last the Republicans therein will at the county convention elect delegates to a approaching convention are to be appointed choose a precinct executive committee of three active Republicans. The county executive committee when so selected shall elect a chairman from their number. By order of the Republican County Executive Committee: W. W. WHITE, Clk'a. August 30th, 1882.

Republican County Convention. The Republicans of Anson county will meet in convention in Wadesboro on the 23rd of September, 1882, for the purpose of nominating a county and Legislative ticket. Each township will be entitled to three delegates and three alternates in said convention. The voters of each township will elect said delegates to the convention. We solicit the cooperation of all those who can endorse the following declaration of principles: This being a government by the people and for the people, as are in favor of it, let the people send their representatives to the State, County and Township Commissions, School Commissions, and all other public offices. 2nd. We are in favor of the abolition of the public schools, and the Stock Law shall be continued or not. 3rd. We are in favor of a revision of Road Law, so that the burden of keeping them up may be borne by the people. 4th. We are in favor of a liberal system of public schools, and the passage of the bill now before Congress, introduced by Senator Logan, to distribute annually the tax collected on distilled spirits for educational purposes. It would give thousands of dollars annually to Anson county. If this bill is passed it would do us no necessity for a State school tax. North Carolina being at the foot of the roll of States, in point of education, she would give a larger proportion than any other State. 5th. We are in favor of the repeal of the Prohibition Act, and opposed to any Sumptuary Law. Such principles as the above we conceive will commend themselves to the good judgment of a majority of the voters, and if carried out, will have a tendency to harmonize our people. There will be some good speakers at the convention. J. P. McRAE, Ch'n Ex. Com. Wadesboro, N. C., Sept. 6th, 1882.

Coalition Nominates for the Legislature.

The following candidates are opposed to the present system of county government and are in favor of the election of all officers—magistrates, &c.—by the people; a free ballot and a fair count in all elections; the repeal of the Prohibition act; and a liberal system of public instruction. Our friends will please send to us, immediately after nominations, the full names of any errors in names of such candidates they may notice in this list: SENATE. 2d Dist.—Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Beaufort and Pamlico.—James T. Respass, Henry Winfield. 4th Dist.—Hallifax.—J. J. Goodwyn. 16th Dist.—Cumberland and Hartnett.—W. B. Surles. 18th Dist.—Wake.—Thomas R. Purcell. 25th Dist.—Randolph and Moore.—Sion H. Buchanan. 26th Dist.—Richmond and Montgomery.—Geo. A. Graham. 29th Dist.—Mecklenburg.—W. R. Myers. 38th Dist.—Gaston and Cleveland.—John H. McBrayer. 39th Dist.—Rutherford and Polk.—J. B. Eaves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bertie.—T. R. Speller. Burke.—D. C. Pearson. Chatham.—J. W. Simpson. Forsyth.—Jno. D. Havis. Franklin.—Pho. B. Hawkins, Nat. H. Macon. Halifax.—Thos. W. Hardy, James Pittman. Hertford.—A. R. Wilson. Iredell.—D. M. Furches, H. A. Neil. Jones.—E. R. Page. Lenoir.—Daniel E. Peery. Madison.—R. S. Ball. Mecklenburg.—D. B. Hunter, J. A. Pope, L. C. Morton. Montgomery.—W. L. Henderson. Nash.—W. H. Robbins. New Hanover.—W. H. Waddell, E. E. Greene. Northampton.—Wiley Baker, G. A. Parker. Person.—Noah R. Newby. Perquimans.—Frank Nixon, Jr. Person.—W. F. Read. Robeson.—G. B. Pruitt. Wake.—Edward M. Bledsoe, James H. Harris, John O. Harrison, James A. Temple. Warren and Vance.—J. H. Montgomery, R. C. Ward.

From Watauga County.

SHUTE'S MILLS, N. C., Sept. 4, '82. According to Hon. O. H. Dockery's appointment we had the pleasure of hearing him speak at Boone court house on Saturday the 2nd day of this inst. He being unwell the day before was a little late getting to Boone on the day of his appointment, but was there in time, although dinner was hurried up at the Bourbon hotel for Hon. Wm. H. Robbins, and he rushed to the court house and began to speak before Dockery had arrived. When Dockery came in Robbins began to tremble as any man or even an animal would do when they are penned, and especially when they know they are in the wrong pen, and he was in a bad way. It is a matter of course he is convinced of the fact, but hesitates to give it up, as many more of the Bourbons do. We do not want any more trace chain men elected to office, nor do we intend to have any more. The speech of Mr. Dockery was an excellent one. It without a doubt did a great deal of good, and was heard by many. A large number was one to be remembered in days to come. Several of the Bourbons have declared that they will vote for Dockery. They say give them liberty or give them death; that they will not vote for any such county government as we now have. The Republican party is getting stronger in Watauga every day. We will show them next election all about what they stand. Several of our Democrats have said already they will not go to the polls at all. We have been led out of our votes long enough; we know what to think when we hear a Bourbon speak; we know how they have lied, and we have no assurance of their being any better, but maybe worse than ever. So we stand to day in Watauga more united, but Democrats are to some extent divided, and we will get several votes we never expected to get by Dockery's speech. It has opened their eyes on the subject, and we have what has been long needed—that was matters explained in full as Dockery did, because he was able to do it. C.

"Col. Dockery is still the nominee of the Anti-Prohibitionists, and, if elected, it will be proclaimed throughout the nation that Prohibition has again been defeated!"—Raleigh Prohibition-Democratic organ.

And if Col. Dockery should be defeated it will be proclaimed throughout the nation that Prohibition has length triumphed, eh? Well, we accept the issue, and new freemen of North Carolina, one more charge upon the drunken-craze fanatic. Up, boys, and at them!—State Journal.

OLD ASHE AROUSED.

THE SPEAKING AT JEFFERSON.

Tyre York on the War Path.

A very large number of the voters of People's Ashes are gathered on Monday, the 4th, to hear Col. Dockery, at his regular appointment at that place, and before the speaking commenced, Tyre York, the Liberal nominee for Congress from the 7th District against Robbins, arrived and took part in the discussion. By arrangement, Dr. York opened the discussion in an hour's speech, and at his conclusion a young farmer from Yadkin, named Horton Bower, who preached prohibition last summer in Ashe, asked for an hour to reply, did not wait for the hour, and Col. Dockery finished the speaking, consuming also about an hour.

The speaking was listened to by a packed court house of people, with marked attention, and every indication pointed to the fact that so far as the people of Ashe are concerned, Bourbonism is doomed. Our friends in Ashe assure us that the county will give the Liberal and Republican nominees a handsome majority, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested over the nomination of York, whose speech was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Dr. York opened his speech by alluding to the Prohibition crusade of last year. He gave an account of the beginning of the agitation of the subject in the Legislature; of the flood of petitions which poured upon it with the signatures of men and women, the dead and the unknown, as well as the living, not only of this State, but even of the border counties of Tennessee and Virginia. That from the start he knew it was a fraud, and was one among the first to propose any legislation upon it by the General Assembly, and fought its advocates step by step until it had met defeat, but to his death, at the ballot box. He strove hard to make the leaders of the Democratic party, as the Republicans had done, set their faces and influence against it, but without avail, and he had the mortification to see those with whom he then acted, depart from ancient landmarks and in an eager thirst for more power, follow after strange goals. He allied himself with the Anti-Prohibitionists in the campaign of last summer, and assisted by many of the leaders of the Democratic party, but fought the measure wherever his voice could be heard, and in that encounter found himself face to face, opposing leaders of his own party. They at home demonstrated that the snake in the grass, its apologists, or were too cowardly to come out and show their hand. He said he had no faith in those who, scarce twelve months ago, so zealously favored the inquiry, but now pretended to be converted. It was not for nothing that they were either hypocrites or liars. If they were actuated by principle, as they pretended last summer, they could not be actuated by principle now, for principle never dies, and taking their fanatical zeal in the prohibitory cause as an example, they would present candidates placed those who assumed to have changed their coats on the question as one piteable to behold. He said that he believed that we had but just entered into the real fight with the fanatics of the country. Indignities at home demonstrated that the snake was only scotched, not killed. Elsewhere, all over the United States, it could be seen that they were gradually moving upon the rights of the people, and that whenever an opportunity offered they would make a dash at the effort in this State. Even in national legislation, the matter was beginning to be advocated, petitions had already been to be piled in upon the two houses, and an appropriation of \$10,000 of the people's money contributed to the cause of the fanatics to work on. It therefore behooved the people to look well to their rights, and as this question was becoming a national one, the Anti-Prohibitionists of North Carolina should see that none but their tried friends were to represent them in the halls of Congress.

He said that holding these views in consonance with the Liberal party, and observing that their platform was based upon the broad principle of equal justice and the rights of the people—an old and cherished principle of the democracy which he said he had departed from—he was willing to join his with it in the vindication of those rights. He believed it was the coming party of the future and from now on, as long as they adhered to this grand principle he would be to the front. Several of the Democrats in the past opposed the election of magistrates by the people because of representations made by leading men regarding the state of affairs in the East; but the time and need for a departure from the principle that all rights should be vested in the people had gone by, and it was conceded by leading Eastern men with whom he had hitherto acted, that there was no excuse whatever for a longer departure from old landmarks. He therefore heartily endorsed the Liberal platform in every particular, and he said he had declared that they will vote for Dockery. They say give them liberty or give them death; that they will not vote for any such county government as we now have.

The Republican party is getting stronger in Watauga every day. We will show them next election all about what they stand. Several of our Democrats have said already they will not go to the polls at all. We have been led out of our votes long enough; we know what to think when we hear a Bourbon speak; we know how they have lied, and we have no assurance of their being any better, but maybe worse than ever. So we stand to day in Watauga more united, but Democrats are to some extent divided, and we will get several votes we never expected to get by Dockery's speech. It has opened their eyes on the subject, and we have what has been long needed—that was matters explained in full as Dockery did, because he was able to do it. C.

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Col. Dockery closed the discussion in a calm, clear and forcible argument relating to the issues before the people, which was listened to with close attention. Col. Dockery's arguments as well as interesting style quickly engaged the attention of all thoughtful people who are anxious to become enlightened regarding political measures and he always commands a patient and attentive hearing and in this instance it was no exception. The expression made apparent. He closed with an appeal in which the whole house seemed to participate. Old Ashe is all right. She will poll a heavy majority for the Liberal ticket, with Tyre York in the lead. G.

Proceedings of the Senatorial Convention of the Second District. Pursuant to regular call, the Republicans of the Second Senatorial District met at Plymouth, N. C., on the 31st day of August, 1882, and were called to order by Arthur Spruill, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, when, on motion, Arthur Spruill was elected chairman, and Lemuel Basnight, secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, the Liberal Convention of this Senatorial District, held at Plymouth on the 27th July, 1882, James T. Respass, Esq., of Beaufort county, was nominated for Senator, resolved that he be and is hereby endorsed by this convention.

The chairman stated that because of imperative business engagements, Henry D. Robertson, Esq., the nominee of the Liberal Convention, could not accept, when on motion of Thomas Pollard, of Washington county, and seconded by J. M. Siterson, of Martin county, Henry Robertson, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, was nominated for the chairman of the convention to serve on the Senatorial Committee for the ensuing two years. On motion, the convention adjourned.

ARTHUR SPRUILL, Ch'n. LEMUEL BASNIGHT, Sec'y. OUR STANDARD BEARER AMONG THE MOUNTAINEERS. Dockery and Leach in Allegheny. SPARTA, September 5, 1882. On Dockery's arrival at this place at 12 m., to-day, he found Colonel J. J. Young awaiting him, he having arrived the night previous, and steps were at once taken to arrange the preliminaries to the discussion. Robbins, the Bourbon candidate for Congress, had posted handbills throughout the country giving notice of the day he would appear and address the people. His advertised day for Sparta was on Monday, and he appeared, and had a hard day to himself. He was to speak at Elk Cross to-day, and either Dr. Tyre York, the Liberal candidate, had gone to meet him, but instead of filling his appointment, Robbins remained in Sparta, and had intimated that he wished to join in the discussion, but it was after two o'clock when he made his appearance at the court-house, where an expected crowd of about one hundred and fifty country people were in waiting. He was finally set for, and after a parley, it was agreed that each speaker should consume 45 minutes. Young to lead off, Robbins and Dockery following, and that the two last should each have 15 minutes rejoinder.

The town Democracy, who are in a large majority, and the boys from a neighboring school appeared in force and had been drilled to "do him the clap" and cheer for Robbins. Several ladies also made their appearance, and remained during Col. Young's and Maj. Robbins' speeches, but it was when Col. Dockery arose to speak, as did also a large portion of the drilled body of men and boys from the town. These latter returned to hear Robbins' rejoinder and relied again when he finished. This was the first time in all this mountain country, where this contemptible and cowardly artifice has been adopted by the Bourbons since Dockery has been in the campaign. The country people, with better manners, patiently remained and heard the speaking throughout. Young and Dockery evidently made a good impression, and won supporters to the Liberal cause. Colonel Young began his speech by analyzing the principles of the parties who are now contending for supremacy in this State. He affirmed that the Democratic party of fixed principles which took such high rank in the past, had become disrupted, and that now that organization had the old name only, and could not be recognized by its principles. He then proceeded to enumerate various wrongs perpetrated by the Bourbon party, and he said that the Bourbon party had been through the ambition and selfishness of designing leaders, and dwelt strongly upon the position it had assumed in the late prohibitory campaign, and its present attitude upon the question of conservative government. He showed that the hypocritical cry of negro domination in the east was a fraud perpetrated with the single purpose of avenging caste prejudice against a race of people who as slaves had commanded the love and esteem of their masters, and that new-made freemen had exhibited such a good behavior as to command the admiration of the civilized world. This demagogical cry, however, had been headed, and it had enabled the leaders of the Democratic party to attain power, and with that power in their hands, fraudulently obtained, they had set to work to render their power perpetual. This it was that they had wrested from the people the right to elect their magistrates, and had adopted a machinery of government which set at naught the old slogan of democracy, "let the majority should govern," and by unfair methods of the selection of local officers, poll holders and returning boards, flattered themselves that the scepter they held was secure for all time. The prohibitory measure was simply a species of engineering, of the same kind, as it was the intention of the Bourbon leaders to make the non-tax apothecary dram-

shops of the prohibition bill, selected by subservient boards of commissioners, mere centres of influence to command power and influence over the people for their benefit. But this last effort of the oligarchy had opened the eyes of the people, and the agitation of that question had exposed the trickery and fraud of the Bourbon bosses, and from it had sprung the Liberal party, to which all opponents of the designs of the Bourbon leaders had flocked and joined hands to hurl them from power. He then went on and discussed the platform of the Liberal party, and the objects it had in view, and exhorted all fair minded men in favor of good government, to enlist under its banner. He next alluded to the Bourbon cry of the oppression of the revenue system. He told the people that the Democracy and Robbins did not want the revenue abolished. It was their stock in trade. Robbins was indebted to the negro vote for his seat in Congress, and the abuse of the revenue was his hope in the future. He told the people that when Robbins first went to Congress, the tax on whisky was only 70 cents per gallon, and while he was in Congress it was increased to 90 cents, and when Robbins first went to Congress, a federal revenue officer had to first obtain a warrant before he could arrest an alleged distiller, but that Robbins voted to give that officer power to arrest without a warrant; that when Robbins first went to Congress, the destruction of stills was forbidden, but that Robbins voted to give authority to the raider to destroy the stills of the wealthy. And that all this time Robbins was cursing the revenue to the people, while he was voting to give it more power. This was done simply that he might obtain capital to use in his re-election. His ardent hypocrisy was shown when he would vote for all these increased powers to the revenue, and at the same time introduce a bill to abolish the revenue, which he knew would never be acted on. He said the time had come when the revenue system should be abolished or modified. But the Democracy would never do either. He favored devoting the tax on distilled spirits to educational purposes, and the Liberal party alone favored this course. Col. Young alluded to the special tax bonds. He told how they were issued and who got them—that Democrats got 90 per cent. of the steal, and their theft was compounded by a Democratic Legislature for six months in the dollar, while the Republicans, who obtained only 10 per cent., languished in prison, died in jail or were outlawed and refugees from justice. Under the very dome of the capitol the Democratic compounder lived in luxury and affluence, and was a living example of Democratic methods under the leadership of the bosses, who built veritable Chinese walls around their offending and rascally friends, while it was notorious that all Republicans joined with the people in denouncing and punishing Republicans, however high and exalted their station, who proved unworthy and untrue to the sacred trusts reposed in them. Col. Young stated that as a Republican he was willing to shake hands and link shields with the 40,000 Democrats of North Carolina, who had vetoed the insidious and evil intention of the Bourbon leaders, and abandoned past differences to indicate the right of the majority to rule, to secure local self-government, the protection of home industries and the education of the people.

This is hardly an outline of his speech. It was ably and eloquently delivered, received frequent applause, even from the hide-bound, and was well received. Robbins then made one of his characteristic speeches. It was nothing more than a tirade of abuse against the revenue and vindictive slings at the Liberal party. It was disconnected and ungrammatical, and though lustily cheered by his drilled squad of applauders, consisted mainly of wild gesticulation, sound and tremendous fury. Col. Dockery then took the stand, and in a calm and dispassionate manner, without any effort to draw an audience, discussed the issues of the day to an audience of about one hundred and fifty country people, who seemed to drink in his words, and without doubt fastened conviction upon a good many minds.

The rejoinders were without interest of note. Our friends in Allegheny are organized, and assure us that they will give a good report on the day of election, and my own knowledge of the election is such that everything is working satisfactorily. TRAP HILL, WILKES CO., Sept. 6. Dockery and Young spoke to a crowd of two hundred citizens here to-day. But this made no deeper impression than existed. This whole people are of only one way of thinking. They are nearly a unit for Dockery, York and the Liberal party. It is a veritable political war in this locality, and a majority of 1,200 is confidently predicted for our ticket in Wilkes. G.

FREE TRADE.

The following extract is from a Pamphlet issued by the Free-Trade Club of London: "Let it be understood once for all that the salvation of England depends upon the destruction of American manufactures, and that the only possible way in which American manufactures can be destroyed is by Free Trade. This can only come through Democracy, and Democracy can only assure control of this Republic by the votes of Irishmen. How England must laugh in her sleeve as she sees the men who left their homes voting vengeance serve her interests by working for a party which, if it gets control of the country, will inevitably carry out the policy she most desires." Being at Plymouth on Thursday we had the pleasure of hearing Major Charles Price, of Salisbury, the leading Liberal orator of the State, on the issues of the campaign. In a clear, cogent, dignified, argumentative and unanswerable speech of two hours, he gave some of the reasons why he could no longer co-operate with the Bourbon Democratic party, and why the State government should be taken from them. His arraignment of the party was terrible, and it was the more so because every particular count in his long bill of indictment was fearfully true. There was no demagoguery, no claptrap, no vituperation in any part of his speech, but it was many, and in some times really eloquent. It was one of the best political efforts we have heard for years. We are glad to be able to announce that Maj. Price will make several speeches on this side of the Sound, during the month of October.—Elizabeth City Carolinian.

There will be a Convention of the Republican party of Johnston county, held in Smithfield, on Saturday, 16th day of September, 1882, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the General Assembly and for county officers. All Liberals, Independents and friends to good government and majority rule are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the selection of candidates. P. T. MASSEY, Chm'n Co. Rep. Ex. Com.

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R.R.

This schedule to take effect on and after January 31st, 1882.

PASSENGER TRAIN GOING SOUTH. Arrive Raleigh, 8:00 p.m. Leave Raleigh, 8:55 " Arrive Sanford, 1:45 a.m. Arrive Weldon, 2:30 a.m. Arrive Apex, 7:22 a.m. Arrive Raleigh, 8:30 a.m.

Wilmington & Weldon R.R. Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: DATED JUNE 25, 1882, No. 45, No. 40, Daily, Daily.

Leave Weldon, 3:37 p.m. Arrive Rocky Mount, 5:02 " Leave Tarboro, 8:25 a.m. Arrive Tarboro, 9:00 a.m. Arrive Weldon, 6:32 p.m. Arrive Goldsboro, 5:47 " Arrive Warsaw, 7:45 " Arrive Weldon, 10:45 " Arrive Weldon, 7:50 " 10:55 "

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. 47, No. 43, Daily, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, 6:40 a.m. Arrive Warsaw, 7:40 a.m. Arrive Goldsboro, 9:48 " Arrive Weldon, 10:45 " Arrive Rocky Mount, 11:23 " 10:35 "

Arrive Tarboro, 8:25 p.m. Leave Tarboro, 9:00 a.m. Arrive Weldon, 12:50 p.m. 11:55 p.m.

Train No. 43 north will stop at all stations. Train No. 40 south will stop only at Rocky Mount, Weldon, Goldsboro and Weldon. Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north. All mail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. JOHN F. DIVINE, A. P. & G. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Gen'l Supt.

Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. Co.

CHANGES OF SCHEDULE. Commencing Wednesday, September 21, 1882. Trains carrying passengers on this road will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.—LEAVE PORTSMOUTH. 4:30 a. m.—Franklin Accommodation starts from the shops daily (except Sundays). Stops at all stations between Portsmouth and Franklinton. 6:00 p. m.—Way starts from the shops on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Stops at all stations. 8:30 a. m.—Mail starts from foot of High street daily (except Sundays). Stops at all stations. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays connects with steamer Chowan at Franklinton for Plymouth, Edenton and Roanoke on the river. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects with steamer Lota at Franklinton for Martinsboro. Connects at Weldon with Wilmington and Weldon Road for Wilmington and all points south. Runs through to Raleigh with change of cars. Makes close connection at Raleigh for Charlotte and Greensboro. 7:00 p. m.—Raleigh Express starts from foot of High street daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations. Has sleeping attached. Runs through to Raleigh without change of cars. NORTH BOUND.—ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH. 9:00 a. m.—Raleigh Express daily except Monday. 1:34 p. m.—Way Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 9:30 p. m.—Franklin Accommodation daily (except Sundays). 11:45 p. m.—Mail daily (except Sundays). The Raleigh Express has sleeping cars. E. G. GILLO, Supt. of Transportation.

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