

FORTY.

In the heyday of my years, when I thought the world was young...

And in the breast of youth awoke a secret desire; For Love spoke in that carol his mysterious word...

I have watched my youth's blue heavens flush to angry, brooding red, And again the crimson paled in a dull, unpregnant gloom...

Through the years by turns that gave me now courses, now caresses, I have fought a fight with Fortune...

When the spring-tide verdure darkens to the summer's deeper glories, And in the thickening foliage doth the year of life renew...

Will to me the forests whisper o'er more their wild heart stories? Will the birds their message bring me from out the heaven of blue?

Will the wakened world for me sing the old enchanted song— Touch the underflow of love that, through all the toll and strife...

The boy's heart yearns for freedom, he was born in bondage with pleasure; Made bright with wine and kisses he sees the face of Life...

—H. C. Danner, in Scribner's.

State Debt vs. Jarvis.

Did it ever occur to Mr. Jarvis that it comes with very bad grace from him to abuse the Republican Legislature of 1868-69 for issuing bonds...

Mr. Jarvis should also tell the people, and he will do it if he has reformed, that A. S. Merrimon, Swepson's attorney, was a lobbyist at that time for the railroad bonds...

Gov. Jarvis, these are historical facts that you should in common honesty admit. 1st. You should say to your audience: Fellow citizens, I know it was wrong for the Legislature of 1868-69 to burden you with an enormous debt...

When Governor Jarvis mounts the stand and states the above facts like a man, then and not until then will we believe that he has become my more honest than he was the day he received the \$1,500 from Pickersell.

We dislike to tell these important matters on the chief executive of the State, but when he starts out falsifying the record and making a man of which he knows is false as can be seen, believe the people should know the whole truth.

14th. My dear friends, I, Thomas J. Jarvis, exceedingly regret to have to admit, but the facts must be told—these corrupt bonds were authorized by the Legislature of 1868-69, on account of the tremendous lobby, consisting of every Democratic railroad president in the State...

PROHIBITION A BOURBON MEASURE.

The following is the vote in the Legislature on the final passage of the Prohibition bill. This Legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic...

SENATE.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: DEMOCRATS.

Battle, Nash; Bernhardt, Pitt; Burwell, Meckleburg; Carr, Randolph; Cunningham, Person; Davidson, Buncombe; Faison, Duplin; Finger, Catawba; Gudder, Mitchell; Harris, Franklin; Harper, Johnston; Hampton, Su. Y.; Jones, Carter; Lockhart, Aron; Manning, Graham; McMillan, A. C.; Merritt, Chatham; Mebane, Alamance; Newland, Caldwell; Oates, Sampson; Parish, Orange; Richardson, Columbus; Scott, Rockingham; Staples, Guilford; Stov, Gaston; Tucker, Iredell; Williamson, Davie; Woolhouse, Currituck.

REPUBLICANS.

*Clarke, Craven; Prigden, Bladen; *Scott, New Hanover; *Spears, Montgomery.

Those who voted in the negative were:

DEMOCRATS.

Blue, Cumberland; Dortch, Wayne; Fowl, Cabarrus; *Hessup, Beaufort; Spruill, Washington; Whitaker, Halifax; York, Wilkes.

REPUBLICANS.

*Carter, Col., Warren; Hance, Davidson; *Williamson, Edgecombe.

Those who failed to vote were:

DEMOCRATS.

Deaver, Transylvania; Dickey, Cherokee; Glenn, Forsyth.

REPUBLICANS.

Eaves, Rutherford; Jenkins, Granville; King, Lenoir; New-com, Col., Northampton; Wynne, Wake.

HOUSE.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

DEMOCRATS.

Boydin, Sampson; Bradshaw, Randolph; Bryson, Swain; Carter, Buncombe; Click, Iredell; Covell, Currituck; Cox, Hyde; Davis, Haywood; *D. V., Halifax; Ellington, Johnston; *Gather, I. dells; Garrison, McDowell; Giddings, Gates; Gil, in, Rockingham; Glenn, Stokes; Canning, Wayne; Green, Rowan; Gwyn, Surry; Hamrick, Cleveland; Harner, Johnston; Harper, Richmond; *Leake, Anson; Manning, Chatham; Morrison, Lincoln; Moore, Pitt; McClure, Clay; McCaskey, Union; McEache, n, Robeson; Neal, Mecklenburg; Nicholson, Duplin; Parish, Orange; Piggot, Duplin; Polk, Alexander; Ragsdale, Guilford; Ray, Macon; Riggs, Camden; Roberts, Davie; Rose, Cumberland; Rowland, Robeson; Savage, Halifax; Smedes, Wake; Spainhour, Wilkes; Sparrow, Beaufort; Taylor, Wilkes; T'rell, Jackson; Toon, Columbus; Townsend, Cumberland; Tupper, Moore; Turrentine, Alamance; Walker, Meckleburg; Webster, Rockingham.

REPUBLICANS.

*Battle, Col., Edgecombe; Cowan, Pender; Deans, Wayne; Dunn, Lenoir; Hicks, Col., Washington; Holton, York; King, Col., Warren; Liebeck, Forsyth; Newell, Col., Bladen; Robbins, Col., Bertie; Sikes, Tyrrell; *Simpson, Dare; Thomas, Davidson; *Waldell, Col., New Hanover; Watson, Col., Edgecombe; White, Col., Craven; Wilson, New Hanover.

Those who voted in the negative were:

DEMOCRATS.

Lindsay, Nash; Tate, Burke; Worthington, Martin.

REPUBLICANS.

Bledsoe, Wake; Bunting, Wake; Page, Jones; Johnson, Col., Warren.

The following failed to vote on roll call:

DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Speaker Cooke; Austin, Yancey; Brooks, Transylvania; Brown, Rowan; Culbreth, Sampson; Fry, Onslow; Gastry, Ashe; Heilman, Cabarrus; Vaughan, Alleghany; Yount, Catawba.

REPUBLICANS.

Benbury, Col., Chowan; Bingham, Watauga; *Blaisdel, Perquimans; Bigelow, Col., Caswell; *Bylie, Polk; Bowman, Mitchell; Bradley, Rutherford; Brooks, Brunswick; Clappell, Richmond; Cooper, Wilkes; Davis, Madison; Dixon, Greene; Graham, Montgomery; Green, Craven; Halley, Col., Northampton; Harrison, Caswell; Hays, Col., Granville; Hood, Henderson; Pasour, Gaston; Perry, Wake; Pritchett, Guilford; Rogers, Granville; Snipes, Periford; Wall, Davidson.

IS PROHIBITION DEAD?—READ AND CIRCULATE.

[The "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 11, 1882.]

We fear that some of those who talked for temperance and prohibition in the recent past had backed down; for backslidden, or at best have grown lukewarm. We hear nothing from them—not a word. * * * We are sorry for it. * * * because, we do not think now that, in the result of the recent election, there is any just cause for discouragement—much less an excuse for a back-down and give up, as some seem to think, judging them by their silent indifference; because if the cause for which we have so long contended was right last year and in the times that are past, it is right now, and will always be right, and, if right, it should be maintained at all hazards.

As for ourselves, we are determined to continue the warfare, let the consequences be as they may. In the language of a very eloquent and zealous brother: "We have had a snuff of the battle, and our blood is still warm." Instead of being discouraged we are greatly encouraged.

[Prohibition Organ of the State, Feb. 21, '82.]

A political paper stated recently that Prohibition had "its rise and fall" last year in North Carolina. We do wonder if the editor meant to convey the idea that the Prohibition movement is dead in the State? If so, he is woefully mistaken. It did not so much as get a "fall," in the

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

A correspondent of the same paper and of the same date, writes: Mr. Editor:—I have seen from the papers that the whiskey party think they have it all their own way, but they are mistaken as to the meaning of the vote last August.

Many thousands who voted against that, to them, obnoxious bill, are not in favor of whiskey domination, by any means. If the Republican party had vigorously declared for Prohibition fourteen months ago, it would have gone into power in North Carolina, to stay for some time. But, it is now in great danger of committing the greatest blunder of all its blundering career; a blunder that will be fatal unless the Democratic party should outstrip it in blundering, as it has often done.

Politicians should remember, as a rule, that that class of society who are most susceptible to party enthusiasm are not the prohibitionists. There are thousands of solid, quiet men, of both parties, who cannot be coaxed or driven against such strong convictions as they have on this liquor question especially when those convictions have been aroused as they now are. They believe that it is essential for the well-being of this country, that the liquor traffic be prohibited by law. They believe it the most important question now agitating the public mind, one that comes nearer home to every philanthropist in the land. But, they are not of that class of voters, as a rule, who are most likely to be present at political conventions; or, if there, they are not apt to be the most noisy members.

And thousands of these quiet, firm, country loving and order loving men all over the land of both parties, have determined in the future to vote for men and measures known to be most favorable to laws restraining men from propagating vice, crime and poverty in the land. This liquor question is strictly a political question, but we to that party which shall declare in its favor. W.

The Prohibition organ at Greensboro, of ——— advises its readers and friends to nominate none but Prohibitionists for the Legislature. "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. We fight him not as a Republican, but as an Anti-Prohibitionist.—Spirit of the Age, August 29th, 1882.

THE PROHIBITION DEMOCRACY DOES NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE DEFEAT OF THEIR "NET SCHEME AND WILL PASS A SIMILAR MEASURE IN DEFIANCE OF THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE IF THEY ARE CONTINUED IN POWER. THEIR SPEAKERS ARE NON-COMMITTAL ON THE SUBJECT AND WILL NOT PLEDGE THEMSELVES AGAINST SIMILAR MEASURES.

CAN YOU TRUST THE BOURBONS? There has never been a measure favored by the Bourbons in North Carolina submitted to the people and by them voted down that the Bourbons did not afterwards, when they had the power, pass it in defiance of such vote. In 1861 the question of convention to take the State out of the Union was submitted to the people. It was voted down and a majority of the delegates were Union men opposed to secession. In less than ninety days the Bourbon Democracy by Legislative enactment called a convention in defiance of the vote of the people, and on the 20th of May the ordinance of secession was passed. In 1871 the question of calling a convention was submitted to the people, and by them voted down. In 1874 the Bourbon Democracy, by Legislative enactment, again called a convention in defiance of the vote of the people. The people then elected a majority of delegates opposed to changing the Constitution, but the Bourbons took control of the Convention and amended the Constitution in defiance of the vote of the people. In 1881 the Bourbons passed the Prohibition Bill and submitted it to the people. It was voted down as the other measures had been. The same men and class of men who led the party in 1861, 1871, 1874, 1875 and 1881 are leading the Bourbons to-day—that intolerant, determined set who never learn and never yield a position in deference to the wishes of the people. If they are given the power in the next Legislature will they not pass the Prohibition bill in defiance of the vote of the people? It is in keeping with their record to do so.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, JUNE 14TH, 1882.

The Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled, renew their pledges made in all former platforms and declare as follows: Resolved, That education is the bulwark of American liberty; that the constitution of the United States requires the National Government to secure to each State a Republican form of government; that the amount

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It is not true that it got its rise and fall last year; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the legalized liquor traffic in North Carolina last year; and also, true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made one of the most gant fights of this or any other age, coming out of the battle with a disciplined army of fifty thousand freemen, who, pressed back by brute force, were not whipped, but, on the contrary, had more to rejoice over than the majority whose seeming victory was won by the appeals to the baser passions of men.

The fight last summer was the first effort, as it were, of a stripping unused to partisan conflict against a giant skilled in all the arts and tricks of the demagogue. How well it sustained itself in a contest so uneven, 't is world known.

That man has read history to very little purpose who has not yet learned the fact that revolutions never go backward. And it does seem to us that a new paper could not choose a more certain method of forfeiting its claim to prophecy, than by uttering the opinion that prohibition has had its rise and fall.

A certain bill was rejected, but the great question of Prohibition is a live issue, and is growing in stature and strength daily and hourly. It will at last win the fight, and the great battle which is to decide the conflict is much nearer at hand than many people are willing to believe.

The same organ of March 30th, 1882, plainly states the purpose of the Prohibitionists: We are greatly encouraged at what we have heard and seen lately, as to the future of the temperance work in North Carolina. We have been somewhat among the people and talked with them, both in private and from the rostrum, and we are cheered to find them more ready, than ever in the past, to fall into line and make war against the iniquitous liquor license system—the source of almost all the evils which grow out of the traffic.

The people are beginning to understand that they have been cheated by the politicians; that the bill which the last Legislature passed, in response to their petitions, was framed with the view of making it as odious as possible to the masses to the end that it might be voted down at the polls and the cause of temperance and prohibition made odious. They are beginning to find out that nothing was expected at the hands of the politicians, therefore, they must, if they would ever succeed in freeing their State of the curse of alcohol, take the matter into their hands and manage it for themselves.

The Prohibitionists fully recognize and appreciate the fact that they hold the balance of power in the State, and while they make no threats and are not yet prepared to say what they may do in the next general election, they are determined to make no concessions. They are proud of the fight which they made last summer, and, reasoning from analogy, they are very confident that the next few years will decide the matter very differently from the way it was decided last year.

We find among the people a fixed determination to stand by the cause of Prohibition, and they are only waiting for a proper time to move forward in the work. CAPT. BELL.

In the Prohibition Convention which was held in this city on the 27th and 28th of April, 1881, Capt. W. T. R. Bell, of King's Mountain, made a speech, in the course of which he declared that whilst he did not desire to carry politics into temperance into politics. He then added: "After this day, party or no party, I will vote for no man and no measure that is not sound on this [prohibition] question; and if that [prohibition] question, and if that Captain, "make the most of it." (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Next day Jarvis gave the brethren, and Capt. Bell stuck to his word. In a letter to the Spirit of the Age, (Prohibition Organ,) dated March 1st, 1882, he says:

From my earliest connection with the temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil; and, having once struck boldly at it, I felt that it was a humiliating concession, to abandon a virtual organization, and relapse into the old guerrilla warfare. With that view I wrote an article over my own signature for the Methodist Advance, urging organization at the proper time, and the exercise of all the anti-license system strength of the State at the ballot-box, year after year until our efforts should be crowned with success. That campaign was a wonderful one; and if followed up by prudent sagacious leadership, will yet tell upon the destinies of this commonwealth. I do not stop to ask what effect such an organization may have upon the status of political parties. I have my own party views and party preferences which I do not propose to sacrifice unless driven to do so. But when I find party organs ready to apologize for a movement in which every better principle of my nature prompts me to glory, then expedient must go, and what I feel to be right must find a fearless assertion. If I have no political ambition to gratify. But when I find both political parties maneuvering for advantage and both seeking to pander to a depraved vicious public sentiment; when policy so far loses sight of all enlightened principles as to ground the drink traffic upon the inalienable rights of man,—then, with one or a thousand, I am for virtue and truth and reform, and the God of Providence in the mean time, must take care of the State.

And if the political philosophy expressed in the "bill of rights" pro-

FRATERNALLY YOURS, W. T. R. BELL.

Senator Vance's friend Abernethy writes as follows. We find his letter in the Prohibition organ of March 30, 1882. We suspect Mr. Abernethy is not so much of a Vance man now as he used to be:

MY DEAR EDITOR: Capt. Bell, in a recent issue, gives no uncertain sound upon the great question at issue in North Carolina. I, under a pressure of abundant labors, stop long enough to say that, I am in unison with him; and by the grace of God, I expect to fight it out upon this line till the Master calls me to account. Political parties that have to be cemented by the glue and froth of drunkenness, deserve to be condemned by the voice of a free, enlightened people to endless infamy. The elements that should be found in the make up of every political party, should be such as to exclude from its code of principles whatever tends to moral or social evil. Every good man in North Carolina knows the laws which we make to permit and encourage the making, buying and selling of ardent spirits, no matter what seeming good they may do in increasing the revenue, or in healing as a medicine, nevertheless, overbalance all these goods in the damage they do to the moral and social interests of our people. The great trouble in our political parties heretofore has been that good and sober men could hardly be elected to our Legislatures. The great mass of the voting population are dram drinkers and drunkards; hence the impossibility of getting such members elected as would make proper temperance laws. And a goodly number of those heretofore elected, who were sober men, have been too fearful of the loss of their seats in the next Legislature to come out boldly in favor of Prohibition. They have been like the Irishman when about to die and being told that he must pray: "Faith and be jabbers I don't know who to pray to. I'm not after making enemies for myself in that far off country, and I will say, its good God, good devil, for I'm not knowing into whose hands I'm to fall."

Let the temperance element in North Carolina stir itself in organization in every county some kind of temperance fraternities, and when the time comes to elect State legislators, let these fraternities select and nominate the best man or men they can bring at the front, irrespective of political parties. I tell you that, if the two old parties, or those in them that love the critics, stick to their principles, being cemented only by the liquor element, a third party of good, temperance men in many counties being gathered from the old ones, will elect their man. Let us try it. The salvation of the country depends upon this move.

Let these liquor lovers call us what they please, we will ultimately succeed. They may pile on me what ever epithets they choose, I shall not change my purpose. I can't do it without sinning against God; and I can't see how any other Christian man in North Carolina can take any other position. It would be remarkably strange, in the more than 200,000 church members in North Carolina, if we cannot elect a majority of temperance members in the North Carolina Legislature.

R. L. ABERNETHY. The Asheville Courier, Prohibition Bourbon organ says: The majority against prohibition last year was large, but there were 43,000 who voted for it, unsatisfied as the proposed measure was, and their number have not grown less. That minority is not the kind to accept such a defeat as final.

They will be heard again, and their power will be felt in elections hereafter. The issue is a live one and will be while the penitentiary, jails and poor houses of the State are being constantly recruited by whiskey's doings.

Great evils, and those that were considered invincible in this country, have succumbed to an enlightened public opinion, and this one is destined to go also.

Rev. L. Branson republishes the foregoing in the Prohibition organ at Raleigh, and adds: "It so nearly coincides with my views and what I conceive to be the truth. Prohibition is gradually gaining ground."

As for myself you may count me for temperance, for prohibition—for temperance men and prohibition men—and when voting time comes, regardless of politics, I intend to vote for the man who is opposed to the present system of license; and I am not alone in this locality, by many. There are temperance people enough in North Carolina, if they would speak out and be firm on this important question, to hold the balance of power.

Let us have a convention soon, and put our principles and our demands in proper shape. Then if both political parties reject or ignore our claims, let us nominate and vote only for such men as will agree to treat us and our cause fairly. The time has come when we should refuse to be set back to make room for politicians who used us and our votes to hinder and not advance our cause.—Green County Correspondent, Prohibition Organ, Feb. 20th, 1882.

Let politicians prate and bluster and turn somersaults, and make wry

faces if they delight in that kind of sport—but, it will all amount to nothing, in the end, for the prohibition sentiment of the country is growing and is going to keep on growing until it shall come like a mighty wave, and sweep the deck of the old ship of State so clean you will hardly believe that an anti-pro. Lib. or any other sort of a politician ever sat and walked thereon.

The bill on which the people voted last summer is dead of course, and will never be revived again, but the main question is still alive. That will not die, nor will it down so long as human lives are being sacrificed for the purpose of raising revenue.—Prohibition Organ, June 14th, 1882.

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of money as now collected and disbursed by the State is greatly less than is absolutely necessary to furnish each child with a practical English education; therefore we favor the appropriation of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits by Congress, pro rata, among the several States and Territories, to the full amount of money derived from this source, and to be expended in educating the children of our common country.

Resolved, That sound policy, based upon the experience of the past twenty-two years, requires the continuance of the tariff which enables the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers.

Resolved, That the present system of county government is based upon the monarchial principle of taxation without representation, and is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen, and should be repealed. The inherent right of the people to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the State, from the chief executive to the humblest official, must not be denied or abridged, to the end that local self-government may be restored to the people of North Carolina. That an honest court must follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine who shall make and execute the laws.

Resolved, That the Bourbon leaders of the Democratic party are responsible for the passage of the prohibition bill and the agitation resulting therefrom. A said bill having been rejected by the vote of the people, the Republicans of this State, in maintaining the fundamental principle that a majority must rule, request their candidates for the Legislature to vote for the repeal of said prohibition bill and against all similar measures.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially endorse the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, and realizing the difficulties originally besetting its plan and course of duties, we recognize in its policy—combining wisdom with consistency, justice with moderation, sagacity in manner with firmness of execution—the policy of the American people.

Resolved, That the declared purpose of the President, as set forth in his message, and assured by his well-known character and associations, to secure both the recognition of individual rights and protection for personal property, as well as the commercial and business prosperity of the people throughout the Southern States of our Republic, commands the hearty support of every Southern interest and the admiration of every Southern heart; and we pledge him in return the earnest co-operation of the Liberal and Republican voters of our State.

Resolved, That the Liberal Convention, which met in this city on the 7th inst., was the first organized evidence on the part of the liberal and progressive men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, of a revolt against the despotism of Bourbon Democracy. That free thought, free speech and independent political action received great encouragement from the action of said convention; that the men who had stood in convention and denounced the destruction of popular rights in North Carolina and the evils of class legislation, are worthy of the confidence and support of the people. That Oliver H. Dockery has always been true to the rights of the people; that he is a man of ability and experience, and the cause of the people in this campaign has been wisely entrusted to his leadership; therefore we endorse his nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

Resolved, That George N. Folk is one of the ablest jurists in the State, is singularly free from prejudice and bias on account of race and political affiliation and is in every way fitted for the important office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; therefore we endorse his nomination as made by the Liberal Democratic Convention on the 7th inst.

Resolved, That the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people are inseparable from an incorruptible and non-partisan judiciary; therefore we endorse the nominations of Charles C. Pool, John A. Guthrie, Frank H. Darby, William A. Moore and L. F. Churchill for Superior Court Judges.

Durham and Vance Counties.

The acts creating the counties of Durham and Vance made no provision for the voters in Congressional elections. The Durham vote is therefore vote with Orange and Wake, and that portion of Vance taken from Granville and Franklin counties, will vote with Granville and Frank in, or Congressmen in the 4th District, and that portion of Vance taken from Warren will vote with Warren county or Congressman for the 2d District.

THE WILMINGTON POST FOR 1882.

With its exceedingly large subscription list is the best advertising medium in the State, and is the only Republican paper published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts. It reaches all classes of the people, white and colored. It advocates equal rights before the law and at the ballot box of all men, regardless of color or nativity. Its location is in the largest commercial city in North Carolina. Gives the latest marine and market reports. It is opposed to rings and cliques, railroad, political or commercial, and exposes them whenever found. Advertising rates low. Subscription price only \$2.00 a year in advance. Do not forget to send the money with your name. Address, "THE WILMINGTON POST," WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. C. L. HARRIS, Attorney-at-Law, RALEIGH, N. C. Practices in State and Federal Courts.