

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

[New Series No. 338.]

## Business Cards.

W. B. FARRAR

Watch-Maker,

Jeweler &amp; Optician,

Greenboro, N. C.

Has constantly on hand

a splendid assortment of

Fashionable Jewelry,

and some splendid

Watches and Clocks.

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash

to all who desire either.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sewing Ma-

chines, and Pistols repaired cheap and on short

notice. Call opposite the Express Office,

South Elm Street.

An assorted stock of Guns, Pistols,

Cartridges, &amp;c., always on hand.

N. H. D. WILSON,

LIFE &amp; FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

Greenboro, N. C.

REPRESENTS first-class Companies

with an aggregate capital of over

THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS,

and can carry a full line at fair rates.

Office, up stairs over Wilson &amp; Shober's

Bank, under the efficient supervision

of W. H. HILL,

who will at all times be glad to wait on

all who desire either.

Life or Fire Policies.

near 14-ly

N. H. D. WILSON, CHAS. E. SHOBER

WILSON &amp; SHOBER,

BANKERS,

GREENBORO, N. C.

(South Elm Street, opposite Express Office.)

BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank Notes,

State and Government Bonds, Rail Road

Stocks and Bonds, &amp;c.

Receive Money on deposit subject to

RIGHT CHECK; and allow interest

in kind upon time deposits of CURRENCY

or SPECIE.

Discount Business Paper!

collections made at all accessible points.

Sept. 10th, 1y

W. A. HORNEY,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER AND

OPTICIAN,

No. 11 South Elm Street, Greenboro, N. C.

HAS a beautiful stock of Watches,

Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Pis-

tols, Cartridges, Notions, &amp;c. All repair-

ing warranted. A large and fine stock of

Gold Pens. dec 25-ly

W. M. HOUTON &amp; Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Teel Corner, East Market St., Greenboro, N. C.

Special attention given to Sugar, Coffee,

Molasses, Salt, Bacon, Lard, Fish, Saus-

sages, Iron, Leather, Flour, Meal, Soap,

Tea, Tobacco, and a general routine of

Groceries. feb 11-ly.

F. G. CARLAND

General Agent for the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

No. 11 South Elm Street, Greenboro, N. C.

Having associated

themselves in the practice of

DENTISTRY,

respectfully offer their professional

services to the citizens of



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1874.

## Our State Debt.

One of the greatest evils from which North Carolina now suffers, clogging enterprise and weighing down her energies, is the great debt which hangs over her. One of the first duties of the representatives of the people, when they assemble at Raleigh, will be decisive action in regard to it. The exact amount of the *bona fide* debt should be ascertained, and when ascertained a fair and honest effort should be made to adjust it on terms satisfactory to creditors and honorable to the people.

The old debt by priority of existence can justly claim priority in payment. The State having received value in full therefor should go as far as her ability will permit to meet it. The holders of these old bonds ought to be willing to exchange them for the property the State possesses in her internal improvements. This would be a fair exchange in which both parties would be benefited, and it would reduce the total amount so much as to make the payment of the remainder an easier task. Then ascertain the full amount of new bonds out against us. Say to the holders of these bonds "we are willing to recognize our obligation to pay as much of these as in equity we owe. They were put on the market and sold at from ten to thirty or forty cents on the dollar. As much as was paid for them in money so much are we willing to pay, with interest from the date of purchase." When bonds were sold for twenty cents, more or less, on the dollar let them be redeemed at that figure, which is as much as any holder of them ought to demand and as much as he ought to receive. This would reduce the amount of our indebtedness very materially and bring the speedy payment with the range of possibility.

This done, figure up the amount of interest due to our creditors; issue bonds and go before the people of the State for a loan to meet this interest. Instead of offering them to speculators on Wall Street appeal to the patriotism and State pride of our own people and we venture to say that the appeal will not be in vain. Make these bonds with coupons attached receivable at a certain date for taxes which will give them a money value above the ordinary bond.

These are the mere outlines of a scheme the details of which would suggest themselves on reflection and consultation. To state briefly: We would ascertain the best terms we could make with the holders of the old bonds and then transfer to them in lieu thereof such property as we were possessed of, and make an effort to pay as much as we could of the remainder including interest due. The new debt we would reduce to the amount actually paid for it, pay as much of that as we could, including interest, and pledge the honor of the State for the remainder. This would be a guarantee of an honest intention on our part and put at rest doubts as to whether we meant to pay or not.

Such of our creditors as are honestly disposed, knowing the embarrassments under which we labor, will meet us liberally, those who are disposed to take advantage of us and play the Shylock we can meet in the same spirit they meet us.

Some of our farmers who have stock to exhibit at the State Fair find fault with the following regulation:

"No animal shall compete for more than one premium, except by paying ten per cent. upon the premium offered in each class in which it is proposed to enter, unless otherwise specified."

They think it unreasonable that they should be required to pay ten per cent. of premiums whether they draw prizes or not.

A report comes from Raleigh that Tim Lee has been elected Sheriff after all. It seems that in copying the returns from one of the wards in Raleigh a figure 6 was mistaken for a 1, making the vote for Lee 50 less than it actually was. It is true it elects him by eight majority. It is somewhat remarkable that this error was not discovered earlier, and at this distance it looks as if there was a little sharp practice in it somewhere.

As it is, however, it will be another case for the courts.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Reconstruction has proved a failure." That's what we've been trying to make them believe ever since they began. The Radical party has shown some talent to destroy, but none for building up. If it had quit making war when the war was over and given the States control of their own destinies there would have been little difficulty in the way of reconstruction.

## Fred Douglass Gives Advice.

Fred Douglass, the head man of his race in this country gives the negroes the following advice:

"Leave those States in which you are in the minority, and the subjects of prejudice and outrage, and remove to the States where you will be in the majority, and thus protect yourself against the indignities to which you are now exposed in many of the States."

Fred is advising them to do just what they have been doing for the past several years although they were not actuated by the motive he suggests. The tendency of the negro is southward. He loves the sunshine and will go where he can bask in its rays. His ancestors greased their bodies, glistened like ebony, spread themselves under the tropical sun and were happy. And so their descendants now turn a wistful eye to the southland where they can go naked if they choose, and where prolific nature supplies them with all the necessities of life with little labor and little cost.—This is their idea of life and happiness.

The time will be and that not very far distant when the bulk of black population will be concentrated in a few of the more fertile Southern States, unless in the mean time a wise system of gradual colonization be adopted by the Federal Government. It is a question for statesmanship to solve whether it would be good policy to let any considerable portion of the South fall under the control of a people so thriftless and so little capable of self government. The negro guided by the superior intelligence of the white man, and under good influences, will be a useful assistant in the work of progress; under bad leadership, or left entirely to himself, there is only ruin in store for him and the State whose destinies are under his control. It was an evil day for him and this country when the ballot was put in his hands.

The Radicals of Pennsylvania have put themselves square on the civil rights platform by the adoption of the following resolutions:

**THE WAR OF RACES.**  
Ninth.—The frantic efforts now being made by the Democratic party to bring on a war of races in the South, with the design of depriving a portion of its citizens of the rights which belong to them, show that the mission of the Republican party has not ended, and that its further continuance is necessary to secure equality to every citizen the rights which belong to all.

Tenth.—Emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the adoption of Thirteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and by the necessary legislation for their enforcement, and equality of Civil Rights having been guaranteed by the Fourteenth amendment, it is the imperative duty of Congress to see that such guaranty is enforced by appropriate statutes.

Among the archives of Missouri is a resolution passed in 1824, and still in effect, requesting the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges and other State officials and members of the General Assembly to dress in clothing, the growth and manufacture of Missouri.

A very sensible resolution if carried out, and one it would be well to adopt and follow up in any Southern State, as well as the West. If it were followed generally it would soon build up home manufactures and make us independent of outsiders.

Will Bro Duffy, of the Patriot, please tell us what particular portion of his readers will be "specially interested" in the "extract" added to his editorial on the Carolina Central Rail Road? Our Hickory people are deeply interested there.—*Piedmont Press.*

We didn't write any editorial on the Carolina Central Railway. We inserted an article which we found in some of our exchanges, as a matter of news, but not as editorial.—Our readers are all "especially interested" in reading of works of internal improvement anywhere in our State.

And now we hear from Mitchell in Ireland. "He is not a very ardent admirer of the American political system or American society." Will he please write some American notes and abuse us handsomely.—*Herald.*

The experience of the past ten years is calculated to cool the admiration of Europeans for our political system and society.

Gibson county, Tennessee, was the scene last week of an unfortunate collision between negroes and whites. It is said that a conspiracy was detected among the negroes which led to a resort to arms, and the arrest of sixteen of the negroes who were taken from the jail by a mob of disguised men and killed. Such proceedings must be condemned by all good citizens, for this mob spirit is full of evils and will be made the ground of still further hostile legislation. There are thoughtful people who may regard such things with indifference, and there are enemies of the South who will rejoice at it and even encourage it for the capital they can make out of it.

## What is Behind the Scenes.

We find this strange paragraph in the Baltimore Gazette:

"Nothing is more fixed than the determination of the South never to allow the South an influence in National affairs; to keep it as a subject section, and to take from it the taxes it can get, and give it no share in public improvements. As a part of the United States the cotton region must depend only on itself, and whatever internal and individual advantages it may possess. Millions of dollars are spent in other States on post-offices, custom houses, navy yards, railroads, and Government patronage generally, but of this none is permitted to flow anywhere else. And it is better so, at present. Self-reliance and success come of such teaching. When the child learns to take care of itself it is on the way to a sturdy manhood."

This is the milk-in-the-cocoon of the treatment meted out to the South by the dominant party. What the Gazette says of self-reliance is worthy of being inscribed in letters of gold on the door-posts of all true citizens.—*Wilmington Star.*

There is too much truth in the above. The South has been treated as a subject province ever since the war and will so continue to be treated while the reins of government remain in the hands of the Radical party. One of the chief instruments on which they relied to keep the South in subjection was negro suffrage, and hence the enfranchisement of the blacks and the numerous acts of legislation in reference to the negro since. The South will get justice only by a closer intimacy and co-operation with the West, which is getting restive under the discriminating legislation of the past ten years.

In the meantime the South should learn self-reliance and cease the suicidal course heretofore and still pursued of sending millions annually North for nearly every conceivable article we use, and thus ever making the North richer while we make our own section poorer. If the Southern people would give this subject serious attention, establish and patronize home industries, and thus keep our money at home, the time would not be far distant when our wealth and power would rival that of the North, and instead of being treated as conquered provinces, united with the West we could control the Nation. But while we pursue the folly of depending on the North for nearly everything we need we voluntarily contribute not only to its supremacy in wealth but also to its political supremacy, which follows as a consequence.

**Contrast.**  
During Buchanan's administration the expenses of the government run up to \$70,000,000, and it was denounced as a piece of frightful extravagance. The following shows what it costs to run the government under economical Radical rule:

The money received and covered into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were: From customs, \$163,103,333.60; sales of public lands, \$1,852,123.93; internal revenue, \$102,409,784.90; tax on national bank circulation, &c., \$7,030,038.17; repayment of interest by the Pacific railway companies, 1,028,895.56; customs, fines, penalties, &c., \$651,271.76; fees, consular, patent, &c., 1,898,189.74; proceeds of sales of government property, 1,099,017.63; premium on sales of coin, \$5,037,665.22; miscellaneous sources, \$4,767,730.46. Total net receipts, \$289,478,756.06. The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were: For civil expenses, \$17,627,115.09; foreign intercourse, \$1,508,064.27; Indians, \$6,692,462.09; pensions, \$29,038,414.66; military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals, \$42,313,927.27; naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvement at the navy-yards, \$30,932,587.42; miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$50,520,144.43; interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, \$107,119,815.21. Total net expenditures, \$288,752,530.39.

In an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Gov. Vance was reported as announcing himself as a candidate for the Governorship, which called forth the following card, published in the Charlotte Observer of the 27th ult.:

"Messrs. Editors:—The many inaccuracies occurring in the report of what purports to be an interview with me, between one of the New York Herald, between one of its reporters and myself, I do not care to correct, as they are immaterial. But the concluding statement, that I admitted that it was quite probable I would be a candidate for Governor at the next election, I do desire to correct. The reporter is mistaken. I deny that soft impeachment. As at present advised, I have no desire or intention whatever of becoming a candidate for that position; and if I did, I should not this far ahead undertake to forestall the free action of the Conservative-Democratic party."

Z. B. VANCE.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision declaring it unconstitutional for town corporations to levy a tax to pay indebtedness contracted, unless by a vote of the citizens. They can only levy taxes to meet current expenses.

## EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

There are indications of a war between China and Japan.

A. T. Stewart spends \$500,000 a year in advertising.

Myriads of grasshoppers are going southward from Nebraska.

The Herald has been interviewing Gov. Vance in New York.

H. W. Price, of Salem, has been elected a director on the N. C. R. R.

The Good Templar Lodge at Jamestown, numbers sixty-one.

The majority against the new constitution in Ohio is 47,000.

There are eight millions of people in a starving condition in India.

And now Moulton is going to make another statement which he says will be a clincher.

Large numbers of emigrants are now returning to Europe, unable to find employment in this country.

The political conventions are greatly divided on the financial question.

The New York Herald don't think Beecher's committee have been entirely successful in establishing his innocence.

It is said that Geo. Alfred Towns and receives \$75,000 for writing the papers.

The Raleigh Crescent suggests the name of Geo. V. Strong for the Speakership of the House.

Ex-Gov. Herbert, of Louisiana wants \$50,000 from the New York World for saying something about him.

Ex-Gov. Walker has been nominated to represent the Richmond district in Congress.

Portions of Texas are suffering very much from long continued drought.

Attorney-General Hargrove has delivered an opinion that the office of Judge expires on the day of election on which his successor shall be voted for.

Who says that merit is not appreciated? Beaneard has been elected vice-president of a base ball club.

Chas. J. Harding was nominated for Governor, and Norman J. Coleman for Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats of Missouri.

The New York Sun considers Beecher acquitted of the charges against him, but does not think he can ever "regain his former great position."

Old Coggia has been fooling up among the stars again and found another comet.

A serious difficulty occurred in Ganand county last week between the blacks and whites, but the timely interference of State troops put an end to it. There was considerable shooting done and several wounded.

A fire in Wilmington Thursday night destroyed \$120,000 worth of rosin and turpentine.

Wilmington had a rousing jollification last Thursday night.

John B. Cochran has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Delaware.

Capt. Natt. Atkinson, of Buncombe county, is a candidate for reading clerk of the House. So is Wash. Hardy and Capt. T. C. Evans, of the Crescent.

Judah P. Benjamin is making \$40,000 a year practicing law in London.

A scandalous scene occurred in Plymouth church on the 28th ult., when the committee reported on the case of Beecher. After the report there were speeches. They sailed into Moulton, who was present, sitting at the reporters' table, taking notes. Raymond, one of the speakers, said that Moulton was trying to poison the minds of the public against their saintly pastor, whereupon Moulton stood erect and exclaimed, "You are a liar, sir."

This created a sensation and a little pandemonium, the men howling and yelling and the dear creatures in crinoline doing ditto. They all wanted to go for Moulton and pull his hair off and might have done it had it not been for the intervention of the police.

It was a sort of variety performance in the *bon ton* free and easy, which is sometimes mistaken for a church.

In Colonial times, in North Carolina, new comers were exempt from taxation for a year or two. This was to encourage immigration. The law was passed by the Grand Assembly, as then called, prior to 1715. It might be wisdom for us to adopt a similar law. Our waste lands ought to be settled up.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

A very good suggestion it could be carried out; but as the Constitution now reads the Legislature has no power to exempt property from taxation, and this is why we want the Constitution amended in this respect so that the Legislature may exercise its discretion in such matters.

## Platform of the Ohio Democracy.

The following is the platform of principles adopted by the Democracy of Ohio at their last convention at Columbus, on the 26th ult.:

Resolved, That a sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of the country; that its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business, and that all laws that interfere with such natural regulations are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects. We are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require; that sound policy and justice require that not less than one-half of the customs duties should be payable in legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks.

That the power of the National banks to issue and loan their notes upon interest is a power to draw interest upon their debts while the people pay interest on what they owe. This special and unequal privilege ought not to exist, unless it is manifest that no other way can a sound paper currency be supplied. Believing that a better system can be devised, and one that will be free from unjust privileges, we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of National banks to issue paper currency as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and the notes withdrawn by the banks be substituted by the government with legal tender currency.

That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was unnecessary, and a wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholders. That without equality of taxation there can be no equality of rights, and exemption of the public bondholders from bearing their due proportion in supporting the Federal government and maintaining the laws, is unjust and unjust.

That we are friends of all industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and we believe these industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over others. We are, therefore, opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.

We are opposed to all combinations and devices of whatever character that tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and we demand the exercise of all the constitutional powers to remedy existing evils in this respect, and to prevent their recurrence in future.

We are opposed to excessive taxation, the deadly foe, as all experience proves, of every industry, and we insist upon the strictest economy in every department of government, Federal or State, county or municipal.

We are opposed to grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and we rejoice at the fact that the determined opposition of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the unequivocal condemnation of the people, have put a stop to a scheme of legislation that but recently threatened to bestow upon great corporations, comparatively few in number, the whole body of the public lands. We favor the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers, and therefore approve of the principle of the Homestead Settlement law.

That the freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of public liberty, and we denounce the attempts made by Radicals at the last session of Congress to subject the proprietors of the principal newspapers of the United States to indictment and trial in Washington city for alleged libel, as efforts to revive and embody in legislation the spirit of the gag and sedition laws of the elder Adams' administration, which were overthrown, as it was hoped forever, by the election of Thomas Jefferson.

That while we admit the equality of all persons before the law, we protest against the attempt that is being made by the Radicals in Congress to enforce social equality by unconstitutional pains and penalties, and we call the attention of the voters of Ohio to the fact that although our Supreme Court unanimously decided that our statute, which provided for separate schools for white and colored children, is constitutional, and this decision is supported by recent judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet the civil rights bill, so called, which passed the Senate at its last session, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, seeks to overthrow our statute, and in disregard and defiance of it to compel mixed schools in Ohio by infliction of severe punishment and civil penalties upon all who resist that unconstitutional attempt.

That we have seen with alarm and regret the advocacy, in an influential quarter, of the election of a President of the United States for a period beyond that to which the traditions and usages of the country have almost given the sanction of a fundamental law. That such election would be a long stride on the road to practical anarchy and personal despotism, and we are decidedly in favor of establishing a one-term principle by an amendment to the constitution.

The Newbern Times suggests there be a grand base-ball tournament at the State Fair, that suitable prizes, costing but little, be given, and that during the Fair the championship of the State be determined. The Newbern boys are willing and promise "to hold their own." We say yeh! Let it be did.

And, pray, don't forget to invite Jesse Holmes.

A correspondent of the New York World congratulates the editor of this Democratic paper, and Democracy generally, that not a single Democrat is any way mixed up in the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen-Moulton-Carpenter-free-love nastiness. "This is not our funeral," he says, "whoever else's it may prove to be."

## Duty of County Commissioners.

We print the following for the benefit of County Commissioners: Battle's Revisal, section 13, chapter 27, reads:

"The Board (County Board of Commissioners) shall cause to be published in one or more county newspapers, if there be any, within five days after each regular September meeting, and for at least four consecutive weeks, the name of every individual whose account has been audited by them, the amount claimed and the amount allowed; and also at the same time a full statement of county revenue and charges, showing by items the income from every source and the disbursements of every account for the past year, together with the permanent debt of the county, if any, when contracted and the interest paid or remaining unpaid thereof."

Section 17 of the same chapter reads:

"Any Commissioner who neglects to perform any duty required of him by law, as a member of the Board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable besides to a penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence."

And further, Battle's Revisal, section 19, chapter 27, reads:

"The Clerk shall annually, on or within five days next before the first Monday of September, make out and certify, and cause to be posted at the court house, and published in a newspaper printed in the county, if there be one, for at least four weeks, a statement for the preceding year showing the amount, items and nature of all compensations audited by the Board to the members thereof severally."

The number of days the Board was in session, and the distance traveled by the members, respectively, in attending the same.

Whether any unverified accounts were audited, and, if any, how much and for what?"

The following section reads:

"Any clerk who intentionally neglects to post and publish the statement required by the preceding section, or knowingly posts or publishes a false statement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Ann Eliza and Brigham.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 28.—Application has been made by Ann Eliza Young to the Third District Court of Utah for a divorce from Brigham Young. Her application states that she was married to Brigham Young April 6, 1868: that for a period of about one year after their marriage Brigham Young lived and cohabited with her, but that after that time he treated her with neglect and unkindness, and sued toward her a cruel course of cruel and inhuman treatment, ending in absolute desertion; that she believes \$20,000 is a reasonable sum for the services of her counsel in this suit, and that \$1,000 per month is a reasonable amount for the support of herself and children.

Brigham Young virtually replies that he has but one legal wife, and his others are merely such by a sort of church arrangement. His answer filed with the Clerk of the District Court denies, in detail, that on the 6th day of April, or at any other time, himself and Ann Eliza intermarried, or that since that time or at any time, she has been or now is his wife, alleging that on April 10, 1863, and Eliza married James L. Dee, who is still living, and that she still is the lawful wife of Dee, never, as he believes, having been divorced from said Dee, but that on the 6th of April, 1868, he was informed and verily believed that prior to that time she had been legally divorced from said Dee, that on the 10th of January, 1864, he, being an unmarried man, was lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell at Kirkland, Ohio, and that said Mary Ann Angell is still living and is his lawful wife, all of which facts Ann Eliza knew on the 6th of April, 1868.

He further says that on the 6th of April, 1868, himself and Ann Eliza were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and that it was a doctrine and belief that members thereof might enter into plural or celestial marriages, and admits that in accordance with such doctrine of the Church, a ceremony was performed at the time stated to unite them in what is known as such plural or celestial marriage; that she was then informed by him and well knew that by reason of said marriage in this manner she could not have and need not expect his society or personal attention, as in the ordinary relation between husband and wife. He denies any neglect or unkindness, but declares that she voluntarily left his house.

He denies that \$20,000 or any sum whatever would be a reasonable or proper fee for her counsel, or that \$1,000 or any sum exceeding \$100 per month would be a reasonable or proper allowance for the plaintiff and her children; that to the best of his knowledge and information all his property does not exceed in value the sum of \$600,000, and that his income does not exceed \$6,000 per month; that he has a large family now, consisting of six or three persons, all of whom are dependent upon him for support, and prays that he may be discharged.

Off for Egypt.—Hon. V. C. Baringer, left the city last night en route for Egypt, where he goes to take his position as one of the Judges in the new system of International Courts inaugurated by the Khedive between this and the other foreign governments, for the protection of foreigners in that country. Mr. B. will in due time give notice of his address and the postal arrangements with that country.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A correspondent of the New York World congratulates the editor of this Democratic paper, and Democracy generally, that not a single Democrat is any way mixed up in the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen-Moulton-Carpenter-free-love nastiness. "This is not our funeral," he says, "whoever else's it may prove to be."

The following members of the last House have been elected to the Senate: Messrs. Stanford, Dem., of Duplin; J. G. N. Davidson, of Yadkin; R. G. Sealed, Rep. of Granville; John M. Paschal, of Warren, and John Bryant, of Halifax. The negroes in the Senate will be John Bryant, of Halifax, and W. P. Mabson, of Edgecombe.

## What Builds Up a Town.

The mass of mankind don't seem to understand this question—they cannot answer it correctly. It is not done by the men—your busy capitalists who invest their money in banks or loan it out at enormous interests or shave notes. They are the "moths which corrupt." Interest is constantly eating up the substance of labor, and is a tax upon industry. By an exchange of commodities the merchant may, by accumulation, benefit his immediate locality, but he does not add one mill to the general wealth of the country. It is only transferred from one man to another, from one community to another. It is the producer who builds up towns and States—he who grows corn, cotton, wheat, and domestic animals, and the thrifty and one products of the soil—the manufacturer who by labor increases the worth of raw material, and more especially those who, from that which is comparatively worthless, create articles of value—he who makes bricks from red clay, glass from silica, paper from rags, etc.

Did our citizens ever think of what a newspaper can do for a town? The paper mill is enabled to sell its paper, composed of rags, which but for the paper mill, are not only worthless, but a nuisance. To print this paper gives employment to men whose families must live in homes, purchase dry goods, groceries, and clothing, and whose children must go to school, be physically, and clothed. The paper when printed, goes into all the land—it brings in money from all the surrounding counties, and from surrounding States. These thousands of dollars per annum are distributed among our farmers and butchers, merchants and milliners, lawyers and doctors, preachers and teachers and mechanics—in short everybody gets some of it. What is true, also, in a greater or less degree, of all kinds of manufactures. He who spins thread or weaves shirting and sheeting from cotton, or makes shoes and boots from leather and hides, or changes the form and uses of the price of existing articles of value is to the same extent a public benefactor. But the men who do the most towards building up the general interest of a community, are those who bring into large sums of money raised upon articles, which without labor, were comparatively worthless.

Is it not strange that people of common sense will attempt to drive off such establishments by denying to them that support which they have a right to expect, and not only so, but tax them heavily for benefiting the community in which they live?—*Ex.*

Democrats to be Called Forth.

John W. Forney, one of the shrewdest and most experienced of living politicians in America, is scandalized at the political condition of the fairest portion of the South, and wants President Grant to "take the responsibility" of crushing out Moses, Scott, Chamberlain, and the whole plundering crew. In his paper, the Philadelphia Press of the 4th of July, he prints a remarkable leader on what is imperatively needed to prevent the disruption and overthrow of the National Republican party. We quote:

"First of all, and above all, the Republicans must find means to secure some thing like civilized governments to the fairest portion of the southern country. This is demanded, not a question of party, but of humanity. It is as necessary to the blacks as to the whites; and there ought to be statesmanship enough in the Administration to devise a plan for the removal of this growing sore in the body politic. President Grant has shown great political pluck on several occasions. With his vast prestige he has attempted some very bold things in his personal administration. • • • • •

What we suggest to the President is that a little of the same pluck he shows for individuals should be shown in aid of suffering States like South Carolina and Louisiana. • • • • •

It is enough, if neglected, to arouse sympathy in every State of the Nation. The people of the North cannot afford to see any portion of the South white or black, oppressed for opinion's sake, and if the Republicans fail to find a remedy for such outrages as have become common in the South, the Democrats will be called forth to redress and adjust the difficulty."

Coming from such a source, these are, indeed, significant words. And they but express what has come to be the universal public feeling of the North in regard to the Prostrate State.

The Next Legislature and Its Political Complexion.

The Raleigh News says: Our published list of Senators elect to the next General Assembly is now complete. That body will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic increase of 6 Senators over the last session.

The House list is not quite complete, the positive returns from some few counties yet to hear from, tho' we know what will be the political character of the Representatives from these counties, except possibly in one or two instances. The House will have in it 80 Democrats, 3 Independent Democrats, 36 Republicans and 1 Liberal Republican. The three Independent Democrats are Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Oaksmith, of Carteret, and A. J. Smith, of Hyde. The Liberal Republican is Mr. Garrison, of Polk.

In the Senate but three Democratic members of the last session are returned, Messrs. Waring, of Mecklenburg, Morehead, of Guilford, and McAnley, of Union, and but one Republican member, Mr. Martin Walker, of the 39th District.

The following members of the last House have been elected to the Senate: Messrs. Stanford, Dem., of Duplin; J. G. N. Davidson, of Yadkin; R. G. Sealed, Rep. of Granville; John M. Paschal, of Warren, and John Bryant, of Halifax. The negroes in the Senate will be John Bryant, of Halifax, and W. P. Mabson, of Edgecombe.

A Fire in Fayetteville.—We learn that on Thursday the residence of Mr. Alex. McPerson, some three squares from the Market House, was destroyed by fire, the furniture being saved, however. The house was owned by Mr. D. M. McDonald. Loss some \$3,500, partially covered by insurance. We did not learn the origin of the fire.—*Raleigh News.*







I En-  
of Dr.  
and  
at \$600  
delivered  
by

zons of this county, I hereby  
myself as a candidate for the  
Sheriff.

If elected I shall perform the  
the office impartially and to the  
my authority. C. A. A. S.

July 10th, 1874-Gw.

**To the Ladies.**

Come one,  
and buy one of the new mode  
dresses by measurement, it is the  
cheapest system that has ever be-  
duced to the public. Call and see  
selves. Diagrams sent to any ad-  
dress by mail. MRS. J. P. HALL,  
Sole agent for Mrs. C. Duttenhofer's  
Mag 19 is Mrs. Plummer's Hotel, Gw.

paid  
NS  
and  
eboro