# THE REPUBLICAN

RALEIGH, N. C., March 19, 1880.

JAMES H. HARRIS, Editor.



SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO, BECASE IT IS THE PUREST AND BEST.



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Communications for publication are the Republican.


## PROPOSED NULLIFICATION.

During the extra session of Congress last year the Democrats endeavored to secure the repeal of the law authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals and supervisors by usurping the prerogatives of the President. A clause repealing this law was attached to the appropriation bills, and the Democrats threatened to starve the government to death unless the President surrendered the veto power conferred on him by the constitution into the hands of Congress, and approved every bill sent to him by the Congress. The President refused to accede to the demands of Congress, and vetoed the various appropriation bills to which repealing "riders" were attached. The Democratic Congress refused to make certain appropriations as was required of them and both parties went before the people last fall upon this issue and the Democrats were defeated in every Northern State.

Congress met again on the First Monday of December last and being afraid to attempt to enact the general legislation necessary and essential to the prosperity of the country, they have literally done nothing up to this date. Within the last two weeks the Supreme Court at Washington decided, as was referred to in this paper last week, that the law authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals and supervisors to superintend and supervise Federal elections is constitutional. The pay due these officers for services rendered at previous elections was withheld at the extra session last Summer. The issue seemed to have been abandoned but as soon as the decision of the court was published the Democrats in Congress at once announced that they intended to absolutely nullify the law by refusing to make appropriations to pay for services already rendered the government and to refuse appropriations to pay deputy marshals and supervisors who may be appointed to superintend and supervise the election of Congress and President next November. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The rabies of the extra session seem to have returned and the old simile of the bull attempting to butt the the locomotive off the track is to be repeated by the Democratic Congress. Nullification by failing to make the required appropriation is the form the mania has now taken. It is not that kind of nullification by force that Old Hickory quickly and effectually suppressed at Charleston in 1832, but it is just as dangerous to the stability and perpetuity of the institutions of the Republic. In 1832 the wolves stalked abroad clothed in the garments furnished them by nature. In 1880, the wolves assembled in the halls of Congress clothed in the habiliments of the sheep. The object is the same as that sought in 1832, when Old Hickory, by the grace of God and the votes of the people, was President of these United States—that is, the nulification and overthrow of laws which have been declared constitutional by the highest court known to the law of the land, and which are obnoxious to the Democratic party because the laws in question when exercised and enforced prevent Democratic frauds and secure free voting and a fair count. This modern attempts to nullify the laws is simply an attack upon free suffrage and honest counting in Federal elections. It is a declaration that the Democratic party expects to triumph by fraud and is therefore in favor of nullifying such laws as will not have the effect when executed to change minorities into majorities. Partisans who care more for their own personal aggrandizement than for their country may approve such revolutionary measures as the proposed nullification by the present Democratic Congress, the Southern Democrats *en masse* may approve, as some did in 1832; but the great mass of people in the North who represent the virtue, intelligence and wealth of that portion of America, will not sustain a party that attempts to nullify laws which have been pronounced as constitutional and binding upon Congress and the people. If laws can be rendered nullities by such non-action by the law-making power the functions and prerogatives of the President as a part of the law-making power is at an end. Following out the principle the Congress should refuse to make appropriations to pay any of the Supreme Court Judges except Field and Clifford, who dissented from the opinion of a majority of the court in the cases wherein the law was held to be constitutional. It might be well enough in the same line to stop the salary of the President because he vetoed the bills last year proposing to repeal the law. The Republicans accept the issue thus made up—now let the people speak.

The card of Mr. J. E. Bruce, which appears elsewhere, is published as a matter personal to the writer. It is not intended by such publication to provoke or enter into a personal controversy with either of the parties concerned. Further communications of this character will not be published. Our readers are not concerned about such matters, and we cannot fill our columns with matter in which they are not interested, and can do them no good.

For the N. C. Republican.

### Ladies.

March 15th, 1880.

*Mr. Editor:* Being present at the Hesperian Anniversary, I cannot refrain from writing concerning ladies.

Ladies have always had a very attractive influence ever since their advent upon the earth, and it seems as if it was our Allwise Creator's prerogative that they should exert their influence.

From the fact that when Adam was made he was placed in the Garden of Paradise in a state of happiness amid the surrounding objects, such as fruits, birds and flowers that were there to beautify and adorn the earth, but God saw that if he would make one more object that its influence would me more attractive in man's estimation than all the birds and flowers of Paradise, and when this object was presented to Adam to complete his felicity, and when he saw the fascinating woman, the most beautiful object perhaps, he had ever beheld, he made the first exclamatory expression of his gratitude to the Allwise Creator, and said, for this cause shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife. For what cause? A woman with an unblemished character, a woman of a pure and noble mind and unstained reputation, purely moral, who had never been in any immoral company, and her fascinating qualities altogether lovely, a perfect lady—this was the cause that made Adam willing to link his destiny with her's when she was beguiled.

And for this cause the fair sex ought to always be careful how they act and what kind of associates they mingle with; they ought to act when in company with young men as if one of their number were present, and while in company among themselves as if a young man were present. They ought to watch the company of the immoral.

Man is not like woman; if she is immoral, she would like to have all others on an equal with herself. But it is not so with man; if he is immoral he would have woman moral; if he is a drunkard he would not have his wife so, and I think that the ladies of this and all other cities and communities ought to organize themselves into societies for the purpose of moral and literary improvements; copy the bright and magnanimous example of Hesperians and similar societies that is commendable, because we live in an age of light and knowledge, an age in which science and the arts are marching onward with gigantic strides. We live in a land of light and liberty, where the smiles of Heaven beam on us with uncommon refulgence, and the trump of the warrior and the clangor of arms no longer echo on our mountains or in our valleys. The garments died in blood have passed away. The mighty struggle for independence is over, and everybody could be somebody if they would, and all the future prospects for raising the standard of moral and social circles are invested in the Ladies; for a virtuous woman in the seclusion of her home, breathing the sweet influence of virtue into the hearts and lives of its beloved ones is an evangel of goodness to the world; she is one of the pillars of the eternal Kingdom of right; she is the star shining in the moral firmament; she is a princess administering at the fountain of life, every prayer she breathes is an answer to a greater or less extent in the hearts and lives of all the ladies in the world I would strive to utter the intrinsic beauties and essential qualities of purity. I would seek to illustrate it as the fountain of all that is great and good, all that is spiritually grand and redeeming. There is no virtue, no spiritual life, no moral beauty, no glory of souls, no dignity of character, without purity.

A. L. Sumner,
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

## LETTER FROM NORTHHAMPTON.

Margarettsville, N. C.,
March 13th, 1880.

*Editor Republican:* Permit me to say a few words in your columns.

Fellow-Citizens:—We are entering upon a great political contest, perhaps such as never has been in the history of our country. Every man must play his part in it. This is not the time to be disloyal and hold to perfidous men. We, the colored voters, must withdraw our support from those who care nothing for party unity and the success of our government. We have been political tools long enough; let us show our patriotism. We should demand representation; we have heretofore not demanded anything, and nothing has been given to us. So long as we are satisfied with being hewers of wood and drawers of water, that will be our share. We claim that colored men should be in office from the highest to to the lowest, wherever found competent. Nominate a colored man for any prominent position, and he is incompetent; they howl we are drawing the color line; the negroes are not willing to allow us any chance where they have a majority. Examine the vote in every county in the State where a Republican is elected by a white vote, and he is a white man. The line is readily drawn, and we have gently submitted to it. We have voted for men in our ranks claiming to be Republicans, who, if thrown into a hole of water, you might hear wiggle half a mile, they have so much democracy about them. We have been waiting like a dog standing at his master's door, for crumbs and bones, for seventeen years. We are the only ones who are shot down at the polls, and therefore we demand some of the "loaves and fishes" in this contest. The power given us by the Constitution in 1868, has been swept from us. You are not allowed to elect your magistrates, the men you are to be tried by. We venture the assertion that there are men in Northampton county holding office to day, who, if they had to be elected by the people, would not hold an office until sunset. You are not permitted to elect your county commissioners, who select the jurors, by whom you are to be tried. You have no more right to say who shall handle your county money than a man in Richmond county. These office-holders are selected by men who care nothing for your wishes and know nothing of your choice. We have not a colored magistrate in the county. It cannot be on account of disqualification. There are colored men more qualified than some of the whites, who are our present incumbents.—There are colored men competent to fill these positions, and we demand representation on all the charitable institutions, wherever our interest is involved. Let us nominate men who have the ability and integrity and audacity to represent us—men in whom we can confide. And then see that every man goes to the polls and votes. Give us justice. This is all we ask. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*

P. F. Hayley.

Cabarrus County, N. C.,
March 2d, 1880.

*To the Editor of the Republican:*

Permit me to express a few words through the columns of your valuable paper. It seems as if the Republicans of Cabarrus and Stanly counties are at stand-point. Upon the question of President and Vice of the United States. And the question must be decided by the Republican Convention that meets at Chicago on June 2d, 1880, we see the names of the Hon. John Sherman and General Grant spoken of in your paper either of the names will meet the approval of the colored Republican of Cabarrus and Stanly counties, as we are indebted to the Republican party for the rights that we now enjoy. All we desire is a man at the head of the Government that will see that every man be *he* white or colored shall be protected by the Laws of the Land as we have live this long without the mule and 40 acres, which our Democratic friends say we expected, though we never did, we expect to continue voting the Republican ticket, there will soon be a meeting of the leading Republicans to express their sentiments in our county.

Respectfully, Amos Melcher.

The following, from the New York *Suffragist*, explains itself, and demands more than passing notice. "Charity begins at home" could not be quoted with more force than in connection with this appeal.

### THE COLORED REFUGEES.

New York, Feb. 13, 1880.

Touched by the account of the sufferings of the colored refugees in Kansas, the undersigned appeal for help for them. There are already 15,000 or 20,000 of them in the State. They continue to come day by day, arriving ragged and barefoot and without money. Many are sick from exposure to the severe climate, and a number have been frozen to death They are willing to work, but at this season of the year unable to get employment, as most of them are only accustomed to labor on a farm. A considerable part of those who came in the summer have contrived to pick up a living, and now offer to help those who have followed in their distress. Gov. St. John says he has seen no tramps among them.

We are gathering up money and supplies for the Irish, which is right. Ought we not to remember our starving fellow-citizens in our own country?

The Freedman's Relief Association of Topeka, Kan., with which Gov. St. John is connected, calls urgently for aid, especially for money to buy fuel and food, and to pay railroad fares, as the association forwards the refugees as fast as possible to all places where the people are willing to care for them till the spring comes, when they can set them at work. Contributions should be sent promptly to Benjamin B. Sherman, President Mechanics' Bank, Jackson S. Shultz Thomas C. Acton, Sinclair Tousey, J. M. Requa, Chas. Watrous, J. Bishop Putnam, F. D Tappen, Isaac Sherman, L. G. B. Cannon, E. D. Morgan, George Bliss, William E. Dodge, Richard Butler.

Messrs. Samuel T. Carrow and Palemon John were elected by the Republicans of the First Congressional District, as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. Dr. John is editor of the *Carolinian*, one of the very best Republican papers in the State, and Col. Carrow was one of the leading Republicans of the State during the war; and since, for many years, he was U. S. Marshal for North Carolina, and it is well known that the victory the Republicans won by the election of 1872. was due more to Sam Carrow than any other man in the State. We congratulate the good people of the First District, on the selection of two such stalwart, honest, energetic and faithful Republicans to represent them at Chicago. We hope the balance of the State will be as fortunate.—*Wil. Post.*

For the N. C. Republican.

### School Celebration at Trenton, Jones County N. C.

The school of Mr. C. T M Simmons, closed on the 9th of March 1880 and the children were called together for the purpose of awakening an educational interest in the school district, also for the special anjoyment of those who have been enrolled in the school district. The Register showed an enrollment of 78 pupils. After school exercises had closed the children were treated to a nice dinner, given by the citizens of Trenton. Rev S. R. White from LaGrange was with us.

C. T. M. Simmons,
Teacher.

### An Active Publishing House.

Messrs. T, B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have just published the following new books: "The Little Countess," by Octave Feuillet. "Nana," and "L'Assommior," by Emile Zola. "The American 'L'Assommior,' a Parody on 'Zola's L'Assommoir.'" "How She Won Him; or, the Bride of Charming Valley." "Major Jones's Courtship," with 21 illustrations. "Angele's Fortune," by Andre Theuriet. "Dosia," by Henry Greville, and "Hyde Park Sketches," all in uniform style with their editions of "Henry Greville's" popular works. These books are very entertaining and are meeting with the great success they so richly deserve. Booksellers are requested to send in their orders, and all Book Buyers should send for Petersons' full Catalogue. Address all letters to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

## REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee, in this city, January 29th, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The National Republican Executive Committee having named Chicago, and the 2nd day of June next. as the place and time for the meeting of the National Republican Executive Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, this committee, after due consideration, deem it inexpedient to call a State Convention until after the National Convention shall have been held and made its nominations. This Committee, therefore, decide to elect four delegates and four alternates, to represent the State at large in the National Convention at Chicago, the 2nd day of June next.

This Committee respectfully suggest to the Congressional Executive Committees, to adopt a like course in the election of delegates and alternates to the said National Convention.

This Committee will not commit itself, or the party, by the endorsement of any candidate for the National nomination; that the delegates shall be uninstructed, that they may be free in the exercise of their discretion to represent the best interests of the Republican party at large.

This Committee decide to call a State Convention, to assemble in the city of Raleigh, the 7th day of July next, to nominate candidates for the various State offices, and for two electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, for the State-at-large, and that the Chairman of the Committee be instructed to make full publication of the call of said Convention, and urge upon the Republican party, in all the counties in the State, to make their best efforts for a thorough organization, and to send full delegations to the said Convention.

## Republican State Convention for 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, and Presidential Electors at Large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880,

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each County equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairman.
F. M. Sorrell, Secretary.

The National Republican Convention will be composed of 746 delegates, apportioned to States and Territories, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 20 | New Jersey | 18 |
| Arkansas | 12 | New York | 70 |
| California | 12 | North Carolina | 20 |
| Colorado | 6 | Ohio | 44 |
| Connecticut | 12 | Oregon | 6 |
| Delaware | 6 | Pennsylvania | 58 |
| Florida | 8 | Rhode Island | 8 |
| Georgia | 22 | South Carolina | 14 |
| Illinois | 4[illegible] | Tennessee | 24 |
| Indiana | 3[illegible] | Texas | 16 |
| Iowa | 2[illegible] | Vermont | 10 |
| Kansas | 1[illegible] | Virginia | 22 |
| Kentucky | 24 | West Virginia | 10 |
| Louisiana | 16 | Wisconsin | 20 |
| Maine | 14 | Dis't of Columbia, | 2 |
| Maryland | 16 | Arizona | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 26 | Dakota | 1 |
| Michigan | 22 | Idaho | 1 |
| Minnesota | 10 | Montana | 1 |
| Missippi | 16 | New Mexico | 1 |
| Missouri | 30 | Utah | 1 |
| Nebraska | 6 | Washington | 1 |
| Nevada | 6 | Wyoming | |
| New Hampshire | 10 | | |

Gastonia *Gazette:* David A. Jenkins, ex-Treasurer of the State, is a grandson of Col. Hamright, who commanded at the battle of King's Mountain.


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