THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874. NO. 35.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week.....$1 0
One Square, two weeks.....1 5
One Square, one month.....2
One Square, three months.....7 0
One Square, six months.....
Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to one column of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

LET US HAVE A CONVENTION.

With victory come responsibility for its use. The Democratic-Conservative party has just elected seven of the eight Congressmen, six of the eight Judges, and more important still, two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly. There can then be no doubt as to the power of that party to administer the State government as it may desire, or of its responsibility for the exercise of that power. How then does the Democratic-Conservative party propose to execute the great trust confided to it?

It will not do merely to say that we propose to administer the government for the best interests of the people of the State. The people demand, and properly demand, something more definite and substantial than mere empty declarations; nor will they longer listen to excuse or pardon delay.—The time for excuses and for delays has passed and full, final action must now be had. There is now no check upon the Democratic party in any policy it may desire to adopt. Nothing can now thwart its will. If there be obstructing statutes, they can be repealed; if there be an obstructing constitution, it can be changed. The Democratic-Conservative party is now all powerful in North Carolina. With its two-thirds representation in the Legislature it can call a convention of the people and without delay change the Constitution so as to conform its provisions to their wishes and to their wants. There is no grievance growing out of the Constitution that the sovereign people in convention assembled cannot remedy.

Are there any grievances then? If there be no grievances growing out of the Constitution and beyond the power of the General Assembly to remedy by ordinary legislation, then is the Democratic-Conservative party a fraud and its whole life a lie.

From the adoption of the Constitution, or rather from the day of its imposition upon us by Canby's bayonets, to the present time, we have constantly protested in the most solemn manner that under its provisions, peace and prosperity, and good government are simply impossible, and that to a degree, unequalled in the history of written constitutions, the Radical constitution of North Carolina is unjust and oppressive as well in the provisions it does contain, as in those it does not contain. Every day that passes developes some new proof of this.

What is plainer now, for instance, than that a Judge should not be confined to his own circuit? Is there a man who does not see how greatly it would tend to purify the administration of our laws, if our Judges were required to ride the several circuits in regular turn? And then too, will it not be an act of simple justice to the white people in the negro circuits to relieve them from the constant burden of Radical Judges? Is it just, is it generous to forget our white brethren in counties like Halifax and Craven and Edgecombe and Pitt?

Is there an honest man in North Carolina who thinks a felon convicted of larceny or forgery or perjury or other infamous crime, ought to be allowed to vote? And yet until our Constitution shall be changed such felons can vote equally with the best and purest in the land! How many convicted felons are there in the State who vote regularly and with which party do they vote?

Is there a man in the State who thinks a citizens ought not only to receive the protection of the government without charge, but also to have a voice in shaping its policy without contributing something to its support? And yet our tax books show that the negro race has done this very thing. Ought not every voter to be required to show his poll-tax receipt before he votes? It can not be done, however, so long as the present Constitution remains unaltered.

Two years from now there will be a hot contest in North Carolina. A Governor is to be voted for and a President, and we have no time to lose if we would fight that great battle from the vantage ground that a good constitution, good laws and good government will give us.

It will be well to remember too that the Supreme Court of North Carolina, composed of five Radical Judges, in four of whom the people have no confidence, is now considering the question whether the eight amendments to the Constitution, ratified last year, were legally adopted. Solomon Pool claims before that Court to be still President of the University for the reason that the amendments to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to appoint the new Board of Trustees that turned him out were not constitutionally adopted. The case ought to have been decided at the June Term of the Court. It was not decided, but was postponed until January Term.

If it be true, as is believed, that the Court has in fact decided that the amendments, in spite of their ratification by the people, are not properly parts of the Constitution, in what condition will we find ourselves. The debt obligation will still be in force; the census must be taken next year at a cost to the State of at least $250,000; Solomon Pool will still be President of the University; the State must still go to the expense of having annual sessions of the Legislature; old man Silas Burns will still be Superintendent of Public Works.

Who can tell how a Radical Court will decide? Has the Supreme Court of North Carolina given the people cause to have any confidence in its rulings since the advent of the Radical party? What confusion there will be if Pearson and Rodman and Reade and Settle think the interest of the negro party in North Carolina requires them to decide that the Constitution has not been changed or amended since it came foul and filthy from the hands of the carpet-baggers, scallawags and negroes of the Convention that by a forced vote validates the marriage of a white man with a negro woman!

These are manifold grievances then. And what answer can we make to the people if we do not call a Convention so that they may get speedy relief? Except by Convention no relief can be had for three years, if then. Why then should we not call a Convention? Is it because of the expense? $25,000 will cover every dollar of expense, just one tenth of what it will cost us to take the census! And what is that compared to the great gain we will make in having our government settled at last upon a just and sure foundation? There need be no fear that the Convention will not be composed of North Carolina's best and purest men. Indeed we venture the prediction that it will be a body unsurpassed in the history of the State in the integrity and intelligence of its members. Nor need there be any fear to trust such a body, as the Convention will surely be, with full powers; but if there be any point it may be specially desirable to guard, let the Convention be instructed as to that. Just now, however, we call to mind but one single instruction we would give to the Convention and that is not to change the homestead exemption, unless it be to make it a fee simple, instead of an estate for life.

The Democratic party owes it to itself, no less than to the State, to call a Convention of the sovereign people of North Carolina, as soon as the General Assembly meets. Undivided responsibility is inseparable from unlimited power.

JUDICIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Two Judges of the Superior Court, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies, decline to surrender their offices although successors have been elected under an act of the Legislature. These are Judges Moore of the Second District and Cloud of the Eighth District.

It will be remembered that the notorious E. W. Jones, better known as Jaybird was elected in 1868, Judge for the Second District. Afterwards to save a trial under an impeachment by the House of Representatives, he resigned and W. A. Moore was appointed to supply the vacancy.

Judge Moore claims that he was appointed to fill Judge Jones' entire term, and is entitled to hold on until Jones' term would have expired. Louis Hilliard of Pitt county, has been elected by the Radicals as successor to Moore, and will contest the point with him before the Supreme Court.

The situation in the Eighth District is very similar. D. H. Starbuck was originally elected Judge. He did not accept the office, but preferred to take the United States Attorneyship for the State. Having been a member of the Secession Convention, and having voted men and money to carry on the war, he nevertheless, with the aid of United States Attorney General Speed, somersaulted through the test oath into a Federal office without injury to his breeches or his conscience.

Judge Cloud was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. He also claims that he was appointed for the full term for which Starbuck was elected. The Legislature thought differently, and ordered an election. Both parties had candidates in the field, and Thomas J. Wilson, of Forsyth, was elected by the Democratic Conservatives. Judge Cloud will resist the instalment of Mr. Wilson, and the question will go the Supreme Court.

When the question was pending in the Legislature we gave our views in full, urging upon that body our reasons for thinking it was their duty to pass the act ordering these elections. We cannot, after mature deliberation and investigation, bring our mind to any other conclusion than that the terms of these appointees expired on the sixth of August. So fully were we satisfied in regard to the matter that we were in favor of elections being ordered for two Supreme Court Judges in place of Justices Bynum and Settle, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Judge Dick and the death of Judge Boyden. Indeed we could never exactly appreciate the reasons which induced the Legislature to order elections to supply vacancies on the Superior Court Bench and not those existing on the Supreme Court Bench, from exactly similar causes.

We have given the particulars of these judicial complications as we suppose they will soon develop into important questions which must claim more or less interest throughout the State in a short time.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

The *National Era*, Fred. Douglass' paper, gives the following advice to his brother freedmen:

"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."

Douglass goes on to point out South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, as eligible States for the residence of negroes, where they may protect themselves against the "indignities" spoken of.

If Douglass had directed his words to the negro politicians, we should applaud the wisdom of his advice to his colored friends. Both races would be better off, the prejudices between them would die out, the conflict and distrust would end, if the so-called leaders of the negroes were colonized upon "reservations" just as the Indians are. In that case the industrious and honest colored people would be contented and prosperous, and the whole country would be benefited by the change.

However, this advice, coming from the foremost leader of the blacks in the Unnited States, shows that he does not belive that the races can live contentedly and peacefully together. Let that opinion be once established, especially by the endorsement and practice of the negroes themselves, and the question of the relations between the races, which is just now perplexing society and the government, will be solved. If peace and contentment of both races can only be established and secured by their permanent separation, then Douglass' advice is good and should be acted upon without delay. It may be that by heeding it the black man may avoid a worse fate.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the several counties comprising the Third Congressional District met yesterday in the Court House in this city, in accordance with the law to compare the votes cast in the late election for a Representative in Congress. All the Sheriffs were present, viz: W. H. Sikes, Bladen; E. W. Taylor, Brunswick; W. Q. Maultsby, Columbus; Jno. D. Davis, Carteret; B. Wallace, Duplin; A. R. Black, New Hanover; C. Ward, Sampson, K. W. McNeill, Harnett, R. W. Hardie, Cumberland; E. Murrill, Onslow; and J. W. Monger, Moore.

Sheriff Hardie was called to the Chair. Mr. G. D. Flack was requested to act as Secretary. Mr. W. H. Bernard and Major J. A. Engelhard were requested to assist the Secretary in counting the vote.

The several Sheriffs then reported the following as the vote cast in their respective counties for Representative:

COUNTIES.	A. M. WADDELL.	NEILL McKAY.
Bladen	1,212	1,595
Brunswick	1,014	924
Carteret	755	738
Columbus	1,316	796
Cumberland	2,154	1,997
Duplin	1,797	1,065
Harnett	850	758
Moore	1,096	981
New Hanover	3,681	3,754
Onslow	909	458
Sampson	1,880	1,399
Totals	15,672	14,985

Majority for Hon. A. M. Waddell.....1,287

The Chairman then made proclamation in accordance with the above statement.

A certificate having been duly signed, Sheriffs Hardie and Black were appointed a committee to deliver the certificate of election to the Hon. A. M. Waddell. The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the counties composing the Fourth Judicial District viz: W. H. Sikes, Bladen; E. W. Taylor, Brunswick; W. Q. Maultsby, Columbus; Jno. D. Davis, Carteret; B. Wallace, Duplin; A. R. Black, New Hanover; E. Murrill, Onslow; R. McMillan, Robeson; and C. Ward, Sampson, met at the Court House yesterday to compare the vote for Judge and Solicitor and to proclaim the result. Sheriff Murrill was called to the Chair, and Mr. G. D. Flack was requested to act as Secretary.

The following is the vote cast for Judge and Solicitor:

COUNTIES.	McKoy.	Russell.	Norment.	Simpson.
Bladen	1,169	1,468	1,178	1,456
Brunswick	975	996	929	974
Columbus	1,348	783	1,841	770
Carteret	814	780	799	688
Duplin	1,788	1,169	1,780	1,098
New Hanover	2,565	3,899	2,889	3,787
Onslow	1,044	497	999	434
Robeson	1,801	1,795	1,844	1,753
Sampson	1,905	1,356	1,90	1,296
Total's	13,408	12,517	13,410	12,302

Majority for Hon. A. A. McKoy.....841
" W. M. Normont.....1,114

The Chairman made due proclamation in according with the above returns.

Certificates of Election having been duly signed, Sheriff Murrill was requested to deliver the certificate to the Judge elect, and Sheriff McMillan was requested to deliver the certificate to Mr. Norment.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

We publish in detail, elsewhere, the official vote cast for Representative in Congress, Judge and Solicitor in our Congressional and Judicial Districts. It will be seen that the vote is large and the majorities are all we could reasonably expect. Our success does not result from any divisions or lethargy on the part of our political opponents, but from a solid and reliable increase of our own vote. Colonel Waddell receives one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight more votes than Judge Merrimon did in 1872, and Judge McKoy receives in his counties, one thousand one hundred and twenty-two more votes than were cast for Judge Merrimon, while Neill McKay and Judge Russell received largely increased votes over that cast for Governor Caldwell, McKay getting seven hundred and twenty more, and Russell nine hundred and twenty-eight.

This is a most gratifying result and decides the political status of these Districts. Judge Russell was by odds, the most popular Republican in the District, polling in some counties a number of white votes that no other candidate of his party would have received. The people, however, were aroused as they never have been before, and our own candidates commanded respect and support, and the victory was as emphatic as it was important. The figures speak for themselves.

A most deplorable accident has just happened to Rubens's "Assumption of the Virgin," in the gallery of Dusseldorf. This picture of colossal dimensions, is painted on wood, and two cracks, one of them large enough to put the finger in, have made their appearance, and, unfortunately, one of them is right across the face of the Madonna. This misfortune is attributed to the late great heat.

OUR BEAUFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pleasures of the Sea Coast—Masquerade Ball—Grand Political Demonstration, &c., &c.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 19.

Dear Journal:

My promise to write a letter in reference to current events here this week, has been somewhat a bore to me, as I didn't come here to report, but to enjoy myself. That I have succeeded in this last attempt, during the two days in which I have been here, the total disinclination which I now feel towards writing anything at all to anybody will amply testify. The days and the nights are as full of enjoyment as it is possible to crowd them. A fine breeze during the day, with boating and fishing *ad libitum, ad infinitum*, hurries the sun down into the West several hours ahead of schedule time, and the delightful music with the dancing and pleasures of the night, when there is no sun to dazzle the eye on the water, and an elegant breeze sweeping in from the open sea, are all well calculated to totally unfit one for the ordinary avocations of life, for the time being at least. Our hotel is crowded with visitors—pleasant, social gentlemen, and charming, beautiful women, and it is no wonder that the time flows along all to quickly.

On Monday night, the first of my arrival here, we found a grand masquerade ball in progress. The affair had been arranged very hastily, a few of the married ladies in the party having set their wits to work to devise the costumes, and their delicate fingers to guide the needle in arraying those who were to take part in the affair. The ball took place as had been arranged, opening about 10 o'clock, on the large dancing floor of this hotel, built over the water, with its southern side open to the sea breeze. The costumes, although hurriedly arranged, were simply splendid in every instance, and the ladies and gentlemen who bore the various parts, sustained the characters fully as well, if not better than we have ever seen before. I am not sufficiently "up" in the mysteries of calico and dimity to describe minutely the costumes of the parties, but will give you here a list of some of the leading characters represented. Our own Wilmington ladies took quite a part in the affair. The character of Diana, the charming huntress of the forests, was well sustained by Miss M. F., of Wilmington; Aurora, the bright goddess of the morn, would willingly have yielded her sceptre into the hands of Miss B. T., of Wilmington, who so worthily represented that character; the Spanish Lady, a character assigned to Miss R. E., of Wilmington, was most charmingly personified by that little lassie, and Wilkie Collins should have seen Miss E. B., of Wilmington, as "The Woman in White," to have fully appreciated the creation of his own masterpieces.

Miss C. Y., of Charlotte, gave a beautiful idealization of the sable goddess, with her black dress besparkled with silver stars; Miss F. O. of the same city shone resplendently as Aurora long before old Sol had thought of decking her with his robes; Miss P. M. gave a charming personation of the Market Girl, and Miss S. Y., as Evening, both in dress and in character, attracted universal attention.

But ah! you should have seen the beautiful Miss M. S., of Waccamaw, in her character of Di Vernon. She was simply superb and sustained the character to the life both in dress and deportment. The German Peasant was charmingly represented by Miss M. L. of Wadesboro and it was difficult to imagine that the character was assumed simply for the occasion, so perfectly was it represented; and Miss M. H. of Newbern was most appropriately arrayed as a Hay Girl, attracting and enchanting the attention of many during the entire evening.

As for the gentlemen, the "lords" I hardly know what to say other than that they did exceedingly well. Mr. H. C. L. was "bully" as a Greek Pugilist; Mr. L. H. H. appeared as the Black Prince; Mr. C. M. W. as old Cardinal Richelieu; Mr. H. B. S., Jr., as a Gallant of 1790; Mr. S. as a ditto of 1970; and Mr. W. B. S. as a Get Up By Gone, a very amusing character and most admirably sustained. Much of the interest of the evening was due, however, to the antics of two young gentlemen, Messrs. E. B. E. and one whose name I cannot now recall, who got themselves up regardless of expense, as clowns. They were simply inimitable in the characters they had chosen, and added a great deal to the real enjoyment of the occasion.

But enough for the masquerade; let me tell you of something else. Last night Beaufort was beside itself with its transparencies, its fire works, its music and its speaking. It had been announced that there would be a grand demonstration in honor of the great Democratic victory recently attained, and at early hour of the evening the streets were thronged by people from the country who came in to participate. The display at night was really creditable indeed. Fire works were let off freely, and a large procession, with their transparences garnished with all manner of devices, paraded the streets for more than an hour. They finally came to a halt in front of our Hotel, where fine speeches were made by Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, Col. John Wilder Atkinson, of Wilmington, J. T. L. Grand, Esq., of Richmond, Senator elect from Richmond and Montgomery counties, and Dr. L. W. Martin, of Carteret. The speaking was opened by Mr. Geo. W. Charlotte, who introduced Capt. Graham, and I only wish that I had the time and space at comamnd to give you some idea of the speeches. It was all really *good*. Captain Graham made a splendid speech—in fact, the speech of the evening. Col. Atkinson and Mr. LeGrand, who had but just arrived here a few hours previously, acquitted themselves most handsomely, and Dr. Martin, "The old War Horse of Carteret," as he was introduced, made a splendid talk. The Doctor was unsparing (almost too much so, I thought) in his censures of Carteret for making the figures 328 of 1872 read 111 in 1874, but hoping that his dear old Carteret would redeem herself in 1876 by making five of each of the last named ones, (Amen! Doctor, say we).

But I find that, having become interested in my own talk, I have written more than I originally feared I I would have to do, so I will close to get ready for a *big* surf party this p. m. Yours, SOMETIMES.

The Chicago *Times* says Lieut. Col. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., is contemplating matrimony. He has come to Chicago and found in the person of Miss Ida Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., the one to whom he desires to join his fortunes. The affair has so far developed as to set apart the day for the happy event, which will be in the charming month of October.

For the Journal.

John D. Standford, Esq., for President of the Senate.

The brilliant campaign of this able and accomplished Senator of Duplin and Wayne, has attracted the admiration of the Conservative-Democratic party of the State. Pure as a man, of great power upon the stump, and beloved by the people, his long, arduous and effective services for the party of which he is a bright ornament, have aided in making his triumphant election of peculiar gratification to his hosts of friends. They deem him eminently worthy of an election as presiding officer of the Senate of the State he loves so well and has served so long and faithfully in the Legislature and out of it. Last session of the Legislature his name was prominent for Speaker of the House, but in his unselfish patriotism, he gracefully yielded his own claims and those of the East to Capt. Robinson of the West, and now let his sacrifices and qualifications and merits meet with a becoming appreciation and reward from the Conservative Democracy of the whole State by an election to the Presidency of the Senate. No one would be more acceptable, or fill the place with more honor and grace. The West will doubtless again claim the Speaker of the House. Give the East in return the President of the Senate. None deserves it more than the noble old Roman of the party whose name heads this article. In all this no disparagement is intended of others, especially of L. R. Waddell, Esq., of Johnston. It is well that we shall have in the Senate such a Democratic galaxy from which to select this impartial officer.

NEW HANOVER.

August 20th, 1874.

Letter from Richmond County.

ROCKINGHAM, 20th Aug., 1874.

Messrs. Editors: The writer feels so much rejoiced at the *general* result of the late election that he has no disposition to stir up strife in our victorious ranks by any allusions to the vote of any particular locality. He regrets the defeat of Mr. Fuller as much as any one, and is sorry that this defeat was brought about by the defection of any of his party friends. The comparative conduct of the counties of Richmond and Stanly having been, unfortunately, made the subject of newspaper discussion, he thinks it due to the party in Richmond that their skirts shall be cleared of all imputations of a want of party fealty.

It must be recollected that in 1872 Gov. Caldwell carried this county by 283 votes. Judge Buxton carried it by 252. If all the other counties had done as well Fuller would have been elected by over 800 votes. If Stanly had even given Fuller the vote she gave for Merrimon he would have been elected by a handsome majority. Instead of that, however, she gave Buxton a majority of several hundred. How stands the case with this showing? But it is said that it is inexplicable how the Democratic candidates for the General Assembly should be elected, and yet Buxton beat Fuller. Local reasons and the unpopularity of some of the Radical party, with the great *contrast in fitness*, had much to do with it. We did not present a *full* ticket for local officers.

It is clear that from 50 to 100 Democrats in Richmond voted for Buxton, and it is equally clear that several hundred in Stanly voted for him. Mr. Pemberton was beaten in Richmond, for Solicitor, by less than 60 votes, receiving 80 votes more than Fuller—his entire vote being 1,229—whilst Mr. Ashe received 1,257, and Col. Pool 1,217. Fuller's vote was 1,159. This shows that in the *general* elections, the party vote was well united. And this was not the case in Stanly. The writer has reason to know that Mr. Fuller was well satisfied with the vote given him in Richmond, and knows that *our* action did not defeat him.

For reasons of policy—the belief that such a number of Democrats would vote for him as the render his election certain—a large number of our party friends in this county did not desire a Judicial nomination in opposition to Buxton. Some of them were taunted, with bitterness, because of it. This county desired the nomination of Mr. Walker for Solicitor, but their wishes were not gratified, the delegates to the Convention, for reasons, it is supposed, satisfactory to them, prefering Mr. Pemberton. With all these drawbacks, the county most favoring Mr. Walker, gave *an increased relative vote* for Fuller, whist those in which Mr. Pemberton's most active friends lived gave him *a loss*.

A large number of the white men who have heretofore voted the Radical ticket, voted for LeGrand, Walker and the three Democratic candidates for Commissioners. They did not feel our party obligations quite strong enough to vote against Judge Buxton. This accounts for the difference. But, at last, it comes to this: Fuller *gained* on Merrimon's vote in Richmond, and *lost* in Anson, Stanly, Montgomery and Union.

The writer candidly trusts that the causes of our defeat in the Judicial election will not be remembered in the future. LeGrand and Walker did not damage Fuller to secure their own election, nor did they do anything of which their friends need to be ashamed. They made a bold, manly fight, upon principle, and were triumphantly elected to honorable and important positions, the duties of which the writer knows they are not only capable of performing for the public good, but ready and willing to perform in the interest of their constituents. What he has written has been suggested rather by "sorrow" than "anger," and he sincerely trusts that hereafter all the counties comprising this Judicial District, and all the other counties of the State, will by governed by a laudable ambition, to see which can do the most for the final and irrevocable redemption of the State from the evils of Radical misrule.

SCANDEREEBG.

Letter from Hyde County.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Doubtless you would like to hear from Hyde county, since it is not often, I notice, that you mention this, the Eden of North Carolina, in your most excellent paper. I am not a citizen of Hyde county, but all things being equal, I wish I was. I am, however, a North Carolinian, of which I am proud.

I have no hesitency in saying that Hyde county is the *garden spot of all God's creation* that I have ever yet seen, and I have seen a great deal of the world. There certainly cannot be a more fertile spot on the face of the whole earth, than this within itself a little paradise. The lands grow corn most luxuriantly. I would almost as soon be turned loose in a desert of the same size as in some of the cornfields there. You may be able to imagaine how corn grows there, I cannot tell you. Some of the lands in Hyde county, if they were properly managed, are as fine cotton growing lands as there are any where in the South. Some fine lands for growing wheat, oats, &c., and particularly clover and the grasses.

But the people I desire to write to you about. They are the best people I have ever visited, religious, industrious and hospitable. They assuredly surpass anything in the way of hospitality and politeness to strangers that I ever thought of.

I was in Hyde during the political hustings. The people there are very enthusiastic, but very quiet and sensible political people. Several of the candidates for county offices canvassed by public speaking. The speaking was in the main very good. But the orator of the day, on all occasions, was Col. S. S. Jones, the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives. I heard Col. Jones several times. His speeches were all of the most excellent order, but a few times, when he became fully aroused by a sense of the fearful position into which our country is most likely to be plunged, unless redeemed by the election this years. I think his eloquence surpassed almost everything I have ever heard. His speeches, especially concerning the "Civil Rights Bill," would compare favorably with the production of the most brilliant minds in the U. S. Congress. Some of his speeches I know, would have done honor to many a Congressman. Col. Jones is a young man, and I predict for him a bright future. He is a man in whom a stranger can place the most implicit confidence at a more glance. His looks show sterling integrity and honesty of purpose.

Hyde county, for a number of years, has been called the Banner County of her District. She has deservedly won this appellation in the past, but I fear for her in the future; for I have just learned through the Washington Echo that Mr. Smith, an independent candidate, has been elected over Col. Jones for the House of Representatives. Some of the leading Radicals in Hyde county told me "they were satisfied Col. J. would make a much better representative than Mr. Smith, but they were going to vote for Smith; because it would tear the Conservative party all to h—ll.

What course Mr. Smith will pursue in the Legislature remains yet to be seen. Col. Jones did his work bravely and nobly but was whipped in the end by the small majority of nine only.—His most bitter enemies and Smith's most intimate friends acknowledged that Mr. Smith was no match for Col. Jones.

Apart from the election in the House of Representatives Hyde did her duty well.

Yours, &c.

ANONYMOUS.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITAL.

Raleigh—Its Improvements—State Fair, Etc., Etc.

RALEIGH, Aug. 18th, 1874.

Dear Journal:

The battle for political and social freedom has been bravely fought between the well-known contending hosts, and the people of the Old North State are the victors. They now quietly contemplate the fruits of this grand triumph. Our city has again resumed its wonted tenor of daily routine. News items are scarc, but we discuss to you in this episode of prospects, enterprise, &c., here abouts. There is universal activity observed here in the erection of new and elegant structures for various commercial and manufacturing purposes and preparations for many more. Fayetteville street is aloud with the click of the hammer, trowel and saw. The new U. S. Postoffice is slowly but surely raising its superstructure, and when completed will reflect credit on its designers, and constitute largely to the architectual beauty of the City of Oaks. Apropos to the mention of this edifice the State is no little indebted to the energetic efforts in Congress of our late lamented Rogers for a national appropriation for this purpose.—The sad intelligence of the sudden departure from earth of this good man has reached you and we know Wilmington sympathizes in tender sorrow for our loss of so good a citizen and the State so pure a public servant as Sion H. Rogers.

We are in the midst of the fruit season and the supply of water melons of many varieties is unprecedentedly large, while we have apples, peaches and grapes of skilled culture and of ambrosial flavor.

Our citizens are waking up to the importance of domestic manufactures and we note the completion of the Oak City Mills, which will contribute immensely to the supply of meal, &c., for our city. We hope soon to establish one or more cotton factories, which shall manipulate the great staple here, and thus secure to home industry the fruits of this character of manufacture.

The large and valuable lead mine only two miles and a half from Raleigh is about to be opened and this very rich mineral resource in its development will add to our material prosperity.

The most important topic of which I would speak just now, however, is the approaching Exposition of the North Carolina Agricultural Society—its fourteenth annual Fair, which is to commence in this city on the 10th of October and continue for some eight days. The premium list now ready, presents many new features—offering large awards for par excellent specimens in all departments of industry, natural productions of the soil, &c. This list will go very soon to all parts of the country. The efficient and self-sacrificing Executive Committee of the Society are untiring in their efforts to render the next Fair a grander success than any previous one. Every indication points to a magnificent exhibition for all classes of contributions in all lines of industrial and agricultural art, and it is certainly the duty of all to afford that support and encouragement to the State Fair which will assure its triumphant success, for the multiplied reasons so obvious to those who wish North Carolina and her people to compete successfully in the great race of human improvement. The zeal, work and solid support manifested and given to the Annual Fair by its President, the patriotic Thos. M. Holt, and the corresponding co-operative exertions, day and night, of its able Secretary, R. T. Fulghum, with the unceasing labor of the Executive Committee, should be appreciated by advocates of progress and advancement of our States' interest in competitive industrial expositions. There are many personal celebrities who will be at our Fair, among whom the Chief Executive of the Nation, who who will impress the occasion, and we shall have Bonner, of the New York Ledger, to speak of horses and horsemanship, and there will be an orator who will elocutionize to the edification of all. His name will hereafter be announced. Our press throughout the State should say and do something solid for the Fair. VIDETT.

The New York *World* thinks that immoderate mourning has become a tyranny of fashion in this country. Foreigners are amazed at it. In England the widow's cap is usually doffed at the end of a year, after which, except in the case of elderly ladies, mourning is only continued for a few months. Mourning for a parent lasts a year; for a child the same; for a brother or sister six months; for an aunt or uncle three months. In no country does it remain so long as with us.

NAVAL STORES.

What Our Northern Cotemporaries Know About Turpentine Farming.

Under the above head a well written editorial appears in the *American Grocer*, of the 15th inst., published at New York, from which we take the following extract: "A box or cup is cut in the tree nearly two feet from the ground, from 12 to 14 inches across, 6¼ deep, and 3 to 3½ through the tree." We know that this statement will produce a smile on the faces of our turpentine makers. We should think that a box of the above mentioned size would hold a gallon, and that it would take but few of them, full of turpentine, to fill a barrel. We have frequently seen three and four "boxes" cut in one tree, but we dont think our turpentine farmers would like to cut as many as two of the above mentioned size in their trees. If they did they would soon have none to "chip." And we hardly think they would consent to have them cut two feet from the ground either. A "quart box" is as large as is usually cut in this county, and they will not average even that. We have on several occasions been amused at the *modus operandi* of turpentine making, as described by some of our Northern cotemporaries. We recollect, at one time of having seen in an illustrated newspaper a picture representing the mode of turpentine making, after this fashion: A hole was bored in the tree at the height of a barrel, a faucet inserted, the barrel placed under it and then allowed to remain until the drippings from the faucet should fill it. The article above referred to is, however, more correct than any similar one on the same subject that we have ever seen in a Northern paper. It says:—"New York is the best naval store market on this continent, Wilmington N. C. comes second, and Charleston, third. Several efforts have been made to make a market for naval stores of Savannah, but each has proved a failure." We are of the opinion that Wilmington should have ranked as the best market for naval stores, from the fact that New York receives the greater portion of her supplies from this port.

It also says "that large quantities of naval stores were shipped to Europe, last season, from Wilmington and Charleston, and some from Fernandina, Fla.; but as there is generally so much more competition amongst foreign vessels for freight in New York than in any other port in the United States, this is the better point to ship from, and naval stores can frequently be landed in Europe, *via* New York, at a much less cost than by direct shipment from the Southern ports." How far this latter statement deserves credit we are unable to say, but we hope and expect that so soon as the projected improvements, now in course of construction on our bar, river and harbor, are perfected, that our port will be second to none even in the matter of freights. We feel constrained to believe, that the day is not far distant, when our port will afford ingress and egress to the ships of the whole mercantile world. It will indeed be a happy day for us when they can come alongside of our wharves, and load with our naval stores, lumber and cotton, and when our railroad connections with the far West are completed, take the grain of that section, and sail direct for any foreign land that they may seem disposed to. God speed the day, say we.

Worthy of Mention.

Mr. Charles Blizard, who lives in Northwest Township, Brunswick county, walked 10 miles the day previous to the election to register, and on the following day walked 20 miles to cast his ballot against Civil Rights and Republicanism. If every white man in North Carolina, was composed of the same metal what a glorious government North Carolina would be under.

Hawsers Stolen—The Rogue Caught.

Wednesday night during the wee sma hours the sheds of Messrs. Harriss & Howell, on North Water street was entered and two large ship hawsers stolen therefrom. The thief rowed up to the wharf in a boat and succeeded in placing the hawsers therein without detection. The theft was discovered early yesterday morning, and the firm from which the articles were stolen lodged information of the fact with the different junk stores, to look out for any one who should offer such an article for sale, and inform them of the fact. Yesterday morning a negro man offered a large quantity of rope cut in pieces about a foot long for sale at the store of Messrs. Gillican & Co. These gentlemen thinking that the rope offered must be the same as stolen, delayed the purchase on a pretext for some minutes. In the meantime a clerk was sent to inform Messrs. H. & H. of the facts, who shortly afterwards returned with one of the firm, who identified the article as the same as stolen from them, and called a policeman and arrested the thief. He was taken to jail, where he gave his name as John Potter.

A Romance in High Life.

At the gaming table the Duke of Richmond incurred a debt of honor to Lord Cadogan, which he was unable to pay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of fifteen, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry the still younger daughter of Lord Cadogan.—The boy was sent for from school and the girl from the nursery, a clergyman was in attendance, and the children were told that they were to be married on the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the boy cried out, "They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" But married they were. A post-chaise was at the door; the bride-groom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride was sent back to her mother.—Lord March remained abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he never saw except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried in London to amuse himself. One night at the opera his attention was attracted to a beautiful young lady in the boxes. "Who is that?" he asked of a gentleman beside him. "You must be a stranger in London," was the reply, "not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March." The Earl went straight to the box, announced himself, and claimed his bride. The two fell in love with each other on the spot, and lived long and happily together; and when the husband died she also died, of a broken heart within a few months.—*The Galaxy for September.*

THE "GENTLEMAN IN BLACK," who is the tutelar demon of dram-shops, assumes his sourest aspect when the rapid progress of VINEGAR BITTERS is reported "down below." The People's Vegetable Tonic is playing the mischief with his bitters fired with rum. All diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate, under pretense of relieving, such as indigestion, sick-headache, constipation, rheumatism, gout, and intermittent fevers are cured by it. 4w

Our Recent Victory—Congratulatory Address.

ROOMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 21, 1874.

To the Members of the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina:

As Chairman of your Executive Committee, I tender you our sincere congratulation upon the glorious victory you have achieved.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat you sustained in the last Presidential election, you now carry the State, electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction by nearly 12,000 majority, gain five Superior Court Judges elect nine Solicitors, have more than two-thirds in the General Assembly and send to Congress a Conservative member from each district except one, where we largely reduced the majority against us.

It is true that in the contest you are not unmindful of the record of the Republican party, consisting of so many grievous evils, among which we may enumerate:

1. The great corruption that existed among the leaders of that party.

2. The fraudulent misuse of legislative power to fasten on our people a large and oppressive public debt, still unprovided for.

3. The sacrifice of the State's interest in nearly all of her public works.

4. The protection of our system of internal improvements.

5. The corruption, imbecility and mal-practices of many ministers of the law, who turned our courts into engines of oppression and mocked justice, disgracing the high places heretofore adorned by the most illustrious names in the history of our State.

6. The denial to many of our citizens many of their dearest and most sacred rights, the free use of unlawful means to carry elections, and other invasions of the liberties of the people.

Yet the chief issue presented in the canvass was one recently forced on us by our political adversaries—namely, that arising from the "Civil Rights Bill." A measure fraught with the most direful consequences to all of our people and especially to the laboring classes, being calculated to arouse the worst passions of the two races, to destroy the peaceful and even friendly relations existing between them, and to inaugurate an era of strife and commotion which would be destructive of our present prosperity. Its adoption would destroy the common schools of our State—so much needed in a country whose government must rest on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and where all men are invested with the elective franchise; while its social features are violative of the dearest rights of freemen and in direct conflict with the principles of local self-government declared in the Constitution of the United States.

But the people of North Carolina have now, with a clear discernment of the right, spoken in such thunder tones in condemnation of this odious and iniquitous measure, as will forever close the mouths of its avowed champions amongst us. As far as we are able we have averted the impending calamity. It rests now with the Republican party in Congress to say whether this measure shall be forced on you notwithstanding your protest.

The canvass being over and the victory won, let us in the hour of our exultation with a frankness and liberality characteristic of our people, acknowledge the support accorded us by those Republicans who, having followed the fortunes of their party under delusive promises, or from previous animosities and groundless apprehensions, have in this emergency risen superior to such considerations and arrayed