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ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

And so it would seem that the tremendous efforts put forth by the Administration party, backed by the moral force of the Government, (provided there is anything moral in it,) and with the resources of the army and navy at their backs, to say nothing of the ready assistance of an unprincipled partisan press, have been met, in the outset of the great Fall elections, by a check that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to overcome. Ohio and Indiana, the two States which have taken the initial in the elections for Congressmen, have most emphatically rebuked the disgraceful means by which the supporters and friends of President Grant have attempted to force an issue on the North and West. The white man who so gallantly wrested the government of Louisiana from the hands of the corrupt Kellogg and his equally corrupt followers, have been sustained, and in sustaining them the President has been rebuked, and the lie has been most emphatically given to those who would seek, by malicious falsehoods, to keep alive the sectional hatred and mistrust engendered by the war, which should have so long ago been laid to rest as a dead issue of a dead past.

The contest in Ohio and Indiana has been looked forward to with unusual interest by party men in all sections of the country. In the former State, Allen was elected Governor, last year, by a slender majority of 847 and in Indiana, in 1872, Governor Hendrick's majority was only 1,148. With the States so equally divided in favor of the two parties much importance has therefore been attached to the result, knowing that success there would have an important bearing on the elections to be held next month. It is well known as one of the peculiar features of American politics that "success is the most successful thing out," and that the victory of either party in the earliest elections will carry with it a great and an important influence on those which are to follow. Reasoning from this fact alone, the Democratic party in the country has great cause for rejoicing over the result in Ohio and Indiana.

But we headed this article "Southern Outrages," and had intended to refer particularly to the effect that this sudden blast of cold air from two populous Northern States would have upon that noble body of patriots now assembled under the classic shadow of Lookout Mountain, to devise ways and means by which the Northern heart can be fired and kept fired for the purpose of perpetuating the reign of the robbers who have made a wholesale plunder of States and peoples. How refreshing it must have been to them to learn that their love's labor has been lost, and that they are powerless to play any longer upon the passions and prejudices of the people of the Northern States. Will they give up the ship and go home to rest on the laurels of the past? or is still another plot to be the result;—some monster scheme of villainy to be hatched in their own fertile brains, to be approved by the Radical press of the North, and to which the whole power of the administration will be brought as an endorsement? Verily, if they could but read the *Mene mene tekel upharsin* written on the walls in last Tuesday's elections and which not even Federal bayonets can erase, they would pause in their villainous career and rest content with the spoils already wrung from a long suffering people.

CANARDS.

Under this head, its favorite caption, the New York *Herald* of Tuesday last makes another display of its usual extraordinary enterprise. It publishes nearly two pages of close matter, giving the utterances of the President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, the "Kitchen Cabinet," (office holders and hangers-on to the Executive coat tails) and of every Senator and Representative in Congress, in the United States, in regard to a third term for General Grant. Some of the opinions are positively in favor of the question; and some are as positively against it, while others are entirely non-committal, and still others, from various motives, refuse to indicate their views at all. In its recapitulation, it sums up the two houses as "for," "against," and "trimmers." It finds in favor of a third term, 24 Senators and 78 Representatives; against it, 29 Senators and 117 Representatives; with 21 trimmers in the Senate and 195 in the House. Classing those last with those who are in favor of the movement, it therefore finds a majority in favor of a third term, of 16 in the Senate, and 66 in the House, a total majority in favor of 82, figures which will be hard to overcome in the construction of the next Congress.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we append herewith the names of the Senators and Representatives from this State, as we find them in the *Herald*, all alphabetically arranged:

MERRIMON, Senator, North Carolina, Democrat, has never had but one opinion about the length of time a President should remain in office, and is opposed to a third term for anybody.

RANSOM, Senator, North Carolina, Democrat, is opposed to a third term, but thinks it too soon to speculate about what the Republican party will do next term for a candidate.

ASHE, THOMAS S., North Carolina, Democrat. Not if it would save the Democratic party would he support Grant for a third term, so firm is his conviction against innovation on the two term principle. One term, rather than three terms, is his motto.

COBB, CLINTON L., Elizabeth City, N. C., Republican, declines to express an opinion either one way or the other, but will be happy to communicate his views in 1876. His people, however, are strongly in favor of Grant.

LEACH, JAMES M., North Carolina, Democrat, is the ancient enemy of a third term, and an original lover of a Democrat for one term.

ROBBINS, WILLIAM M., North Carolina, Democrat. Under no circumstances would any party be justified in voting for a third term; the precedent would be bad; against all, respect Washington the most.

SMITH, WILLIAM A., North Carolina, Republican, is unequivocally opposed to a third term. It would be impossible to carry his State, with all the Federal influence, in Grant's behalf, so deeply rooted is the sentiment against a third term; nor would he support him under any circumstances for a third term.

THOMAS, CHARLES R., North Carolina, Republican, can say so quickly, that he will support Grant if renominated.

VANCE, ROBERT B., North Carolina, Democrat, belongs to the good old Democracy which always advocated a single term, and he would not favor a Democrat for a third term.

WADDELL, ALFRED M., North Carolina, Democrat, having been an officer in the forces of the late Confederate States of America, his sentiment against a third term may be regarded as of no importance.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

We thought when the returns from Indiana and Ohio were received here on Thursday, that it was good news, but we have since become convinced that we did not know then what good news really is. This conviction was brought home to our mind very forcibly yesterday, and was contained in the dispatches which announced the overwhelming revolution which has taken place in the two great States above mentioned. The news is bad, very bad for the Radical-Republican party, and proportionately good for the true and tried Democracy all over this broad country.

The dispatches received bring returns, some official and some unofficial, but which are yet sufficiently accurate to be relied on, placing the majority of the Democratic party in Ohio at 20,000 and in Indiana at 15,000.—In regard to the result in the latter State there has been some uneasy doubts since the election, but the news received yesterday settles the matter beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Those two great States have taken the initiative in the great political revolution which is destined, this Fall, to sweep so large a proportion of the Republican party from power and place. Truly have they been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have stood before a jury of their own countrymen, and the people, both judge and jury, have found a verdict and pronounced the sentence.

In Ohio we have previously had some details of the great victory gained there, but little had been told us of Indiana. We now know that the Congressional delegation of nine Republicans to four Democrats has been reversed and that in the next Congress it will stand eight Democrats to five Republicans. In the next Legislature there will be six Independents, twenty-four Republicans, and twenty Democrats in the Senate, and nine Independents, forty Republicans and fifty one Democrats in the House, a total of fifteen Independents, sixty-four Republicans, and seventy-one Democrats. It will thus be seen that, although the Democrats are in the ascendant, the Independents will hold the balance of power, but with the cooperation of one-third of the Independents, the Democrats will have a majority of two on joint ballot.

As for the result in the States at large, it is simply glorious, and our editorial heart has grown several ounces weightier by the great big feeling of thankfulness and rejoicing that has found its way there.

A CARD FROM COL. WADDELL.

The publication in our yesterday's issue of the comments on a third term, purporting to have emanated from Senators and Representatives to Congress from this State, as clipped from the New York *Herald*, has provoked the following card from Hon. A. M. Waddell. We publish the card, although we confess to a dislike to the expression used by Col. Waddell, "the *Herald* puts me among those opposed to a third term for Grant, while the JOURNAL did not", whereby Col. Waddell does us, by implication, an injustice. The language imputed to him in the *Herald* was to our reading so plain that it did not occur to us that it needed any explanation whatever. It reads: "Waddell, Alfred M., North Carolina, Democrat, having been an officer in the forces of the late Confederate States of America, his sentiment against a third term may be regarded as of no importance." The language in which this opinion was couched was to our thinking very appropriate and very plain and very positively opposed to a third term for Mr. Grant. For the benefit, however, of those of the order of "the garter" (*honi soit qui mal y pense*) who have a chronic habit of mis-reading things, we publish herewith Col. Waddell's letter, hoping that they may be able to find there a clearer expression of his opinion than they found in the matter published in the *Herald*:

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 17, 1874.

Editors of the Journal:

I suppose your intention in copying the article from the *Herald* yesterday, which professed to give the views of Congressmen on the "Third Term" question, was to inform the public as to the opinions of the North Carolina members. That article, in so far as it claims to give my sentiments, is totally unauthorized and absurd, and, as I am informed, has created the impression that I dodge a direct answer, although the *Herald* puts me among those opposed to a third term for Grant, which the JOURNAL did not.

While I do think that the opinions of ex-Confederates on the question cannot affect it any more than their opinions affect other matters touching the administration of national affairs, I never used, to a *Herald* correspondent or anybody else, the language attributed to me in that connection.

"It is a matter of no consequence," as the immortal Mr. Toots would say, what our opinions on the subject are. The bond-holders and capitalists of the Eastern States will settle the question as *they* please, and in the meantime, unless there is a total change of policy towards us, the Southern people will regard it with mingled disgust and indifference.

If it will contribute to the happiness of anybody to know what I think about it, you are at liberty to divulge as above.

Yours Respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—ARE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS TO BE PERPETUAL SUBMISSIONISTS?

The present Legislature is largely composed of young men who give great promise of much prominence in the political future in North Carolina, unless they shall be sacrificed. Is there any danger of such a fate? We think there is great danger; indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that, judging the future by the past, no greater injury can be done to a young man of good parts and bright political promise than to send him to the Legislature, and we beg the careful attention of every Democrat in the Legislature to our reasons for so thinking and saying.

There have been in the Senate since our party came into power in 1870, sixty-seven Democratic Senators. Of these sixty-seven Democratic Senators only six re-appear in the present Senate. In the House of Representatives, in the same length of time, there have been about one hundred and fifty Democratic members. Of these one hundred and fifty Democratic members, only seventeen re-appear in the present House. Why is this? What has caused this sweeping repudiation of men whom the people once honored and trusted? Are they dead? No.

Has it been the habit of North Carolina constituencies to be fickle and changeable in the selection of members of the General Assembly? So far from this being the case a glance at the pages of Wheeler's History of the State will show that their habit has been just the other way; that North Carolina constituencies are habitually loth to change their public servants.

Is the fault then with these public servants themselves that they have thus summarily been consigned to private life? We think an examination of the record of the two last Legislatures will show that the fault is not properly chargeable to any failure of duty on the part of the Democratic members of those two bodies. If the official journals of those two bodies be examined it will be seen that they made constant, earnest, honest efforts for the relief of the people; and that while much indeed has been done, much more has remained undone for the reason that the Constitution prevented. Whatever mere statutory enactments could accomplish has been done, but the great burdens under which the people groan cannot be lifted by any mere statutory enactment—they can be removed only by amending the Constitution.

But the people do not see this and they have shown their displeasure and their disappointment by sending back to the Senate only six out of sixty-seven Senators, and to the House only sixteen out of about one hundred and fifty members. In other words, the Democratic party have expected more from their Legislatures than it was possible for them to accomplish, and this is the reason why the present General Assembly is so largely composed of new men.

This being so it well becomes these new Legislators, especially the young men, to examine the situation well, and see what reason they have to hope to escape the fate of their predecessors. Has the present Legislature any more power than its predecessors had?—What can its members do for the relief of the people that has not already been attempted, and without success, for the reason that the Canby Constitution stands in the way of all reform and relief? We beg the members of the present Legislature to study well the journals of the two Legislatures that preceded it and see what was then attempted and see whether the same causes that then produced failure do not now exist?

Does not the fact stare one in the face then, that nine men out of ten who go to the General Assembly to legislate under the Canby Constitution, go directly to their political graves?

And is it right to send men to the Legislature merely to be sacrificed? Whether right wrong, this is precisely what those who oppose the calling of a Convention ask the members of the Legislature to do.

We commend to the serious consideration of the Democratic members of the present General Assembly the fate of the Democratic members of the two Legislatures that have preceded it.

JUDGE MANLY'S LETTER AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The Asheville *Expositor*, referring to the admirable letter of Judge MANLY to the Editors of the JOURNAL, says: "The opinion of Judge MANLY is entitled to much weight with the people of the State. We would suggest that on the meeting of the Legislature, the leading men of the State meet at Raleigh in consultation on this important question. The step is one of importance, and demands the combined wisdom of our best men to determine. We have suggested that perhaps it would be best not to call a Convention, but if the leading men in the State should decide differently we will cheerfully support the movement. Let our leading men speak out."

It is estimated that of 12,000,000 of women in America 12,000,000 wear calico dresses, more or less; that the spirit of economy has, for the past year, induced them to forego one dress apiece from their usual outlay; that the average calico dress contains 11 yards, and that, consequently, there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire product of all the mills of Massachusets for a year.

[illegible]

[illegible] from the Field News.

[illegible] AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOURTH DAY.

The weather continues pleasant and agreeable, and the crowd in the city is increasing by every train. Last night hundreds of people were in search of lodgings that could not be obtained at any of the hotels or boarding houses, but our citizens, with a commendable spirit of hospitality, sought them out, and everybody found comfortable, but crowded quarters. The Fair is in every particular a grand success, the large number of entries yesterday filling all the vacant space in the various halls, as previously stated, we propose to give our readers a full and complete account of each particular department of the Fair. Having written up Floral Hall, we propose to devote all our available space to-day to

EXHIBITION HALL.

The Baptist Female Seminary has on exhibition 18 drawings and a fine portrait of Prof. Hobgood, in crayon, by Miss Norton, the art teacher. Most of the drawings were executed by young pupils who have taken lessons for only one and a half years. Miss Norton is from the Cooper Institute, of New York City.

Beautiful wax flower, both vase and cross, exhibited by Mrs. Mahoney, of the same city.

Peace Institute makes a beautiful display of thirty oil paintings and drawings, many of which are original efforts, drawn from nature. The superb "Monarch of the Glen," by Miss Agnes Lacy, from this institution, took the first premium at the Georgia State Fair. Fruit pieces, landscapes, &c., beyond our space to describe, are to be found in the exhibition from this fine institution.

In the General Exhibition Hall, in Department G, may be found a fine collection of wines, whiskies, jellies and preserves. Bumgardner's fine whiskey, from Staunton, Va., is here, while Tokay, of Fayetteville, and Thomasburg, near Raleigh, attest what Blake and Mahler can present for North Carolina's representation in wines.

There are twenty varieties of jellies from one lady, Mrs. Wilson, of Henderson, who has made over one hundred separate contributions to the Fair, preserves of all sorts.

Messrs. G. Lindley & Son, of Greensboro, exhibit forty varieties of apples and hundreds of each sort, and a number of pears. Mr. Lindley is one of the most sterling pomologists of the South.

Thomasburg sends beautiful grapes and many varieties of grape vines.

Mrs. Radcliffe, of Newbern, contributes preserved fruit of unusual beauty. Her preserves are exceedingly fine.

Mrs. Cain, of Hillsboro, contributes largely of our native grasses, and forwards a herbarium accurately named, with forest leaves that deserve great attention.

Department F, household supplies, has a good display of home-made cheese, pickles, honey, butter from various persons—of this we notice a large box of a very fine article from Mrs. J. Powell, of Chatham—bread, biscuits, rolls, cake of various kinds, &c.

THE RACES.

The first race of the day was for a trotting purse of $50, with the following entries:

Crow mare, Quickery.
Bay mare, Sallie Patcher.
Sorrel horse, Bucktown.
Black stallion, Black Hawk.

The first and second heats were won easily by Quickery in 3:41, and 3:35.

The second race was for a running purse for $50. Length dash of a mile.

Jas. Faucett entered sorrel horse Brooks.

Sid. B. Alexander entered sorrel mare Tulula.

Tulula won the pole; both horses started from the stand even, but Tulula soon gained the advance, which she maintained till reaching the home stretch, when Brooks closed up his gap, and came down even under the rope at a dead lock, and the Judges declared a dead heat.

On the second heat Tulula again took the lead, but at the first quarter Brooks passed to the front, and came out at the Judge's Stand one length ahead. Time—53 seconds.

The third was also a running race for a purse of $50, with the following entries: Bay horse "Cad," by T. C. Yancey; sorrel horse "Piney Woods," by Jas. W. Faucett; bay mare "Notre Dame," by———Barry. This was the race of the day and more interest was taken in it. The mare had the pole, with "Cad" second, and "Piney Woods" on the outside. "Piney Woods" took the lead from the stand, but was soon overhauled by "Notre Dame," who passed to the front, passing the Judge's Stand on the first at least two lengths ahead. "Piney Woods" made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground, but in vain; the mare kept her advantage and came out two lengths ahead, "Piney Woods" second, "Cad" in the rear.

The second heat was similar to the first, only that "Cad" showed his bottom, and came out second, beating "Piney Woods" by at least three lengths.

The race was given to "Notre Dame," with second money to "Cad."

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY.

Yesterday was really the great day of the Fair. At an early hour the city was crowded with visitors from every section of the State, the trains from every direction being laden down with passengers. The exhibition was by far superior to those of the days previous, many entries having been made during the day and evening previous. The crowd in attendance was variously estimated at from 12,000 to 14,000 persons.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

We visited the live stock department at a most inopportune hour, just as the races and base-ball matches commenced. The consequence was that we were unable to obtain as full a report as we desire to make of this important department. We only saw the supervisors and superintendents, who could not furnish us the names of the owners of the stock. We saw several fine Alderney milch cows, some with calves and some without; Durham and native stock; also the largest and finest bulls that we ever saw on exhibition or elsewhere. We also saw on exhibition the largest and fattest oxen that we ever had eyes on.

In the sheep department we will mention a very fine show of Cotswold and Southdowns, exhibited by James Norwood, of Orange; also a number of merinos and native stock, by other gentlemen, whose names we could not learn. The hog show was also very good, and though not as large in numbers as that of previous years, is nevertheless better, and presents attractions far superior to that of any previous Fair. As to the goats, we must confess that we know nothing about them. They were all alike, smelt alike, and if the Judges can see any difference it is more than we can.

The Shepherd dogs exhibited by Messrs. Hinar & Short, of Ridgeway, were very appropriately classified with the sheep department, and attracted much attention.

A NOTICEABLE SPLINT.

In passing through Floral Hall we saw some curious surgical instruments exhibited by Doctor L. Julien Picot, of Littleton, N. C. They consisted of a tourniquet, catheter and silver bullet forceps. They have the following remarkable history, which we find appended: "These surgical instruments were the property of Dr. Julien Picot, who served in Napoleon's wars in the capacity of full Surgeon. They were used by him and his brother Jean on every battle field in that eventful period of French history from Jemappe to Waterloo. Thus they might be said to have seen the hot sun and the burial of French glory. Upon the last field the tourniquet was adjusted, and Jean Picot while Julien amputated, during the bloody scenes of that terrible day. I have often seen the eye of the aged veteran light up while relating to me, his little grandson, the glorious associations clustering around these instruments. He preserved them with great care and attached great value to them as he did to many a trophy brought by him to the New World, when the star of his idol had set in St. Helena. Upon his death they were purchased by a noble gentleman, Dr. Warren Ward, of Plymouth, N. C. He lost them during the late war, having been stolen from him. Some honorable gentleman, after the war, returned them to him. As the grandson, and one who worships the memory of his illustrious ancestor, he has kindly given them to me. I place them upon exhibition as a memento of perhaps the most glorious and memorable epoch in history."

MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Cadets of the celebrated Bingham School and those of Horner and Graves, both of Orange county, put in an appearance on the grounds promptly at 11 o'clock. Each of the schools, in regular military order and commanded by their military disciplinarians, went through the order of exercises and both did so well that the committee were unable to decide and divided the premiums between the two—exactly what we would have done had we been on the committee.

THE RACES.

The first race of the day was a running purse, single dash of a mile.

Chas. Dosier entered bay horse, Billy Bowlegs.

Jas. Faucett entered sorrel horse, Pineywoods.

A close and exciting race, both horses running very close together all the way round, but Bowlegs proved the victor, winning his race by a half length in 1:54.

The second race was also for a running purse, with the following entries:

Brooks—entered by James Faucett.
Hope—entered by Charles Dosier.
Cad—entered by T. C. Yancey.

This was the prettiest race of the day by far. Hope won the pole but on the start fell back to the rear, Brooks taking the lead, closely pursued by Cad, Hope smartly in the rear. They passed the stand on the first round in the position above stated. On the last half mile, Hope closed up her gap, came up with Brooks at the home-stretch, and came out at least one length ahead.

There was a trotting race against time, 2.39, in which there were two entries, but neither succeeded in coming to the required time.

SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The attendance yesterday, though not as large as the day previous, was quite full, numbering at least 3,000 persons. The weather was delightful, and but for the dust would have been highly enjoyable by all.

We paid special attention to the collection of minerals from the State Museum, which our energetic Geologist has been thoughtful enough to bring to the Hall. He has also fifty specimens of the forest woods of North Carolina where millions of our ungathered wealth lies. Here also is the tall corn of Hyde county, the banner corn county of the entire United States. Here too, is the pate from Duplin county (Mr. Jas. Shine.) This plant is only second in importance to cotton. The specimen we observe is nine feet in length.

Specimens of iron ore from Ore Hill, Chapel Hill, Cranberry and Buckhorn. Spigot iron, made at Buckhorn, first ever made in the South. Gold ores from Gold Hill, South Mountains, Mecklenburg, &c. Native gold and silver ores from Davidson and Cherokee. Copper ores from Chatham and Ashe. Precipitate crystal copper (3 species) from Asbertos. Marbles—white, red, black and mottled, from Cherokee; Barytes, lime, from Gaston; Kyanite, beryl, corundum, crystal quartz, soapstone from Cherokee; petrified woods, meteorites, steel, from Rockingham, (11 lbs.) 34 lbs. from Nash county, last summer; building stones, granites, porphyry, and red sandstone.

Above the cases we find superb specimens of mica, from Mitchell county, N. C., a county which supplies more of this article to commerce than all the rest of the United States combined. Enormous specimens of Cannel Coal are here, exhibiting the mineral wealth. Also from Rockingham. Many interesting specimens from the sea-coast are also here.

THE RACES.

The first race of the day was the hurdle. Single dash of a mile, eight hurdles.

Jas. Norwood entered sorrel horse Jack Rouliac.

Henry Mordecai entered black horse ———.

Col. Leathers entered bay horse Joe Davis.

The race was very close between Joe Davis and the Montreal horse, both coming out under the rope at a dead lock, but the judges decided in favor of Joe Davis, as the black horse knocked down several of the hurdles in passing over. Mr. Norwood, the owner of Jack Rouliac, offered to add a hundred dollars to the purse if they would run the race over, but the offer was refused.

The second race was by far the most interesting and exciting of the week. Running races for horses of all ages, miles heats, best two in three or more to enter, purse $150.

James Norwood entered bay mare Notre Dame.

Jas. Faucett entered brown mare Mary Long.

Chas. Dosier entered bay horse Billy Bowlegs.

Notre Dame, though entered by Mr. Norwood, of Orange, is a South Carolina mare, and as this was the great race of the week, appeared on the grounds handsomely decorated with palmetto trimmings on her bridle and a palmetto cockade on the cap of her rider, that were made especially for the occasion by a distinguished South Carolina lady, in attendance upon the Fair. The consequence was that much interest was taken in the race, though North Carolina went in more than half whipped, as Notre Dame had already shown her hand in a previous race, and was considered to be the fastest animal on the ground.

Mary Long won the pole, Notre Dame second, Bowlegs on the outside. A good start was effected, when Notre Dame took the lead, closely pursued by Billy Bowlegs, with Mary Long in the rear, but close up and hard down at her work. Coming down the home stretch on the first half mile, Mary made a gallant dash for the lead, and (tar heel like) succeeded in passing the South Carolina mare, but only a nose length. Bowlegs made a manly effort to come up with his hot mettled antagonist, and at the third quarter a bed blanket would have covered all the horses. Mary Long kept her position in front, and passed the stand one length ahead. Time 1:52.

On the second heat the horses came up promptly to the sound of the bell, and a good start was made with Mary Long at the pole. Notre Dame again took the lead, and passed the judges' stand on the first round at least six lengths ahead of Mary Long, and Billy Bowlegs, who were nearly locked on the rear. On the second round Miss Mary bid Billy Bowlegs "good bye" and closed up the gap between her and Notre Dame before reaching the home stretch, and came in with head and tail up, two lengths ahead. Time—1:51½.

In justice to Mr. Norwood, we will state that Notre Dame cast her shoe in the second heat, and her speed was doubtless checked by the accident.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

The drilling on the Fair Grounds Thursday, in which the cadets from the Bingham School, Mebanesville, and those from the Horner and Graves School, at Hillsboro, only took a hand, was decidedly one of the most prominent and imposing features of the Fair. It will be seen by our report of the Fair yesterday that the committee very promptly divided the premium between the schools.

This committee was composed of Gen. R. F. Hoke, Gen. W. W. Kirkland, Gen. Bryan Grimes, and Hon. Jos. J. Davis, Gen. M. W. Ransom and Col. Walter Clarke were also requested to act, but excused themselves, the former having a son and the latter a brother in the Horner and Graves School. The committee made a thorough inspection of the condition of the arms and accoutrements, and watched the manner of military maneuvers with much interest. It was a committee well qualified to judge, and expressed themselves much pleased with everything.

NEW JERSEY UNDER FIRE.

A Republican Waterloo in Newark—The City Hall Ring Utterly Routed—Great Popular Rejoicings.

The first gun of the campaign in New Jersey was fired yesterday in the Newark charter election, with a result, as predicted in Sunday's *Herald*, most discouraging to the Republicans. Never since the incorporation of the city has there been felt such deep and widespread interest as in this election. Occurring in October, it is always looked upon as an indication of the result in the more important election held in the State in November. Particularly was this so this year in view of the gubernatorial campaign, including the election of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of John P. Stockton, Democrat. Newark, too, is the home of Mr. George A. Halsey, the Republican nominee for Governor, and his friends throughout the State looked anxiously for a Republican send-off in his favor. Besides, as set forth in Sunday's *Herald*, Newark was made the battle ground of the two contending parties in the State with a view to securing effect outside. In several of the wards, especially the Third and the Fourth, nominations were made expressly with the object of helping Mr. Halsey. In the Fourth ward a near relation of his, Mr. Harvey Halsey, a most esteemed and wealthy citizen, was nominated Alderman against his desires, but with the expectation that he would sweep the ward. Instead of that the ward swept him overboard and elected a very popular young man, Mr. Warren Vanderveer, a man who is not even a property owner in the ward, but whose reputation is as sound as the best bank stock. The Democracy carried nine out of the fifteen Aldermen elected, with two wards yet to hear from, one of which promised to be surely Democratic, thus wiping out the nearly two-thirds Republican majority, leaving a Democratic majority of two or three and the complete control of the city government.—*Wednesday's Herald.*

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

Rioting Between Radical Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—A bloody riot occurred on Sunday between two factions of the Republican party in the parish of St. James, about sixty miles from New Orleans, at a store near the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The persons engaged were all negroes, one party being led by a carpet-bagger named Bovee; the name of the leader of the other is not given. For some time past a division has existed in the party in that parish, and a feeling of great hostility was generated by the desire of both parties to effect a compromise with the Conservatives, who, in consequence of the dissension, hold the balance of power. The immediate cause of the fight has not been ascertained. Knives and pistols were freely used and with telling effect, for many were seriously wounded. Quiet has been restored, but the quiet people of the parish are in fear of another outbreak, and the excesses which must follow the conflicts of the drunken and infuriated negroes.

It is reported that a fight also occurred on Sunday afternoon at Point a la Hache, between the Butler and Mahony Republican factions, in which one man was seriously wounded.

In Terre Bonne, on Saturday, a riot was caused by negroes who were opposed to the compromise nominations recently made in that parish. The Republican Convention was broken up in a free fight, and a number of the participants were more or less severely wounded. Fuller details have not been received. None but colored men took part in the disturbance. It will not break up the compromise movement.

Thus far Gov. Kellogg's only answer to the recent address of prominent colored Republicans, protesting against his Government and calling for a share in its administration, has been the removal from office of two of the signers of the address, Felix O. Antoine, a brother of the Lieutenant-Governor, and James H. Ingraham, one of the smartest colored men in the State. These men could not be bought to take the Kellogg views. Others more pliable will be given the offices, in the hope that they will be conciliated. No charge has been made against either of the persons removed. Many leading negroes complain bitterly of the matter, and are not at all moderate in their threats. One, a leading man in the late address of colored citizens, declares that they will run that carpet-bagger Kellogg out of the State and scare him more than the White Leaguers ever did.

Significant: Shrewd operators in Arkansas are purchasing all the State scrip offered for sale in Little Rock in anticipation of a Democratic victory there this Fall, and a consequent rise in their value.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

What Components are Necessary in Combination to Produce Good Crops.

Yesterday three cases—Jennings, Smith & Co., vs. Smith James, same vs. Jesse Burch, and same vs. C. C. Burch—were tried in the County Court, Judge Claiborne Snead presiding. In each case the plaintiff sued for the value of guano sold to the defendants and for which they refused to pay, on the ground that it was worthless and tended rather to injure than improve their crops. One of the injuries alleged was rust.

F. T. Lockhart, Esq., represented the plaintiffs and Jas. C. C. Black, Esq., the defendants.

Among the witnesses examined was Col. G. W. Rains, who had analyzed the guano. His statement contains many points of interest to the planting community. He said one great trouble with the planters, as a general rule, was that they did not understand what their lands needed in the way of fertilizers, and therefore treated them improperly. Some lands needed the presence of a larger per centum of ammonia and others of phosphoric acid. These two were the prime requisites in a good fertilizer, but it was essential to know which was needed most on certain kinds of lands. Too much ammonia would make a large and luxuriant plant and but little fruit, while too much phosphoric acid would make a dwarf plant and an excessive yield of fruit. The two in proper proportion were necessary to effect the happy medium. When an insufficient quantity of concentrated fertilizers are used, and the soil in its ordinary state contains but little to assist vegetation, the plant may grow up finely, and up to a certain period be strong and healthy, but when the time arrives when all the soluble constituents of the fertilizers have become absorbed or exhausted, the plant suddenly ceases to grow because it has no more of its necessary food supply. All of its bolls are opened at an early period because no new ones were formed, and the surplus squares cast off from an inability to perfect their development. In such cases hod compost been used with the fertilizer the plant would have continued its growth. Fertilizers are valuable in proportion to the amounts of ammonia and bone earth. Either can be used alone, but by far the largest yield is by combining the two together. Rust, he said, is a deceased state of the plant which has its juices partly absorbed and the remainder greatly vitiated by an extremely minute vegetable parasite; in the case of cotton, it not only attacks the outer parts of the plant, but becomes absorbed in the pores of the roots, and thus finds its way even into the interior of the cotton fibre itself.—The diseased condition of the plant may spring from too small a quantity of fertilizer having been used, or from too much or too little rain. Where fertilizers are used the roots of the plant push along the row, and when the fertilizers fail the nutriment of the plant is gone. Of all the fertilizers, ammonia and its equivalent nitrogenous compounds are in general the most valuable; not a tissue of the plant can be formed without the presence of nitrogen. A healthy plant can only come from a healthy seed or parent; it derives its nutriment in its early growth from the juices of the seed which are secreted or formed from the solid parts of the grain, the young vegetable being yet too undeveloped to obtain its food from the earth and air. The average of ammonia should be about three and a half per cent.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The mumbo-jumbo programme of The Republic, is so absurdly and awkwardly contrived that it excites merriment in the districts that it aims to slander for electioneering purposes in the Northern States. The following extract appears in the last number that we have received:

"I sit this cloudy and rainy night and expect the band of midnight assassins at any moment. The colored people generally have been warned not to take part in the forthcoming election of this State by the Democrats. They state as their reasons that 'there will be fighting on that day,' and if they are there 'they will be killed.' I am teaching a country school, and could inform you of many facts. I can say to you that no colored man breathes the air of his Divine Maker without feeling himself a debtor to the ku-klux for life long enough so to do.

"The colored people of the State of Georgia, or at least part of them, will ask the passage of the civil rights bill as a protection, or the repeal of other laws half conferring rights upon them, for with half rights we are in a worse condition than if we did not have any at all. Deprived of the right of trial by our own people, subjected to severe punishment in the penitentiary, and in many instances death at the hands of ignorant white jurors, for nothing."

This preposterous story will be the better understood when we state that it is headed "Ku-kluxism in Georgia," and that it purports to come from "a prominent colored man in the ninth Congressional District of Georgia." The cloudy rainy night, the expectant darkey, and the band of midnight assassins are delightfully uncertain.—Neither time, place nor name of actors is given. And yet such palpable lies are said to influence Northern voters! No negro in Georgia wrote unblushing falsehoods. The political shysters of Washington or New York are the authors of these "letters" that specify nothing. They run the outrage mill strictly to order.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Prince Bismarck at Home.

The Deutsche Nachrichten contains the following interesting notice: Some days ago the harvest home was celebrated at Prince Bismarck's estate, Varzin, and as is customary there, a grand feast and afterwards a ball was given by the liberal owner to his farm servants, male and female. A large roomy carriage-shed had been decorated and fitted up for the occasion, and a raised platform for the musicians, of course, was not wanting.—Shortly after the band had begun to play, and the different couples were whirling around the saloon, the Prince appeared with his wife and family, and as is customary in those parts, did not hesitate to share in the pleasure of their humble dependents. The Princess condescended to allow the hinds to dance with her once, and then played the part of a quiet spectator. The Prince, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to dance with the fine ladies at court, did not shrink from dancing with all the girls, but not until he had given his first partner a lesson in the mystic art. As the Chancellor began to dance with her who was the oldest among her colleagues, she set to work with such a will and in such a rough and ready style as the country folks do dance, that the Prince, who had undergone the hardships of warfare more than once, already was soon out of breath, and was therefore obliged to check the impetuosity of his partner. The young Countess Bismarck joined in the merry dance as heartily as anybody, and set a good example to the maids in this respect. The noble entertainers remained with their humble guests until late in the evening. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and as such vigorous exercise increases the appetite, full justice was done to them. On the 2d of September, the anniversary of Sedan, all Prince Bismarck's people, both high and low, were assembled within the walls of Varzin, and spent the universal holiday in eating and drinking and merriments of all kinds, at the expense of their entertainer and master.

THE SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina, in Session at Concord.

We are indebted to a friend at Concord for the following interesting report of the meeting of the Synod, during the first two days of its session:

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina assembled in the new church building in this town, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on the 14th inst., and the opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., of Greensboro, N. C.

The Synod was organized by the election of the Rev. Jethro Rumple, of Salisbury, N. C., Moderator.

The attendance of ministers is somewhat larger than usual, and the greatest harmony prevails. Up to this time the Synod has been engaged with measures left over from last meeting. Matters of importance will yet come up for consideration.

On the 15th inst. Wilmington Presbytery convened at the call of the Moderator, and the Rev. C. M. Payne was received from the Orange Presbytery and a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Wilmington was placed in his hands and accepted by him. The Presbytery determined to install him upon the evening of the same day that Dr. Wilson is to be installed Pastor of the First Church, on the first Sabbath in November, at 7½ o'clock P. M., Dr. Wilson to preach the sermon and propose the constitutional questions, Rev. James Sprunt to charge the people, and Rev. B. F. Marable, the Pastor.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the "North Carolina Presbyterian Publishing Company" was held at 7½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday and, after a long and very harmonious consideration, it was determined by an almost unanimous vote to change the publication of the paper to the city of Wilmington. The following officers were elected: George Chadbourn, President; Dr. J. R. Wilson, Vice-President; James Sprunt, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. T. L. DeVaux, Edward Kidder, George W. Williams, and John Colville, Executive Committee. P.

The Best and Largest.

For 50 years the name of John Robinson has been a household word. He will shortly be with us again with his great show—in the Circus are over 100 artists—among whom is *Robinson the great, Stickney the unrivaled, Kelley the unequalled*, while *Emma Lake*, the greatest of living Equestriennes, is at the head of the female attaches. But why speak of the Circus when the Menagerie is the feature of features.—Here, in addition to 50 cages, are the Monster *Sea Lions*, the *Huge Rhinoceros*, the performing *Elephants*, the pair of *Living Giraffes*, the *Giant Ostriches*, the *Herds of Buffalo*, and the *Three-Horned Sacred Cattle*; and remember, all can be seen for one price.

The Big Show exhibits at Wilmington, Saturday,