Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,

OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,

OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

1st District—JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
2d " JNO. D. STANFORD, of Duplin
3d " F. H. BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th " F. O. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
5th " R. P. WAKING, of Mecklenburg
6th " W. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.
7th " [illegible]

FOR CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

THE JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From every distillery, government revenue office, or jail in the country that contains a member of the whiskey ring, comes up a shout of joy over Bristow's retirement. It is a pity, says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, that presidential ambition should have spoiled a fair Secretary of the Treasury.

DOES THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY INTEND TO SUPPORT THE AMENDMENTS? LET THERE BE NO DODGING.

The Pee Dee *Courier* in its last issue gives some editorial advice to members of the Democratic party that we have read with surprise and regret. It says, addressing itself especially "to those who were born and bred in Richmond county:"

"If you have thoroughly investigated the amendments and feel that you cannot vote for them, then you are not compelled to vote with the Radicals. Vote against the amendments if such be the case, but otherwise support the Democratic ticket. If calling a convention was a mistake, for that blunder alone no true man can desert our party and affiliate with the tyrannical and corrupt party styled Republican."

We read the above with regret because it may be interpreted to indicate a purpose to put the principles of the Conservative party into one boat while its candidates are put into another that is considered safer. We most respectfully but most earnestly warn all persons, if any such there are, who may be disposed to give the amendments the go-by in order to secure votes for any particular candidates, that the attempt will be productive of most injurious consequences. If our press and our speakers will only do their duty in explaining to the people the amendments and the changes they accomplish in the Constitution, there need be no fear of any opposition to them by men who desire good government. If, however, our press and our speakers sit supinely and make no effort to correct the false representations of the Radical party and instead of seeking to remove the opposition if any there be, show unseemly haste to make terms with it, the amendments will be defeated. How far the defeat of the amendments will dispirit the white men in the negro counties, and how much the success of the party in the State depends upon the action of those same whites in those negro counties, are questions well worth considering by gentlemen who may be disposed to pursue a policy that tends to defeat the amendments.

We know of nothing that would so tend to the defeat of the party in November next as the prevalence of the belief among white men in the negro counties that their brethren in white counties were disposed to waver in support of the amendments, and this being so, plain talk and that too at the earliest moment is best for us all.

The policy indicated by the *Courier* will be fatal to the existence of the party in North Carolina, in that it sets at defiance every principle upon which the party is organized and its discipline is maintained. It is idle to talk about victory for a party whose members do not act together in harmonious concert. It is a well-recognized law of the existence of every party that when it has formally and authoritatively spoken, its utterances must be respected by all who claim to be within the pale of its membership.

That this is true, is no less true than that the Conservative Democratic Party in North Carolina has most formally and most authoritatively declared in favor of the ratification of the amendments proposed by the Constitutional Convention that met in Raleigh last year. It was done less than a fortnight ago by the largest Convention of the party that ever assembled in the State, and it was done in the plainest and most unmistakable terms. Without a dissenting voice the Convention that put in nomination our most excellent State ticket put itself upon record about the ratification of the amendments in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State."

With this record staring us in the face by what authority does any one claiming to be a member of that party assume to absolve others from obedience to its mandates? If the *Courier* has authority to grant permission to vote against the amendment will not some other paper have an equal right to grant permission to vote against the nominees of the party? If the *Courier* prefers candidates to principles may not others meet the issue thus forced upon them by preferring principles to candidates? What can be the result of such an issue save shameful disgraceful defeat? We deny that any such right to pick and choose in matters of party fealty exists anywhere. The principles of the party and its candidates must all go in the same boat.

We feel quite sure, however, that it is not the purpose of the *Courier* or of other Conservatives in Richmond county to put themselves in opposition to the opinion of the party throughout the State, as declared in the late Convention, upon the question of ratification of the amendments any more than it is upon the question of ratifying the nominations made by that body, but the language of the *Courier* is so easily capable of misinterpretation and consequent mischief that we feel called upon to enter our protest.

The *Burke Bldde* says:

"We met that distinguished divine, Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, on the train last week, and asked his candid opinion of Mr. J. C. Scarborough, our candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Doctor says whatever may have led to his nomination, a more worthy man could hardly have been selected by the Democrats. He says Mr. S. is a graduate of Wake Forest, is a very pious man, a member of the Baptist church, is a native of Wake county and educated himself by his own exertions. He thinks he will make a most excellent officer."

The San Francisco papers lately printed a wonderful story, calculated to illustrate the ubiquity of the live Yankee. According to this account, a quondam California broker, named Davis, is at the bottom of all the present troubles in Europe. They say he went to England and formed a pool of £4,200,000 worth of Turkish bonds, then hied him away to the Herzegovina and stirred up the insurrection with a portion of the reserve money. Bonds fell, and the Californian, who understood his little game, pocketed $35,000,000.

For President
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
OF NEW YORK.

As will be seen by our telegraphic columns this morning Governor Tilden was nominated by the Convention at St. Louis yesterday evening on the second ballot.

That we accept the nomination cordially and heartily as eminently worthy to be made in this great crisis in American affairs we need not say. Like our brethren of the South generally we had no personal preference to gratify, but sought only to know who was the strongest man. The Convention after mature deliberation has spoken and its verdict is unmistakable that Mr. TILDEN is the man for the crisis. This is all we desired to know.

But in the nomination of Mr. TILDEN beyond that of any other man who could be named, there is a significance that is well worthy of note. It means fight, means business, from the moment it was made until the sun shall set on election day. Such a campaign as the candidacy of Mr. TILDEN guarantees has never been witnessed in this or perhaps in any other country. We may rely upon it, that all that skilful generalship, all that a thorough knowledge of when and how and where to strike the enemy can accomplish, will be done. In the campaign in which TILDEN leads the Democracy neither rest nor respite for either friend or foe may be expected until our banner shall be planted on the White House in triumph and amid the shouts of victory. And that is the sort of man we like to fight under.

Especially do we like it when we go before the country under a leader who, of all men in the country, is the champion of retrenchment, reform and an economical expenditure of the people's money; under a leader whose record defies investigation, every joint in whose personal and political armor has been often already tried and found perfect. It will be the grandest political campaign ever fought in this country, and that is what we want. Through hard fighting and a plenty of it we shall certainly win the victory. A bold, vigorous, aggressive campaign is what we need, and what we will have under TILDEN.

We congratulate ourselves and the party that we have for a leader a man who inspires so much confidence. TILDEN and Victory shall be our watchword and reply until the ides of November have come and gone.

JUDGE FOWLE AND GOVERNOR VANCE.

The Burke *Blade* says:

"In marked contrast with the little emulations of petty jealousy evinced by some other politicians, we would commend, if we dare attempt to reproduce them, the eloquent and magnanimous utterances of Judge Fowle in his speech at the National Hotel in Raleigh. Judge Fowle said, "differences and coolness had existed between Governor Vance and himself about matters of no concern to the public; but that it was due to the truth of history and but just to Governor Vance that he should call attention to a most important event in his administration." Judge Fowle said that when in early life he read of that guarantee of personal liberty the writ of *habeas corpus* he registered a vow that he would sustain no ruler who should suffer that bulwark of freedom to be destroyed, and when in a time of profound peace (in the year 1870) he had seen the chief executive of the State using armed militia under hireling commanders to drag our best citizens from their homes and place them in foul dungeons, and, when he heard the humiliating declaration of our highest court, that its power was exhausted and it had proven impotent to protect the citizen in his rights, his mind traveled back to the stormy days of the war and he recalled a picture that he would ask his hearers to look at in happy contrast with the other. He said a large number of our citizens had been arrested by Confederate officers and discharged from custody under writs of *habeas corpus* by our judges; and orders had been issued by army officers to re-arrest the same men and compel them to do military service. He said that in that time, when might made right and armed men dictated law North and South, there was one man in power who, even amid the angry clash of arms, remembered the lessons of liberty learned from the lips of the lamented Swain, and knowing the rights of the people had dared maintain them. That man was Zebulon Baird Vance. In defiance of power, Gov. Vance published an order commanding the whole militia force of the State to resist the arrest or detention of any citizen who had been discharged by the courts. Remembering this, the speaker thought such a man might again be trusted. We do not pretend to quote the language or reproduce the sentiments of a speech that would have done the author credit in the United States Senate in its palmiest days."

While the army bill was under discussion on Monday, Mr. Thurman referred to an instance in which a lieutenant was made a lieutenant-colonel and drew pay for the higher grade, and there were people in that Senate chamber who were suspicious enough to think that Mr. Thurman referred to Fred. Grant. But the Baltimore *Gazette* thinks he could not have had "the colonel" in his mind, for a Grant would have drawn pay for both positions.

The popular vote on the adoption of the proposed Constitution in Colorado takes place on Saturday, July 1. The opinion prevails that it will be adopted with little or no opposition, and that the State will vote for President this fall, and be represented in the next Congress.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

In presenting one of the appropriation bills to the House a few days ago, the Hon. Fernando Wood made a strong and able speech upon the resources and expenses of the government, and the necessity for retrenchment. In one of the interesting tables which were embodied in it, there was presented a statement of the number of employes borne upon the civil list of the United States from 1859 to 1875, inclusive, compiled from the biennial official registers. It shows the enormous growth of the federal patronage and utter hollowness of the republican professions of retrenchment and economy. The following is a summary of the table, and we ask for it the careful consideration of our readers:

Total number of civil employes in 1859	44,527
Total number of civil employes in 1861	46,049
Total number of civil employes in 1863	47,375
Total number of civil employes in 1865	53,167
Total number of civil employes in 1867	56,113
Total number of civil employes in 1869	54,207
Total number of civil employes in 1871	57,903
Total number of civil employes in 1873	86,660
Total number of civil employes in 1875	94,119

These are official figures printed at the government printing office, in Washington. They tell their own story. In 1869, when General Grant come into office, he found 54,207 civil employes on the pay rolls. In 1871 that number, under his administration, was increased to 57,605. In 1873 he still further increased the pay roll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran it up to the enormous figure of 94,119.

The Democratic committees of the House have reduced the appropriations forty millions of dollars, which, if passed by the Senate, will have the effect of sending fifty thousand of these officeholders to earn a living in some other way, and will leave General Grant about the same number of employes he had when he came into office in 1869, namely, 54,207, or 10,000 more than was found to be necessary in 1859, under Democratic rule. He and the Republican Senate are fighting to keep those fifty thousand leeches fastened upon the treasury. That is the meaning of the so-called dead-lock between the House and Senate. Does any one doubt which party is right?

A BAD FRUIT YEAR FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The Nashville *American* says: That was rather a pertinent conundrum which Senator John A. Logan put to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, "whether all the fruits have been gathered by the Republican party and by their exertions shall be destroyed." Of course by these "fruits" Mr. Logan had no reference to the profits of the safe burglary, the robbery of the Freedman's Bank, the shares of the Credit Mobilier pool, the proceeds of tradership sales, the hush money of the Republican whiskey rings, the sale of mining stocks to English investors, the accumulations of the Black Friday business, of the Blaine bond transactions, the lobby divides on the financial legislation of 1869, the silver demonetization of 1873, and the resumption fraud, and the thousand and one other iniquities, by which the fruits were stored with "addition, division and silence." It may not have been these fruits that Mr. L. had in his mind's eyes, but they are the fruits that are in the pockets of the officials of the party of corruption. These fruits may not be destroyed, but there is a very manifest determination on the part of the people to destroy the ring machinery by which the fruits were fraudulently obtained. "Of man's first disobedience and the fruits," sang Milton. It is the old, old story of forbidden fruits. Mr. Logan's party has developed a good deal of the old Adam, and the speaker seems to realize that it is the Eve of its departure out of the vineyard it has abused.

The method of voting in the Democratic National Convention, which meets at St. Louis to-day, will differ materially from that of the Republicans at Cincinnati. The Democratic Convention has fewer members than that of the Republicans, for the reason that the Democrats do not admit delegates from the Territories, as was done at Cincinnati. The only exception to this rule regarding the Territories will be Colorado, which will be represented at St. Louis, and the reason for this distinction is that it may be admitted as a State in time to vote at the election. Thus the Democratic Convention will consist of 738 members. Its votes, however, will be cast by States, each State being entitled to the same number of votes as it has representatives and Senators in Congress, instead of double the number. Thus, while there are 738 members, the total number of votes that may be cast in the Convention is only 369, each delegate having but half a vote. This is the reason why in the reports of the Democratic Convention we shall see half votes cast for different candidates. Two-thirds of the whole number of votes will be necessary to nominate a candidate for President if the two-thirds rule is not suspended, and the candidate who gets 246 votes will be nominated.

[From the Democratic State Platform.]

Resolved, That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption by the people of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the convention of 1875 and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

The total vote in Ohio last fall was 595,258. Hayes received 297,817, Allen 292,273, Odell 2,593, scattering 16; votes not cast for Governor 2,553; majority of Hayes over all 381. The vote of Perrysburg, which gives a Democratic majority of about 130, was thrown out, so that the clear majority of Hayes in the State was about 250 votes.

The "Life, Adventures and Anecdotes of Bean Hickman, the Prince of American Bummers" has been published. "Bean" was a native of Warren county, North Carolina.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC RULE CAN ACCOMPLISH

The condition of a people being under Radical misrule affords a striking contrast with that which exists when good order and good government prevail under honest Democratic rule, as is shown by the records of many counties in this State.

The simple facts such as those that we lay before our readers this morning in regard to the counties of Nash and Wayne, tell the whole story and tell it too in a way that will reach every tax payer in the country. The Democratic party needs no better recommendation before the people than the simple statement that under Democratic rule, peace, good order and good government constantly increase while taxation constantly diminishes. The party that is willing to be known by its fruits is fortunate.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says:

Nash county once again stands abreast with her fortunate sisters regenerated and disenthralled. On the first Monday in September, 1874, our present very efficient board of county commissioners qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of their office. At that time the county was $4,800 in debt. To day she is free from all indebtedness and has several hundred dollars in the treasury. The Radical party had possession of the county up to that time, left it embarrassed as above stated, and now, through democratic hands, she is placed back to her former proud position, without embarrassment, with taxes decreased from eighty to seventy cents on the $100, and her credit and good name redeemed. Comment is unnecessary—facts speak louder than words.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says:

Under radical misrule our taxes for county purposes alone have averaged from $16,000 to $27,000 a year, and the county expenditures are given at from $11,000 to $14,000 a year. In the face of this excessive taxation a heavy debt had accumulated, county orders were almost worthless, and a ring of republican speculators fattened in the court house on the spoils robbed from our impoverished people. Not only were taxes enormous but speculation in county claims was carried on in a most outrageous manner, and it was almost impossible to reach the county treasurer with a county voucher. That individual would never have any money, because a set of speculators and money shavers had possession of all the money offices.

We know of a citizen who was forced to sell a $17 00 voucher for $7 00, rather than keep it and wear it out in his pockets. The sheriff would not receive it for taxes. Another instance came within our own observation. Mr. ——— Britt, of Grantham's township, held a county order for $6 10, was sadly in need of money and betook himself to the court house. He was told that there was no money on hand, but was advised to apply to those in individual in an adjoining room who would cash it for him. Mr. Britt did so, and was offered $2 for the $6 order. He needed the money to buy medicine and had to take it. Hundreds of such instances could be mentioned.

How stand our affairs now? We will answer. In 1874, when the present Democratic county officials were elected, the financial affairs of the county were in a most deplorable and unsatisfactory condition. The records were in a muddle beyond intelligent comprehension, county vouchers had been burned, and a debt variously estimated at from $9,000 to $12,000 hung over our taxpayers. County vouchers of many years standing were in possession of such of our citizens as had refused to be victimized by the court house money shavers. Indeed county orders were a reproach to the county. Less than two years of economical and intelligent government has wrought wonders. Old claims and orders amounting to over $10,000 and a deficiency of $3,000 borrowed of the school fund have been paid out of the taxes levied for 1875 by the present board, and our popular county treasurer is always on hand, attentive to his duty, and pays dollar for dollar on county orders. They are no longer refused for taxes, and speculators and money shavers have been driven from the Temple of Justice. The county is out of debt, and will be with each annual collection of taxes.

A Democratic Board of Commissioners have accomplished this happy result within the short space of two years, when six years of Radical rule had failed to do it, notwithstanding the annual taxes were the same.

And more. The county expenditures for the year ending September 1875, being the first under the present Board, were reduced to $5,922 00, against nearly $12,000.00 the year previous. The county taxes for 1873 were $27,000.00 and will hardly exceed one third of this amount the present year. And this reduction is not imaginary, as our tax payers will discover when they pay their taxes for the present year.

[From the Albany Argus.]

"HEARTY GRATITUDE" AND COMMENDATION.

The Republican platform declares that the Administration merits commendation and President Grant deserves hearty gratitude. For what?

For the Crooked Whiskey frauds.

For the unnumbered railroad jobs and swindles.

For the Leet and Stocking-Murphy custom house frauds.

For the army contract frauds.

For the Freedmen's Savings Bank swindle.

For the Secret Service frauds—paying John I. Davenport thousands of dollars from the people's treasury to elect the Republican ticket.

For the Schenck Emma Mine frauds and disgrace.

For the Belknap soldier gravestone frauds.

For the Belknap post-trader frauds.

For the District Ring "Boss" Shepherd frauds.

For the Indian Ring frauds.

For the Safe Burglary villainy and Babcock and Harrington.

For the Credit Mobilier infamy.

For the St. Domingo job.

For "Landenlet" Williams and his infamy.

For Casey, Orvill Grant and Company.

For the fraud in the sale of arms to France.

For corruption in every department of the Federal government.

For increasing the salaries of the President and other public officers.

For increasing the burdens of the tax-payers, and blocking every effort at Retrenchment and Reform.

These are some of the reasons why the people should commend the Republican Administration and remember President Grant with hearty gratitude, and stand by Hayes and Wheeler.

Capt. T. N. Britton of Georgetown, S. C., has in his possession Gen. Marion's sword, on which are the initials, "F. M., 1776." It was found on Snow's Island, which is said to have been Gen. Marion's headquarters during the revolution.

OUR STATE TICKET IS IN WELCOMED EVERYWHERE.

We venture to say that never before in the history of politics in North Carolina has ever a ticket, either State or Federal, been received with so much enthusiasm in all parts of the State as that which was nominated by the Raleigh Convention.

The candidates are not only admirable in character and ability but were selected with such a judicious regard to the conflicting claims of the different sections of the State, that the ticket commands everywhere the prompest and liveliest support.

We present below expressions of opinion from some of our State exchanges received by the last mail:

[From the Alamance Gleaner.]

Our majority must be more than ten thousand With Vance and Jarvis and Kenan and Engelhard to lead the way, and thrash out the big dogs of Radicalism, it will be a jolly task to whip out the little ones. And when the ides of November come shouts of a people's victory will rend the early frost-chilled air. What objection have you to one of our candidates? Name it—if you can!

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

Col. Armfield of Statesville was in the city on last Saturday and reports the sturdy old yeomanry of Iredell as fairly in a blaze for Vance. He has never seen in all his life such a determination to carry an election. The people are thoroughly aroused and are already at work. They believe Vance a good and a true man, and will have wagons to haul out every voter in the county on the election day to the polls.

[From the Danbury Reporter.]

We hope that every man in North Carolina will view the situation with calmness, divest himself of all forms prejudice, look back upon the legislation and government of the two great political parties since 1868, and say who or which party is the party of reform. Let us down with the Grants, Babcocks, Belknaps, and hundreds of other leading Republicans who have plundered the people and impoverished the country. This is the great centennial year of America. Let us take a new departure and purify our government as it was one hundred years ago. To make men honest corruption must be crushed. If every man in North Carolina will do his duty from now until the November election, Vance and the whole State ticket will be elected by a large majority. He made us a good Governor in time of war, and he will make a good one in time of peace. Let the watchword be—*work!* WORK! WORK!

[From the Reidsville News.]

To say that the ticket is as good as it is strong, is saying but little and we doubt not but that it is the wisest and strongest that could have been made. With Vance in the West, thundering forth to the honest yeomanry of the mountains, the tale of the rotten corruption of the radical party—the perfidy and dishonesty of those in high in office not only at Washington but even here among us—here in North Carolina, and by his plain, sensible, logical arguments representing to them the story of their wrongs; and Jarvis in the east with clarion voice reminding them of their former freedom and glory, and appealing to the white men of all parties from the mountains to the seashore to arouse themselves from their lethargy and by their vote proclaim to the world that they are free, that radical negro rule belongs to the past and not future history of North Carolina, we have no doubt that not only victory will be ours, but it will be so complete and the rebuke and defeat of the radical party so ruinous, overwhelming and damning as to virtually place it among the things that were.

An order has been issued by Gen Sherman, providing that the Centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States will be observed by the army as follows: At each military post or camp provided with artillery and amunition a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at the dawn, and also at the close of the day, and a national salute will be fired at meridian. Post commanders will prescribe such additional inexpensive observances, such as parades, &c., as they may consider appropriate to the occasion. They may also, at their discretion, participate with their commands in any civic or military ceremonies taking place in the vicinity of their posts to which they may be invited.

* * * I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption, which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and lastly I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—*Vance's Speech at the Raleigh Convention.*

Look out for pardons for Joyce and Avery, McDonald and McKee and the other prominent Radicals in the Penitentiary. Bristow is out of the way.

"Stern Wheeler" is what they call the Cincinnati ticket now. Because of its puff and fuss-without-amounting-to-much-ativeness, it is said.

LETTER FROM THE CENTENNIAL.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27th.

Extensive preparations for the celebration on the Fourth of July are being made throughout the city, and from present prospects, the crowd, dust and heat will be unparalleled. It has been suggested that the President of the United States shall on that day fire a Rodman gun with electricity, and that the gun shall be connected by wires with all the cannon that will on that day be fired in the different cities and towns throughout the country; in this way the same touch will send the electric fluid to a thousand or fifteen hundred cannon, and there will be one grand simultaneous report. Another unique suggestion is to have the initiatory discharge effected through solar agency. If the day should be clear, lenses might be arranged so as to ignite the priming at noon precisely, and thus the mysterious force of nature which the last century has utilized, would convey to the nation, in an instant, the intelligence that the country as represented in this city is celebrating the completion of the first century of American Independence.

There has been a large increase in the number of visitors during the past week, and many think that the long longed for "Centennial rush" has at last set in. The number of paying visitors that has entered the gates since May 10th is about one million, and the receipts have been nearly $500,000. The expenses, however, are still very heavy, perhaps not less than ten thousand per day. They will soon be reduced by the discharge of a large number of laborers who are still employed in construction and repairs within the grounds.

On last Thursday the Singer sewing machine works at Elizabeth, New Jersey had a novel advertisement in the attendance of three thousand six hundred and thirty-one (3,631) of their employes; they came to the exhibition on four trains; all of them landed from the cars at the entrance gates, their passage to and fro, as well as their admission fee being paid by the company which employs them. They were men, women, boys and girls, a fine and well to do looking body of people, decorated with red badges, and formed a most pleasing spectacle as they wandered in groups among the exhibits in the different buildings, or improvised picnics in the groves and gardens within the enclosure.

On entering the main building from the west end, one of the first exhibits that attracts the attention of the visitor bordering as it does on the main aisle, is that of Chili. Near the entrance of the Chiliau section is a circular pavilion in which is a pyramid of silver bearing ores surmounted by a large stuffed condor. Around the sides of the pavilion are glass show cases, filled with silver ores said to be valued at $25,000. It forms a large mass, in which there is want of scientific arrangement, but the richness of the specimens, and the rare crystaline forms or some of them, make this collection of great interest to the mineralogist. It contains the finest specimens of red or arsenical silver crystals that have ever been found. This form of silver is called by mineralogists pronstile. The crystals are rhomboidal in shape; good specimens were formerly found in the Hartz mountains of Germany, but they are now very rare. The best specimen of this collection is valued by the owner at $4,000, not that it contains that quantity of pure silver, but on account of its value as a specimen.

The agricultural exhibit of Chili is contained in two show cases and consists of all the grains grown in this country, and a variety of vegetables, herbs, nuts, fibers and canned fruits. The industrial display is made up chiefly of shoes in leather and satin, skeins of silk, blankets, embroideries, shawls and scarfs. There are also some very creditable specimens of ornamental book bindery, a very handsome alabaster table, and a bronze life size cast of a boy, so good as a work of art, that it would not be out of place in Memorial Hall.

The displays of any of the South American countries are of course eclipsed when compared with those of the great powers under the same roof, but those of us who have been accustomed to look with pity and half contempt upon the petty struggling South American Republics, whose fate and history have been eternal revolution, will be most surprised at the powerful though dormant natural treasures of the country, and not a little surprised at what has been accomplished for industry, science and art in the teeth of adverse circumstances. I think we will have to divest ourselves of the picturesque impression that life in South America consists in dancing the bolero, thrumming the guitar and fighting cocks. When we take into consideration the wonderful undeveloped natural resources of the country it seems quite as probable that the sceptre of the Western Hemisphere may some day pass from the United States to South America, as that it may be transferred from England to New Zealand, as hinted in the gloomy angury of the least gloomy of historians.

Brazil has the finest display of any of these countries, and her show derives additional eclat from the presence and popularity of her Emperor Dom Pedro spends considerable time upon the grounds and is very careful and systematic in his inspection of the particular exhibits in which he is interested. On Friday he devoted hours to a minute inspection of the United States government building; the geological, ethnological, and educational departments, were severally visited and many of the objects were examined in detail and with great care, especially the photographs of geological surveys, which his Majesty examined very critically. The patent office publications, the model of the cotton gin, and the agricultural department with its grains, fruits, native woods, and fishes, were objects of careful scrutiny.

The Brazilian Emperor has issued invitations to a number of gentlemen representing foreign governments at the exhibition to attend conversations, to be held at his rooms in the Continental hotel, upon the subject of the great display. The first of these gatherings was on Thursday evening, and was attended by thirty-five gentlemen only four of whom were Americans. It has occurred to me that one of the surprises of the future may be an international exposition at Rio Janeiro and that the visit of the Emperor is semi-diplomatic to promote that end. C. A. S.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The Cross and the Crescent.

The Eastern question seems to be solving itself. While the great powers of Europe are diplomatizing over the situation, the christian provinces are making ready for the battle with the fierce enthusiasm of a religious war. The latest news from the seat of trouble informs us that Servia and Montenegro, no longer to be restrained, have taken the field against the Turk. The soldiers of Montenegro are splendidly equipped and disciplined, and burning with zeal for the fight. Their entrance upon the campaign will produce decisive results almost immediately.

Several things have happened recently to alienate all Europe from sympathy with the Turk. One was the Salonica outrage; the second was the inhuman butchering in Bulgaria; a third the assassination of the dethroned Sultan. The recent assassinations of the leading statesmen and diplomatists have still further weakened the Turk at home, Murad Effendi is beset with thousandfold difficulties.

The following prophecy, which went the rounds at the time of the Crimean war, has reappeared. For its antiquity we do not vouch, but on the contrary greatly suspect;

In 1455, more than four hundred years ago, the following prophecy was made:

In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.
But look! In twice ten years again
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

This Cock and Bull story predicted the Crimean war pretty accurately, if "Bull" be taken to mean England. It is ordinarily represented by the Lion. John Bull is a nickname. The twice ten years have passed, and the signs are strong that the Cross shall wax and the Crescent wane.

The situation is now very much like that of the Greek revolution half a century ago, except that the Christian world is now strangely indifferent to Christian suffering and heroic struggles for freedom. It seems strange that Christians fighting for religious liberty should excite so little interest in Christendom. When Greece revolted, all the world was with them. The young patrician poet of England went there to strike a blow in behalf of the Greeks, and he died there in the swamps of Missolonghi. All the world, too, was delighted when the Greeks won their freedom. Now, almost the same races are revolting against the Turk, and Christian diplomacy is employed to prop up his crumbling throne, and save his mosques and seraglios.

But the fires of fanaticism and enthusiasm outrun the deliberations and plottings of diplomacy. The christian powers are scheming for wordly advantages; the christian provinces are in dead earnest, smarting under degrading oppressions and persecutions, and all aflame with zeal, daring and impetuosity. The best thing to do now is for the great powers to form a ring around the battle, and let the Christians go at the Turks with a will; and let the one that wins have Constantinople.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN EARNEST.

An Episode of the Late Cincinnati Convention.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

A tolerably good story of the late Cincinnati convention is told at the expense of Hon. Ben. Loan, the gentleman who was expected to address the mixed audience assembled at Lucas market on Monday night, but who somehow failed to appear. It appears that the Missouri delegation to the convention in which Ben. Loan figured as one of the delegates-at large, made arrangements by telegraph for hotel accommodations at Cincinnati, engaging rooms at the Keppler house. The proprietor of the hotel, being a man of tact and discretion, thought proper to assign rooms with regard to the eminence of his expected guests, and decided that as delegates-at-large would probably be the most prominent they should be best provided for. Accordingly, the four delegates at large from Missouri were given one large room with two beds in it, one of the beds being apportioned out for Messrs. Van Horn and Finkelnburg, and the other to Ben Loan and a Mr. Smith. When the party arrived in Cincinnati, however, the landlord awoke to the fact that he had committed a tremendous blunder. The distinguished Mr. Smith who was to occupy the bed with the distinguished Ben. Loan was doubtless a nice man enough, but he was not of the race as his bed-fellow. He was, in fact, an African. Ben Loan, though, as proper in a republican orator, an eloquent advocate of freedmen's rights, was never in more of a quandary in his life. He had run up against the civil rights bill, in all its completeness, and the shock was too much for him. How the matter was compromised is not precisely known, but nobody in the delegation is ready to swear that Hon. Ben Loan and Mr. Smith slept together in Cincinnati.

Change from Radical to Democratic Rule—What it Did for Arkansas.

[From the Timmonsville News.]

I wrote not long since to a friend in Arkansas, asking certain questions concerning the change of that State from republican to democratic rule, and received in reply the following: "In regard to the change in State government I am not very well posted. I have paid very little attention to politics in Arkansas, but I do know a few things. Taxes are not much lower than they were. The radicals, during their administration, ran the State so heavily in debt that it will require some time to get on a level again. The expenses of the government, both State and county, have been greatly reduced by discontinuing a swarm of useless officers that were stealing the people's money.

The most healthy feature I have noticed is the increase in the value of State and county scrip. This is a kind of money we have here for paying taxes, or rather it is mainly used for that purpose. It has been so worthless that no one would have more than was sufficient to pay his taxes. Under radical rule it went down to fifteen cents for a dollar. It is now worth sixty five cents and is still rising. A good many useless and oppressive laws have been repealed, and good ones passed in their stead. There has been no law passed oppressive to the negro, or that tends to diminish his liberty in the slightest degree. I have not heard of the least dissatisfaction on the part of the negro, and I am sure that they have no right to complain. A change of parties was the only salvation for this State, and I doubt not such will be the sequel in South Carolina.

Hayes in Tears—An Editor's Talk with the Warrior During the War.

General Hayes, we hear, is an old acquaintance of ours. When he was taken prisoner during the battle of Chancellorsville, on land of which we are part owner, he was sent with the rest to Guiney's station. We happened to be near Guiney's when Stonewall Jackson was brought to the house in which he died, and the officer in charge of the prisoners asked us to be introduced to "General Hayes," who seemed to be dreadfully depressed at his capture—broke down entirely sometimes, and, in fact, shed tears.

Accordingly we were presented, and had considerable talk with him and his staff in his tent, which may have served to divert his mind from the sorrowful personal situation. Of course we could not offer him "the hospitalities of the occasion." The hospitalities of the occasion were all that poor bombarded Fredericksburg, itself in ruins, could afford. We tried to talk on "general topics," and partook of reasonable refreshments presented. We cannot remember whether he did so or not.

Our recollection of the impression he made is that he was a very moderate, commonplace man, and we expressed surprise that he was a general. We heard afterwards that he was only acting brigadier. He is acting candidate now, but will be defeated, if not captured again in November.—*Fredericksburg News.*

[Albemarle Times.]

Hon. Kemp P. Battle.

At the recent meeting of the trustees of the University, the Hon. Kemp P. Battle was elected president of that institution. The selection is in every respect a happy one. A native Carolinian, a graduate of the University, an accomplished scholar, a generous, genial, whole-souled gentleman, Mr. Battle is eminently qualified to fill the position to which he has been elected. He will devote to the interests of the University that shrewd practical business sense which has made him successful as a financier in private life. He has labored assiduously to re-establish the University, and has thoroughly aroused himself to see it placed upon a basis of genuine prosperity and true scholarship. He is a scholar who has common sense, who pays his debts and accumulates property, who has practical executive ability as well as theoretical ideas.

He is thoroughly a North Carolinian and believes in developing the resources of his State. The patriotism of the Battle family was well illustrated at the late commencement. There were present grandfather, father and son, of whom the two former were graduates and the latter a student at the University. Let every family in North Carolina follow this example. We look for the very best results under Mr. Battle's presidency. No worthier man could have been selected.

Amiable and Yielding.

A Columbus (Ohio) correspondent of the New York Sun describes Hayes as follows:

As for Hayes, he is both yielding and plastic; can't say nay; even pardons almost daily the most desperate of convicts and dangerous of men out of the Ohio penitentiary, simply because he cannot help yielding to the pathetic importunities of some weeping wife, daughter, sister or friend. The stuff out of which Hayes is made bends easily. He is minus backbone—has no self-will; is ambitious to please all and offend none. It pains him to send any away empty. His social make-up is that of a woman. He has far more heart than head. His affections lead his intellect. He has every quality to make him a good friend; indeed, to know him is to love him. But he is just the man to be easily imposed upon. In disposition he is as fearful and timid as a child. The least praise makes him blush like a girl, and the least censure to tremble like a culprit. He wept when apprised of his nomination, and amid his tears inquired again and again if it *could* be true—if there was not *some mistake!*

THE FLOOD.

Mills, Bridges and Whole Fields of Wheat Swept Away—Probably $100,000 Damages in Burke County—Lives Saved in Canoes on the French Broad.

Never within the memory of man has this country been visited by such destruction to crops and property as was caused by the storm and freshet of last week, which reached its height at noon on Saturday.

From every quarter of the county comes the same gloomy news of utter destruction on the low lands of wheat, corn, oats and rye, and also of bridges, mills and machinery on the water courses swept away. The new free bridge across the Catawba, at McDowell's ford, went off on Friday, as did the one between Icard and Lenoir. Wilson's mill dam broke on Saturday morning, sweeping down everything before it, including the dam and mill house of Charles Sudderth. In fact, the inquiry now is "where can we get meal or flour?"

A gentleman informed us that he saw in the Catawba river at one point three mills and two bridges floating down the stream. At the railroad bridge, near Catawba Station, the river was two feet higher than ever known. So it was as far up as Old Fort.

The weight of the rain storm was west and south of this along the mountains. The damage to the Western Railroad was not so great as was at first feared. All the breaks having been repaired already so that trains run through now as usual.

Beyond the mountains we hear that the French Broad was five feet higher than ever before, causing great destruction. No stage has crossed the mountains for a week, but a large force is working to open the way, so that vehicles will probably pass through by the time we go to press.

The damage to crops on Lower creek, Irish creek, Linville, Catawba, South Muddy creek, Silver creek, Hunting creek, and, indeed, all our water courses, has been very serious—probably exceeding one hundred thousand dollars including mills and other property.

We have received no mail from over the ridge, but it is reported that dwelling houses were swept away along the French Broad, and several lives would have been lost but for canoes.

Business and