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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Burial of Mr. Runge.

The funeral of Mr. G. H. W. Runge took place on Sunday afternoon from his late residence, on Fifth between Ann and Nun streets, to the Lutheran church, and thence to Oakdale cemetery. It was largely attended and the *cortege* was one of the largest that has ever been seen in Wilmington, conspicuous in which was to be seen the Howard Fire Relief Engine Company, No. 1, of which the deceased was a member. This large attendance of citizens at this last, solemn tribute of respect to the memory of a worthy man, was their willing attestation of the esteem in which he was held in this community.

Some time previous to the hour at which the remains were appointed to arrive at the church from the late residence of the deceased, all the seats in that sacred edifice, except those which were reserved for the family, their intimate friends, and the "Howard Relief," were occupied.

Presently the remains arrived and were borne up the middle aisle, preceded by the minister of the church, the Rev. Dr. Burnheim. The procession filed up the side aisles, and when all were seated the minister, wearing the robes of his sacred office, took his place at the reading desk, and with marked distinctness of enunciation, and with a beautifully correct emphasis, read from the Old Testament Scriptures the lesson appointed by that church to be read on such occasions. Then followed the Lord's Prayer, a hymn, a lesson from the New Testament Scriptures and a second hymn. After which the minister ascended to the pulpit and preached a most affecting and instructive sermon from the text: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Dr. Burnheim was noticably affected with the sad duty which he was called upon to perform in giving Christian burial to a member of his flock who was so much esteemed by all who knew him, and to whom both as pastor and friend he had for years been bound with links of purest friendship.

The discourse was opened with allusion to the great and irreparable loss which had been sustained by the family of the brother whose remains then lay before him and them. None knew so well the extent of that loss as the brother's widowed life-companion, and their fatherless children. From them the great prop upon which they leaned for support had been taken. They, only, could feel the loss of his missing kindness and love, now gone from them forever, save only in their affectionate memories.

But the loss which was entailed in the death of Mr. Runge fell not alone upon his bereaved family, but extended its influences much beyond that little circle which is thus brought to such poignancy of grief. The church of which he was an active, upright, zealous member, had sustained a great loss. There were other members who were as active, upright and zealous as he, but none more so. He was an officer in the church when the minister first arrived in this community and entered upon his pastorate, and he had remained in office without intermission from that period up to the period of his death, ever ready and willing to discharge any duty that devolved upon him for the advancement of religion and for the interests of the church. But from its councils his voice was now forever silent.

In his death the community had sustained a loss. The influence of every man in a community was more or less felt for good or for evil. The minister could point to a town in North Carolina in which the man who wielded the greatest influence in it had exercised that influence to the moral injury of his fellow men, the evil fruits of which still existed, although the man himself was years ago dead. The minister could point to other towns in the State where the men of greatest influence had exerted themselves in the interests of morality and piety. Although they too were dead and gone to their final account, yet the good fruits of their moral influence still remained behind them and would continue to exist and grow as the grain of mustard seed.

The minister felt that he, both as citizen and pastor, had sustained a loss. As pastor he had always found in the deceased a safe counsellor and reliable adviser. As a friend he had always found in Mr. Runge's heart the warmest response to his own affection, and the sweetest charms of companionship.

Dr. Bernheim then commented upon the meaning and lessons of the text. When Christ had declared that there were "none righteous, no not one" he had declased an everlasting truth which still exists and which has ever existed, save only with the ever blessed exception of his own Divine Person. The Righteous, in the meaning of the text, were those who by faith had accepted Christ as the Savior of mankind, and had taken him and his teachings as their rule of life, which they followed zealously with humility and prayer. From this standpoint the minister pointed to the blessings which attended the righteous in this life, and the glory which awaited them in the life hereafter.

At the conclusion of the sermon another hymn was sung, after which the remains were replaced in the hearse and the funeral cortege moved out to Oakdale, where the solemn services were concluded.

As long as the Radical party is in charge of the General Government there is no safety for the South out of the ranks of the Democratic party.

The Goldsboro Radical Convention.

The Rads met in the Goldsboro District Convention on Wednesday at 12 o'clock; called to order by Powers, white, Chairman of District Executive Committee, on whose motion, Mabson, colored, of Edgecombe, was made temporary chairman. The chair made E. R. Dudly, colored, of Craven, temporary Secretary. Dudly declined in favor of Duggin; Duggin declined in favor of Hunter, and he declined in favor of Taylor, who was not a delegate, and the chair finally appointed White, of Halifax. A committee on credentials was appointed, which included Lott W. Humphrey. A. P. Holland was sergeant at arms.

Committee on rules and order was appointed. After which the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Convention met at the appointed time. Committee on Credentials reported. A minority report from the same committee was made by John S. Manix and W. W. N. Hunter, as to the delegation from Warren. Manix spoke in support of his report. Dudley, colored, moved to adopt the minority report. The ayes and noes being called the motioned failed, and the majority report was adopted.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows, which was adopted:

For President—J. S. Manix.

For Secretaries—H. L. Grant, Chas. Smith, colored.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—C. B. Capps, colored.

Nominations were declared in order. Brogden, King, Morris, col., Peebles, Stanton, Hyman, Dixon and Thorne were placed in nomination. The chairman declared balloting in order. The first ballot resulted: Craven—Hyman 2; Edgecombe—McCabe 2; Greene—Dixon 1; Halifax—Morris 2; Wilson—Stanton 1; Wayne—Brogden 2; Lenoir—King 1; Jones—Hyman 1; Warren—Thorne 2. Northampton—Peebles 1. Total—Hyman 3; Brogden 2; McCabe 2; King 1; Morris 1; Dixon 1; Peebles 1; Stanton 1—15.

The 2d ballot resulted as the first, Jones county changed to King. Third and fourth ballots no charge.

On the 5th ballot Jones changed to Brogden. On the 6th Wilson changed to Brogden, giving him 4 in all. On the 7th Craven changed to King and 1 of Warren to Brogden. Result: Brogden 5; King 3; McCabe 2; Morris 2; Dixon 1; Peebles 1; Hyman 1.

On 8th Craven changed to McOabe; Northampton changed to Morris; Warren all for Brogden. On the 9th it became evident that Brogden would be nominated. Craven changed to Brogden and so did Greene. The result was Brogden 9; McCabe 4; King 1; and Morris 1.

The chair announced that Brogden was the nominee.

On motion of Mabson, J. E. O'Hara, col., was declared the nominee for Elector by acclamation.

A committee having notified Brogden of his nomination, he appeared and accepted in a speech in his usual characteristic style, and so did O'Hara, after which the Convention adjourned.

We condense the above from the Goldsboro *Messenger*.

Fire at Fair Bluff.

A correspondet writing from Fair Bluff gives us the following particulars of a fire in that place on the 27th:

"This morning about half past 2 o'clock our village was aroused by the alarm of fire. Arriving at the scene of conflagration I found it located at Mr. Henry Coleman's store, which was completely filled with fire and smoke, with one window broken down and door open, and a blaze issuing from every crevice. Nothing could be saved, not even the books. The building burned down with goods, books and every thing in it in an hour. The guard house standing near the store was also burned. Two stores on the opposite side of the street caught fire several times, but by a timely disposition of the force collected, and almost superhuman exertions, both of them were saved. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary for the purpose of plunder. The fiends were heard to run across the bridge hastily just previous to the cry of fire. The trail is hot, also the pursuit. A hat was found on the road—the same hat selected yesterday by the supposed scoundrels for purchase to-day, and laid aside for their return. Arrests are being made, and the whole matter will be ventilated we hope. Say all you can in praise of the colored citizens of Fair Bluff, who did all they could to arrest the fire and save the property, and who are always ready to act and vote with us as honest and intelligent men. They are in force after the scoundrels without request from any one; and are anxious to deal summary justice.

Sampson County Agricultural Society.

The Sampson County Agricultural Society will give a grand festival and ball in Clinton on Friday and Friday evening of the 11th of August proximo. Mr. W. R. Pigford will be the Marshal of the occasion.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to attend. We wish the people of good old Sampson a joyous time of it.

The peach crop near Portsmouth, says the *Enterprise*, is a failure in quality. What was left from the cold weather of early spring seems to be unhealthy and fails to mature.

Isn't it about time a lonesome club was organized in this city from among the grass widowers?—*Evening Review.*

Here's our hand; and we know another one—in this office.

Grand Democratic Rally at Point Caswell—Opening Gun for Tilden and Vance in Pender County.

POINT CASWELL, N. C., July 27th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please give notice through the columns of the JOURNAL, that the Tilden and Vance Club of Caswell Township will have a grand Democratic rally and flag raising at Point Caswell on Wednesday, August the 9th. The following gentlemen have kindly accepted invitations to deliver addresses, Maj. C. W. McClammy, Jno. W. Dunham, D. J. Devane and Jno. D. Standford, Esqs. This is expected to be the largest Democratic meeting ever held in Pender.

JNO. R. PADDISON,
Corresponding Secretary.

For the Journal.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., July 25th, 1876.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—In a somewhat extended tour of our eastern counties I have observed that crops of all kinds, especially in Craven, Greene, Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax, are very flourishing and promise an abundant yield. The recent plentiful rains have dispelled the fears which until lately were seriously entertained in regard to drought, and the whole outlook is quite cheerful.

During the past and present seasons a much greater acreage has been devoted to grain and forage crops than was customary in former years; in evidence of which may be cited the fact that not one bale of hay nor a bushel of corn has been brought during the year past to Tarboro for consumption in Edgecombe county. On the contrary, grain has been shipped off for sale elsewhere, and the growing crop will increase the quantity available for shipment. Much attention is paid to the raising of wheat. Many farmers will have from the crop just harvested a surplus for sale, after supplying their own wants for the coming year, as well as those of their hands or tenants. This wheat is ground into flour at mills in the neighborhood of where it is raised—largely, for instance at that of Messrs. Battle & Son near this place, and is thus the means of reviving an industry that has been long languishing, and, indeed, been almost dormant. I was informed both in Nash and Edgecombe that the importation of flour into those counties would be fully one-third less the present and ensuing years than heretofore, and the same is said to be true of other counties. "Concerning of hogs," too, to quote Gov. Vance, the increase of the corn crop has enabled farmers to add in like ratio to their stock of that interesting quadruped. This is markedly the case in Pitt county, where, but for the prevalence of the hog cholera, the people by "saving their bacon" would ere now have been independent of the smoke houses of the Northwest. This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will yet be attained throughout our eastern counties, and the time is not far distant when "North Carolina hams" will be neither so high priced nor so scarce as at present.

Cotton seems to be clean and well advanced, the appearance of the weed being more encouraging than the price of the staple. The superior condition of cotton, especially in Craven county, which is cultivated with "sweeps" to that where the "turning plow" is relied upon to keep down the grass, is very noticeable. I do not pretend to contrast the relative merits of the two methods, of which I know nothing, but merely mention what is everywhere apparent. The subject, if there be any controversy in regard to it, is, it seems to me, one well worthy the attention of those most interested. In Craven county last year, a farmer obtained from twenty-two acres of land an average yield of six hundred pounds of lint cotton to the acre. In the same county this year, there are one thousand acres which, without disaster, will produce one thousand bales of cotton of four hundred and fifty pounds each.

Your residents on "the Sound" (by the bye, which is "the" Sound?) whether patrons of "the turnpike" or not, might learn something from the energy of Mr. Kitchen, of Halifax county, erstwhile an aspirant for Congressional honors in the "Black Deestrict" in opposition to Judge Thomas, the predecessor of Hyman. Mr. Kitchen operates "on his own hook" a railway or tramway, seven miles in length, extending from Scotland Neck to Edwards' Ferry on the Roanoke river, where it connects with lines of steamers.

The tramway is built of scantling laid on cross-ties, and, being a surface road, could not have been very costly. All wear and tear of iron is saved by—as Artemas Ward would have expressed—it's not being there. The motive power is steam, and the odd little locomotive moves trains containing fifty bales of cotton without difficulty and at considerable speed—a great accommodation to shippers and a vast improvement on the slow and toilsome wagon. For passengers the route is not recommended unless they are anxious to realize the sorrows of the long suffering author of that touching ballad "Ridin' on a rail."

His neighbors appreciate this enterprise of Mr. Kitchen more highly than the voters of this District did the very liberal promise made by him in his campaign against Thomas. You perhaps remember that Mr. K. offered, if elected, to distribute all his pay as Congressman, "backward and front," among the poor of the Second District. This disconcerted Thomas, who had no such charitable designs, surely; but "Cuffee" was not alive to his own interests, voted as usual, and the benevolent intention was cut very short. More's the pity. "HALIFAX."

For the Journal.

The Political Prospect in Richmond County.

MR. EDITOR:—The most interesting and exciting political campaign of many years is just beginning in our county, and in the course of a few weeks the great political battalions will be in battle array. Our county occupies a peculiar position in the political arena, and a fierce fight must ensue. The republican leaders under one pretense and another, after the surrender succeeded in carrying the county by republican majorities varying from three hundred to four hundred, and actually led many of our white citizens into the error of voting to have a colored man to represent us in the legislature who was ignorant and incompetent, and this state of things continued until the "civil rights bill" showed plainly the dangerous shoals upon which our ship was drifting, and Platt D. Walker was asked to take the helm and guide the ship out of its perilous position. Mr. Walker accepted the nomination of the Conservative party, and entered the canvass like a brave soldier to win or fall with the cause of white supremacy—to give the colored man equal privileges under the law with his white friends, but not rule over them, and while the ignorant colored man was showing his want of capacity, and the great patches on his pants, as the representative of the republican party, our Walker was showing his fellow-citizens how they had been deceived by the republican leaders and by earnest reasonings and the aid of the earnest conservative workers, the conservative ticket was carried by near three hundred majority. When the Convention was called to remodel the Constitution, Dockery, the great political trickster, ran as an independent candidate, and deceived many people into voting for him under the belief that if a majority of the convention was conservative, the homestead law and mechanics lien law would be destroyed, and that the whipping post would more than likely be reinstated, and by many other representations and denials, he succeeded in carrying the election in favor of the republican party. In the convention a majority was conservative, and all of the representations of the radical favorite and deceiver were found to be groundless, and as our people see in the work of the able Conservative leaders accomplished in the face of a desperate Republican opposition who sought only to retard the progress of the majority. When the people view all the facts as they stand and see the perfect utility of the work of our Conservative convention, they must rise to a point of order and say well done good and faithful servants; your work is well done, go rest in peace until the country again needs your service. And now Richmond can fairly promise her sister counties that they shall have reason to be proud of her, although some of our white citizens are under the party lash and will be found to go to the polls and vote against the substantial interest of our great commonwealth. There are many who have formerly voted against, but will now vote with us and help us to roll up a healthy Conservative majority.

We claim to have raised the first Vance pole in the State. On the evening of his nomination the citizens of Laurinburg turned out and raised a pole and unfurled a Vance banner seventy feet high. We thus enlisted for the campaign and intend to show our enemies and the enemies of constitutional liberty how we appreciate their efforts to degrade us and our State, and we would say to our friends throughout the State, lay all personal prejudices aside, remember your duty to your native Carolina, commence in time and in earnest, and work unceasingly while your proud commonwealth is in danger of political ruin. Look for a moment at the bankrupt and degraded condition of South Carolina. Remember the party that secured her ruin and robbed her treasury, is now attempting by every possible means to get your State by the throat and get its polluted hand into your treasury. Is it not the duty of every citizen in the State who is honest and patriotic to work for and guard the welfare of his commonwealth? Then work both publicly and privately for the success of the honest Democratic nominees, and rejoice with us in a glorious success. Yours truly, H.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

LODGE ROOM, WHITEVILLE DEPOT, N. C., July 20th, 1876.

At a regular meeting of Whiteville Loge No. 85, I. O. O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The All-wise Ruler of the Universe in His wisdom hath seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother Vice Grand W. A. Memory;

Resolved, That in the death of W. A. Memory we recognize a sad loss to the community, of the church one of its most efficient officers and zealous members, of the Order a noble example; one who endeavored to exemplify the teachings of Odd Fellowship in all his actions—ever ready to extend his hand to the relief of the suffering and distressed; but in this our great loss we are consoled with the hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved our most heartfelt sympathies in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and that a copy be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Biblical Recorder*; also to the nearest relations of the deceased.

H. F. SCHULKEN, N. G.
A. T. POWELL, Secretary.

Morning Star and *Friend of Temperance* please copy.

THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.

General Butler's Reply to Gov. Chamberlain's Letter to Senator Robertson.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I have just read Governor Chamberlain's fancy sketch of the "Hamburg Horror," addressed to Senator Robertson at Washington. After a few rhetorical flourishes, his Excellency says: "Such acts call for condemnation and punishment." I entirely agree with him, and if he does not take steps at once to have them condemned and punished, he should be hurled from the position which his imbecility disgraces.

I have been the object and target of Radical malignity, and assigned a position in this affair similar to that of Sitting Bull in the Custer massacre. I have been slandered and traduced by the Governor's emissaries for doing nothing more than my very plain and simple duty, and I now challenge him to begin his legal investigation. He knows my residence and he knows that the presence of United States soldiers is not necessary for my arrest or that of any other white man who was at Hamburg. And before the investigation closes, if I do not show that the negroes were the aggressors, and the whites not to blame, that the emissaries of his Excellency were the instigators of the riot, and that his appointees could have prevented and did not prevent it, that the company called militia was not militia but a band of rioters and highwaymen, and that he is responsible for it—if I do not show all this, and show besides a condition of affairs at Hamburg under a Radical government pretending to be civilized, which would almost disgrace the purlieus of a Comasse settlement, I will undertake personally to answer for the death of every man, white and black, who fell in that riot.

No man knows better than Governor Chamberlain that what he states in that communication to Senator Robertson is false in every essential particular. No one knows better than himself that he has published it in the bloody shirt outrage interest. But no matter whether he has or not, I make him a very practical proposition, and *he shall not evade it.*

High sounding phrases such as he indulges in, are better suited to another era of our history, when people were more prone to be influenced by a sickly sentimentality; when Radical cant and Radical falsehood had larger and more willing and attentive audiences. The American people are becoming eminently practical, almost prosy in their pursuit of facts.

As you aptly suggest in your editorial, "The Governor's campaign rhetoric is another thing. Let him hunt up the criminals concerned and punish them. If, as he says, the whites of South Carolina reprobate the out rage, let the Governor test their indignation by punishing the offenders." The rhapsodies of a partisan politician fatally bent on perpetuating his personal supremacy and the power of his party, is one thing, and the manly discharge of duty by the Governor of a *whole* State in the interest of all, is another.

His Excellency has chosen the role of the partisan, at the expense of his official responsibility, and if he does not make good his oath of office, and see that the laws are executed, let him stand confessed a charlatan who would gamble with the dearest rights of the people of the commonwealth, and barter away the fair name of the State, to the end that D. H. Chamberlain may continue to wear the Gubernatorial robes of a State which he cannot or does not govern.

Yours, &c., M. C. BUTLER.

For the Journal.

A Sad Case—Fact Versus Theory.

It is not the sectional advocacy of any color line policy to say that the incapacity of the negroes as a race to govern themselves is an axiom of political economy. It is no prejudice against that race to refer to their proverbial unkindness to one another in sickness and distress. The following case is one of hundreds of similar ones daily occurring in the South since the war, of the truth of this statement. Upon a well-known plantation, near Rocky Point depot, in Pender county, a young negro man, who had been at work for several weeks there in the growing crops was taken severely sick. There are quite a number of negro families upon the place, and this young man was living and boarding with one of them. He was unceremoniously and brutally thrown out of the house in which, while in good health, he had been staying with the negro family. He was put into a little hut near by that had neither floor nor roof which had been used as a stable and there he lay day after day without care, without comfort, without covering, and, like the foxes of the fields, had not where to lay his head save the naked ground. No one upon that place would minister to his pressing wants and necessities. It was known to many on the place that he was lying helpless with a scorching fever and insensible a part of the time; still, not one would go for a physician. There he remained, getting worse and worse. It was well known to the negroes of the vicinity, who had been informed of his condition, that his mother was only a few miles off. But not a negro would go for her in this extreme peril of her son. In this pitiful and dangerous state he remained nearly a week without any effort on the part of other negroes for his relief. Finally, the negro woman upon whose premises he was thus staying proclaimed that she would put up no longer "with the imposition of this boy," as she called it, and she procured a cart with oxen to remove him from the place. He was dragged in his piteous and mourning state, racked with burning fever, and at death's door, and thrust into this hard and jolting cart, with no hat on or any better substance under him than shucks, and hauled away in the rain too, for about five miles to a neighbor's house who consented to take him as an act of humanity. The same woman who had treated him at her own house with such savage inhumanity threatened to throw him out of the cart upon any wet and unprotected spot unless others relieved her of him. There never was a hog more unclean and unsightly than he had been allowed to become while thus sick and unable to help himself. The poor boy died the morning after being thus inhumanly treated and dragged away to this neighbor's house. But while thus neglected by those who were able to help him in sickness, no sooner was he beyond the reach of aid and sympathy, than these same negroes flocked with others to sing and pray and shout around the dead body. And this is the customary rule, in the status of negro civilization in the South since the war, that while negroes who are sick and needy are proverbially neglected by their own race, during such want of help, they are surrounded as soon as dead by swarms of negroes who, when too late, are vociferous and unsparing in their noisy attention and religious ceremonies. And this same woman, who had thus been worse than savage and brutal, attended a prayer meeting of her church that night, and was, as is her custom, more demonstrative and louder in her professions of religion than any of the numerous members present. Are the negroes advancing or retrograding in civilization? Their Southern record since the war in this respect is sad and mournful. The writer has seen fathers and mothers hang around their dying children with brutal insensibility and even sleep when the agonies of death were upon them. He has often seen such as this from husbands to wives and from wives to husbands.

Never before, since the emancipation of the Southern negro, with facts like these daily staring our people in the face; with cases like that herein described constantly occuring all over this empoverished and afflicted Southern land, has he been so often and so forcibly reminded of the truth that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." The Southern whites are kind to the negroes and have been since as well as before the war. The sad state mentioned is referrable to the colored people themselves, and Southern whites are in no way to blame or responsible for the same. There is a universal condemnation by the whites of the South of the recent Hamburg disturbance in South Carolina. No where at the North is this outbreak so much denounced as it is denounced throughout the South by the whites who are unsparing in condemnation of the whites who figured disreputably in that affair. HUMANITY.

July 28th, 1876.

Boat Capsized—Boy Drowned.

During the squall on yesterday afternoon the schooner Annie Frances, belonging to Mr. Henry Kearns of the Western Branch, was capsized near Craney Island. She had on board at the time seven colored men and boys, all of whom were saved except a colored lad named Archer Porter, of Isle of Wight county. Three of the party were caught in the cabin when she went over; but two of them succeeded in diving out and were rescued. The other remained below for three hours up to his neck in water, there being sufficient air in the cabin when she capsized to sustain life. Fortunately, the tugs Ludlow and Snow Drop happened to pass along at the time and succeeded in righting the boat sufficiently to cut a hole in her bottom, through which the boy was rescued.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

A VISION OF A HOT DAY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I saw a tutor take his tube,
The comet's curse to spy;
I heard a scream—the gathered rays
Had stewed the tutor's eye.
I saw a fort—the soldiers all
Were armed with gogle green;
Pop! cracked the guns; whiz! flew the balls;
Bang! went the magazine.

I saw a poet dip a scroll
Each moment in a tub;
I read upon a warping back
"The dream of Reelzebub."
He could not see his verses burn,
Although his brain was fried,
And ever and anon he went
To wet them as they dried.

I saw the scalding pitch roll down
The crackling, sweating pines,
And streams of smoke like water spouts
Burst through the rumbling mines;
I asked the firemen why they made
Such noise about the town,
They answered not, but all the while
The brakes went up and down.

I saw a roasting pullet sit
Upon a baking egg;
I saw a cripple scorch his hand
Extinguishing his leg;
I saw nine geese upon the wing
Towards the frozen pole,
And every mother's gosling fell
Griped to a crackling coal.

I saw the ox that browsed the grass
Writhe in the blust-ring rays;
The heritage in his shrinking jaws
Was all a fiery blaze;
I saw huge fishes boil out to rage,
Roll through the bubbling brine,
And thoughts of supper crossed my soul;
I had been rash at mine.

Strange sights! strange sounds! O fearful dream!
Its memory haunts me still;
The steaming sea, the crimson glare
That wreathed each wooded hill;
Stranger! if through thy reeling brain
Such midnight visions sweep,
Spare, spare, O spare thine evening meal,
And sweet shall be thy sleep.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

My lord rides through the palace gate,
Machinery sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the muse musing on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily;
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without fear;
But fail to each what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cheerily the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the holy word,
Dame Alice worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tax-write sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle strut and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine;
But fail to each, what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, he's here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere,
But work or rest, what'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

To sleep,
Or creep
And weep,
Is all of babyhood.
In his joy
With a toy,
The boy
Sees most of earthly good,
O'er lea
And sea,
In glee,
Goes fourth in earnest strife,
So bold
For gold;
Till old
There cometh manhood's later life
Of care
And wear,
With hair
All white, and full of ripened years:
He sighs,
Or cries,
Then dies.
So ends life's toils and fears.

RADICALISM.

The Poor, Sick and Afflicted Paupers of Jones County Hired Out by the Negro Commissioners of the County to Negroes.

TRENTON, JONES CO., N. C., July 20, 1876.

Editor of the Raleigh News:

DEAR SIR: I find by examination of the records and from other sources that at January term 1872 of commissioners court of this county, that Mrs. Nancy King (white) and three children were let out at auction to the highest bidder, and were bid off by a negro who can neither read or write, at the price of $5 50 per month. At same time, Mrs. Lucy Lochey (white), aged and blind, was bid off by another ignorant negro who can neither read or write. At the April term 1875 Samuel Metts (white and blind) having a wife and several children, was bid off by one of the negro commissioners at $5 per month. At same time a white man named Alfred Davis was bid off by another negro commissioner at $4 per month. At April term 1876, Samuel Metts, the blind white man named above was bid off by an ignorant nigger at $4 50 per month. At same time Alfred Davis, named above, who is afflicted with cancer, was bid off by a negro at $5 50 per month. There were many others bid for by negroes but not bid off by them. The board of county commissioners consist of three negroes and two white radicals.

If you need any more testimony to coroborate the facts above stated it can be procured by scores of witnesses. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN ASKEW.

Billy Smith's Blood-Hounds.

Everybody has heard of Billy Smith's blood-hounds, those with which he used to hunt deserters; but few know of their history. We have at last found the man from whom they were purchased. His name is Berkeley Cone. A gentleman, from whom we obtained this information, saw him at Ferrell's on Wednesday, and had a long talk with him. He says that Billy Smith, during the war, wanted to buy his blood-hounds. He refused to sell. Smith then told him that if he did not let him have the dogs he would have him conscripted into the Confederate army. Berkeley Cone thereupon came to Raleigh to see Gov. Vance, who after hearing the complaint, assured him that his exemption, if according to law, should be respected.

Billy Smith then sent for him to come to Johnston county to a militia muster. He went. Smith made a speech to the crowd, and told them that with Cone's dogs he would only need half the present number of men; and that Cone would let them have the dogs, and his *horn*, if they would put up $2,000 to pay for such of the dogs as might be killed, and he swore that "if the damned deserters" killed one of those dogs, he would hang him if he caught him.

The money was made up at once.

Cone says Billy Smith kept the dogs a month; then he (C.) got them back, and paid Smith the $2,000 which had been raised at the muster-ground. The militia say this money was never refunded to them.—*Raleigh News.*

The JOURNAL has lowered its rates of subscription and advertising to meet the emergency of the times. Send in your names, your money and your *ads*. Remember the valuable Wheeler and Wilson

Keep the Liver Active.

The above is a sound health maxim. In order that the functions of digestion, evacuation and secretion shall be discharged with that degree of regularity and vigor which is essential to the well being of both body and mind, the liver, upon whose activity they are dependent for their due performance, must be kept in good working order. Calomel and blue pills, besides being hurtful mineral drugs, only partially and temporarily rectify disorders or sluggishness of the great biliary gland. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the contrary, accomplish thoroughly what the above medicines fail in doing, and are besides a safe as well as potent remedy for disorders of the stomach, bowels and organs of urination, as well as an unequalled general invigorant. They are, moreover, a sterling antidote to malaria.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in an absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of the Republic; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope. We behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpetbag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times.—Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

RADICAL FINANCE DENOUNCED.

We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility of that party which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy resumption to specie payment, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE DEMANDED.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into the withdrawal of that vast machinery of credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts; restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national source, the prosperity of the people.

REFORM IN TAXATION.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation so that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly five thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the return of American agriculture or industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue.

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENSES.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal out of Federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 gold, in 1860, to $450,000,000, currency, in 1870. Our aggregate taxation was from $184,000,000, gold, in 1860 to $730,000,000, currency, in 1870, or in one decade less than $8 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate wastes of the public lands and their diversion from settlers by the party in power which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENS AND HEATHEN CHINESE.

Reform is necessary to correct the mistakes of the Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties, and our diplomatic relations which have stripped our adopted citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the habits of a progressive civilization, nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported far immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification by Congress within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

REFORM IS THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain without partizanry or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the Treasury to any—the false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hatred between kindred people, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election—be a prize fought for at the ballot-box—be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employment. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

REFORM AMONG THE HIGHEST PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers. These officers, and others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; their friends profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five chairmen