THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS per annum; THREE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months; 75 CENTS per month for a shorter period.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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LOOK FOR THE X MARK. Subscribers finding a blue X mark at their this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red-mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

The Competitive Examination for the Cadetship.

According to Col. A. M. Waddell's announcement, the competitive examination of the candidates for the appointment to the Cadetship at West Point from this Congressional District took place in this city on yesterday in the United States District Court Room. Messrs. R. K. Bryan and DuBrutz Cutlar conducted the examination, Mr. Black finding it impossible for him to attend, being necessarily out of the city. There were five competitors, as follows:

Wm. R. Allen, Duplin.
E. A. Anderson, Wilmington.
C. E. Borden, "
Donald McRae, "
John B. Bradfoot, Cumberland.

The committee has not yet come to a conclusion as to which one of them is entitled to the appointment, but will decide the matter in a few days and inform the successful competitor by letter. The examination in mathematics was conducted in writing, and the solutions of the examples have not been yet examined, the committee not having time to do so on yesterday. The examination continued during most of the day.

They say however that each one of the boys who competed stood a very creditable examination, and one of the committee declared that he would be proud to own either one of them for a son.

We will announce the name of the fortunate boy as soon as the committee decides.

North Carolina Apples.

Some time ago we published an article under the above head which has caused some inquiry in Liverpool, England. We stated in that article that the finest apple region in the world was to be found in Western North Carolina, and we believe that the varieties raised in that section are more numerous and are superior in beauty and flavor to anything that can be raised to the North of us. The following letter from a Liverpool merchant is evidence that the position which we took in the article referred to is tenable and that the apple crop of the West can be turned to good account. Now is the time for our mountain friends to be making themselves ready to properly gather their fruit so as to ship it in marketable packages in the fall and winter. Apple houses should be built and barrel staves should be gotten out. When the apples are gathered they should be picked from the trees by the hand, using ladders to reach them, or else they should be taken off in pockets made for the purpose, so that, in no case, would they be allowed to fall on the ground or bruised.

We again suggest to our friends Avery, Furman, Malone and Tomlinson, to use the *Blade*, the *Spectator*, the *Citizen* and the *Press* in giving encouragement to the people of the West in this matter, and to stir them up to the importance of the crop.

The following is the letter referred to:

LIVERPOOL, 22d July, 1876.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

SIR:—In your impression of 30th ult. I notice a paragraph on "North Carolina Apples," which I have read with interest.

Our home crops are reported to be light this season, and as our supply of smaller fruits has been very limited it is possible a good demand for apples will be experienced during the season, which will require a considerable importation of American growth. If any of your shippers are inclined to try the market I will be pleased to correspond with them and place them on the best possible terms, as it is generally expected prices will rule high, offering a fair inducement to shippers and growers generally, as it is very likely cheap freights will be got per steamer from the principal ports when wanted.

Yours truly,
J. AUTHUR PATERSON.

The Farmer's Journal.

The very neat and attractive appearance which the first number of this publication makes, together with the auspicious circumstances under which it starts on its career of usefulness, is full of promise of a most flattering success. It is an eight page, five column sheet, and is replete with just such reading matter as will both instruct and entertain the reading, practical farmer. Being the official organ of the North Carolina State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, it will at once possess a large and valuable circulation, and we heartily wish it may have a most profitable and prosperous existence.

Johnstone Jones, Esq., is Editor and Proprietor, with Prof. W. T. Walters as Agricultural Editor. Terms: Two dollars per annum, strictly cash in advance.

The Hon. George Davis to Enter the Canvass.

We clip the following from the Goldsboro *Messenger* which makes an announcement that will be gratifying to Mr. Davis' numerous friends and admirers throughout the State:

It affords us pleasure to learn that our townsman, A. J. Galloway, Esq., has received a private letter from Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, announcing that he accepts the invitation offered him by Mr. Galloway, and will address the citizens of Wayne and surrounding country in Goldsboro at some time in September, on the political issues of the day. Timely notice will be given, and we promise our distinguished friend one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in Goldsboro.

SWEET POTATOES have made their appearance in the market. Mr. G. W. Harper brought in some on the 26th of July, which were the first of the season. Since then they have been coming in occasionally.

Gen. Mathew W. Ransom and Col. A. M. Waddell will address the people at Beaufort on the 15th.

Sanitary Measures.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—From an abstract point of view the tone of Caius' article in your issue of the 3rd inst., seems eminently proper, and doubtless benefit may be the result of it in the management of our sanitary matters. That which now lies in the way of a complete reform in this department is strictly chargeable to the law creating the office of superintendent of health, and in no wise to the present incumbent, Dr. Wright, who has faithfully performed every duty imposed upon him. The act of Assembly makes him entirely subordinate to the Mayor, and requires only the performance of such duties as may be specially assigned. So, what deficiency there exists in the vital statistics of our city Dr. Wright is not responsible for, and no means are placed at his disposal for perfecting any organization in that direction. Instead of his being the true head of what should be one of our most important bureaus, he has merely subordinate details to occupy him, and those of us who know how daily he faces the loathsome features of the jail, and how, without shrinking, he fought through the pestilence which he has finally succeeded in starving out, recognize his great merit, and see how under a good law he could wisely administer the sanitary department of our government.

As now provided for, this department is under control of persons who, however wise in other directions, are not by education or experience competent to its management, involving as it does so many technical and scientific questions lying out of the region of their line of thought.

Doubtless Dr. Wright has considered all this and looks forward hopefully to a recasting of the entire legislation on the subject.

Until then let us give him our cordial support, and point out to him errors when they exist. His own suggestions to the Mayor will doubtless be received with deferential consideration, and perhaps the spur of Caius Philippic will bring the needed reform.

Aug. 4, 1876. PHILO CAIUS.

For the Journal.

The Campaign in Brunswick.

TOWN CREEK, N. C., July 29, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—A meeting of the citizens of Town Creek Township was held to-day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Smithville on the fourth Monday in August next. On motion, A. V. Goodman, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. W. Drew was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the chairman was instructed to appoint twenty persons as delegates, and three as an executive committee for the township. The following is a list of appointees: Committee—George M. McRee, John L. Tharp and John D. Taylor. Delegates—A. W. Reiger, M. W. Hilburn, Jno. S. Tharp, E. R. Taylor, J. A. Evans, A. J. Potter, Jno. H. Theese, A. Ottoway, W. H. Benton, Jno. G. Hall, Jos. Skipper, Jno. N. Bennett, Rufus Galloway, Jos. Gore, R. S. Outlaw, Wm. Watters, Jno. D. Taylor, Geo. M. McKeithen, A. A. Edwards, Duncan M. Harrell.

On motion, the Chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to send proceedings to the Wilmington JOURNAL with request that they be published.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. W. DREW, Secretary.

Another Tilden and Vance Club in Sampson.

HARRELL'S STORE, SAMPSON Co., N. C., July 28, 1876.

Pursuant to previous notice quite a number of democratic voters of Franklin township, assembled at the above named point, for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club. Hon. Solomon J. Faison, in a brief but very appropriate and stirring address, delineated the object of the meeting.

On motion, Hon. S. J. Faison, the orator of the day, was called to the chair and N. F. Smith was called upon to act as secretary.

Messrs. E. G. Ward, N. H. Fennell, J. W. S. Robinson, Dr. C. S. Kerr, and Dr. M. K. Devane were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers for the club and reported as follows:

President—Hon. S. J. Faison.
Vice Presidents—A. E. Colwell, Daniel Robinson, J. A. Faison and D. W. Wells.
Secretary—L. R. Highsmith.
Treasurer—L. K. Taylor.

On motion, Messrs. J. W. S. Robinson, N. F. Highsmith, A. E. Colwell, N. H. Fennell, and L. R. Highsmith, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club.

The chair appointed "the oak" as the place, and Saturday the 5th of August next at 9 o'clock a. m. the time for the next meeting of the club.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SOLOMON J. FAISON, President.
N. F. HIGHSMITH, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

GREEN BRIAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 5—Noon—Dr. Sears reports to the Peabody school fund trustees in session here a general flourishing condition of the public schools in the Southern States except in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. George Peabody Russell of England, who spent the last winter in the South, expressed the opinion that nothing could be done in the States named in the way of advancing their educational interest until there was an entire change in their State governments.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, August 5—Noon—Advices received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning state that a fight occurred between a party of herders and a band of Indians on the 4th inst. One Indian was killed. The whites succeeded in capturing a considerable number of ponies.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 4—Noon—Hon. Benj. Harrison of this city succeeds Orth, the republican candidate for Governor of Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, August 5—Noon—The Miners Trust Company Savings Bank has suspended. Cause, investment in iron property which depreciated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Noon—Gov. Hendricks has published his letter accepting the nomination. On the financial question he says:

"Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. I have heretofore said no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do, but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of these laws and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of the policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the fluctuation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of the financial laws may be restored; that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wise and more prudent legislation which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchment, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal may for a time be prevented yet the determination of the democratic party on this subject has been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. 'As such a hindrance,' says the platform of the St. Louis convention, 'we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and demand its repeal.'"

The Senate has up the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents on the recent terrible riot at Hamburg, S. C.

The position of Gibson and Wike was wrongly stated in the proceedings of the banking and currency committee yesterday. On the motion in committee directing the chairman to report any bill repealing the time fixed for the resumption of specie payment Mr. Gibson voted no and Wike voted aye.

The amendment proposed by the Senate military committee to the House bill for the protection of the Rio Grande border is verbal, making its provisions mandatory.

In the House Bland's silver bill came up in order. He was remonstrated with as a vote could not possibly be reached. Bland replied that the minority might filibuster. He was determined to call it up every morning during the session. This course will defeat continually an important hour every day. The House is now filibustering.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Night.—SENATE—The bill for counting the Presidential vote was called up but laid over informally.

Morton moved to take up the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the President's Hamburg message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Thurman hoped it would not be taken up because it would give rise to a very useless debate. There was more important business before the Senate than printing papers as mere electioneering documents. The usual number of copies of this message had already been printed for the use of the Senate and so far as the information was needed for the purposes of legislation a sufficient number of copies were before the body. The only object in printing this 10,000 copies was to circulate them as electioneering documents.

The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15, a strict party vote.

Morton said he agreed with his friend from Ohio that there was but one object in having these documents printed and that was to circulate them among the people and convey to them information on the subject. During the debate, which lasted all day, Thurman said all the officers of South Carolina were republicans.

Patterson said he wished the Senator could go a little further in his statement and say the jurors of the State were also republicans.

Thurman said when any man said that because a juror was not a republican he could not render an honest judgment he libelled his State.

Patterson denied that any person had ever been punished in South Carolina for a political murder.

Thurman said probably the case had never been made out to warrant a judgment of guilty.

Patterson replied that they had been so made out frequently.

Thurman—That is the Senator's assertion against the jurors' oath. I prefer to take the jurors' oath.

The debate lasted all day and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The silver bill went over with the expiration of the morning hour.

Reports of the committees on expenditures in the War Department and the Department of Justice were ordered to be printed.

Cox, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported the bill repealing the resumption act. He would allow an hour and a half for debate but decline to allow amendments. He opened by saying that fixing a day for resumption was a hopeless menace to prosperity. It did no good and was utterly useless for all practical purposes.

In the vote on seconding the previous question most of the republicans abstained from voting, thus leaving the House apparently without a quorum and preventing action on the bill. After some time wasted in the call of the House, Cox allowed Hewitt's proposition to be offered as a substitute and then the previous question was seconded without objection. The vote was then taken on Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a commission of three Senators, three members of the House and three experts, to be selected by and associated with the Senators and members, to consider what measures are necessary and practicable in order to bring about the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible time, consistent with a due regard to the interests of the country, and to report a bill embodying the result of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876.

Fort of Illinois wanted to know whether Hewitt offered his substitute as chairman of the national democratic committee, but his question was only answered by loud calls to order and great noise and confusion, in which the Speaker's gavel took a leading part. As the vote progressed great interest was manifested in the result. Stone of Missouri had a chair in the arena near the clerk's desk and kept a tally of the vote and a group of members gathered around him to watch how it was going. Other members were making inquiries at the clerk's desk, and finally the Speaker pro tem. had to insist on members taking their seats and not interfere with the clerk's duties. Finally the vote was announced: ayes 92, nays 104, so the substitute was rejected. The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Cox from the committee on banking and currency and it was passed—yeas 106, nays 83.

The following is the conclusion of Hendrick's letter on finance:

"I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments and by a wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible without producing an 'artificial scarcity of currency' or disturbing public or commercial credit, and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times. With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few, our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas, manufactures have been diminished, agriculture has been embarrassed and the distress of the industrial classes demand that these things shall be reformed." On the school and sectional questions Mr. Hendricks says: "Of sectional contentions and in respect to our common schools I have only this to say: that in my judgment the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen is a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color will be secure in the engagement of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan but within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardians of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere."

The following is a test of the amended bill for the protection of the Texas frontier:

Resolved, that for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the Rio Grande and the Neuces river in the State of Texas from the cattle thieves, robbers and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to station and keep on the Rio Grande river from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan and above, if necessary, a sufficient force of cavalry for field service in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments so as to fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates, and they shall be kept to that strength as near as may be. [Note—The amendments strike out the words "and required," substitute "a sufficient force" for "two regiments" and substitute "as near as may be" for "as long as they shall be required for that service."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 5—Noon—Commodore Vanderbilt passed an easy night and felt considerably better this morning. His physicians do not anticipate any immediate danger.

NEW YORK, August 5—Night—Up to 2 p. m. to-day there was no change in the condition of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was moved into another room to-day that he might enjoy a change.

A dispatch from Havana was received to-day at the office of the Spanish consulate in this city, of which the following is a translation: "A so-called insurgent brigadier, Juglusit Cabecilla, one of the most daring leaders of the insurrection in Cuba, was killed near Yaguramas in a fight with guerillas who were pursuing him. The insurgents suffered a loss of six killed and some wounded."

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $2,250,000; specie increase $750,000; legal tenders increase $750,000; deposits increase $2,625,000; reserve increase $1,000,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5—Noon—State Tax Collectors Dasprist of St. Martin's, Ranlett of St. Mary's and Riley of Morehouse are reported to be defaulters to the State in sums ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 each.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 5—Noon—A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin:

"The Turks attacked our Gurgosovatz army at Tressibaba yesterday. The fighting lasted from 1 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The centre of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. Gen. Horvatovich attacked the Turks. The engagement continuing, the Servians took the entrenchments at Miamor and penetrated the Turkish camp."

A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports that the French and German ambassadors have intimated to the Porte that they will leave Constantinople to-morrow unless the indemnity for the two consuls murdered at Salonica is paid and the sentences of the military and naval commanders publicly received. The Porte hesitates to execute the sentences fearing the resentment of the Musslemen.

The Standard's Paratchin correspondent says the indications are that the fighting at Mali Isvor has resulted in another Turkish success. If this is true communication between Saitschar and Alexinatz will be interrupted. A fact in corroboration of this report is the arrival of Tcherniayeff's chief of staff here, who is going through this place for Saitschar. Had the road from Alexinatz to Saitschar been open he would not have made this detour.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Nissa reports that the Alexinatz road is in possession of the Turks.

Upwards of forty fishermen and sailors of coasting vessels perished in the gale which prevailed on the coasts of Scotland and England last Thursday.

The Turkish Ambassador here announces that he has been authorized to engage 20 or 30 English surgeons for field service in the Turkish armies.

MADRID, August 5—Noon—Intelligence received here from the west coast of Africa announces that the blockade by the British squadran of Whydah coast has been raised.

PARIS, August 5—Noon—Louis Wolowki, a writer on political economy, is dead.

RAGUSA, August 5—Noon—Yesterday the Turkish garrison at Neum, the Turkish portion of Klek, destroyed the fortifications and embarked for Antivari. There was a battle yesterday near Trebinje, but no particulars have been received.

SIMLA, August 5—Noon—The official Gazette of India publishes a resolution of the Viceroy in Council viewing the condition of the finances and stating that it afforded grave causes for anxiety. The customs revenues are declared to be unfavorable and orders should therefore be issued to stop all needless outlay. The expenditure for extraordinary public works should be largely reduced with the object of lessening the threatened deficit. The resolution concludes as follows: "The financial disorder is solely due to the rapid fall in the value of silver."

LONDON, August 5—Night—After a long and bitter discussion and many divisions, chiefly in consequence of reactionary amendments made by private members and accepted by the government, Viscount Sandon's education bill passed the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 119 to 46. The House met at noon for the pupose of considering this bill and thought the bill passed though committee last night it was under three and a half hours further debate to-day.

Emperor William has written to the King of Bavaria saying if his health permits he will attend the Wagner festival at Bayrenth, which takes place this week.

(From the Tarboro Southerner.)

Major Engelhard.

This gentleman, the democratic candidate for Secretary of State, gave the people of Nash county an agreeable surprise on Friday last, by appearing at Joyner's store about four o'clock in the afternoon. He was *en route* to Battleboro to address the mass meeting on Saturday, and hearing of the meeting at Joyner's about six miles from Rocky Mount, concluded to attend and go on the next morning. When he arrived with Dr. Thorp, the speaking was nearly over. Captain Joyner had spoken an hour. Mr. J. J. Sharp had occupied the stand an hour and a half, Dossey Battle the same length of time, and Mr. G. W. Robbins three quarters of an hour. But notwithstanding the crowd was wearied, they rallied to hear the distinguished gentleman, whose name is a household word in this section.

The Major said he felt more like being taught democracy at the knees of his Nash hearers than to teach them. He labored under the disadvantage of not knowing what ground had been traversed by his predecessors. He paid a compliment to the sturdy democratic yeomanry of Nash and proceeded to deliver one of the strongest speeches to which it has been our pleasure to listen during the canvass. Thoroughly posted on State and National politics, his figures and facts astounded the audience. He illustrated with apt anecdote and when he concluded, after an hour's speech, we verily believe the assemblage would willingly have heard him longer.

We would that this speech could be heard by every man in Western North Carolina, especially the portion relating to the administration of affairs in his radical-ridden city, Wilmington.

[From the Rocky Mount Mail.]

MAJ. ENGLEHARD.

This gentleman paid our town a short visit while on his way to Battleboro last week.

The Mail advocated from the first his claims to the office of Secretary of State, and we are convinced now he is the right man in the right place. His speech at Joyners on Friday was first-rate—sound in doctrine, impregnable in argument, well fortified with facts, and red hot in ardor; it carried conviction to many minds.

A Battle Picture.

The latest method of "firing the Northern heart" that has yet been attempted is that of reproducing pictures of the battles fought fifteen years ago. The New York Graphic of last Saturday contains a picture of the battle of South Mountain, drawn from the original tin soldiers and wooden horses in possession of the artist. It is difficult to conceive of anything more detestable in its purpose than this picture, or more ludicrously failing in that purpose in execution. The "northern heart" that will be "fired" by that picture must be of more inflammable material than punk or tinder.

It represents a steep hillside, on the slope of which, drawn up in line of battle, is a Confederate army of fifty-nine men by actual count. In their rear is a reserve force of forty-four rebels of the Twenty-third North Carolina. A considerable number of the rebels strew the fields, and a few dastards already turn to flee. In the foreground eighty-nine Union soldiers are drawn up behind a stone fence firing at the enemy. Notwithstanding the protection of the stone fence a decorous number of gallant Union soldiers are falling in attitudes of great acrobatic skill. Calmly on his steed sits Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, pointing with his hand at nothing in particular, and with his back turned toward the battle. This exciting battle picture is entitled "Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes leading his regiment in the charge of the Twelfth Ohio volunteers against the Twenty-third North Carolina volunteers." The obvious objection to this title is that the regiment is not charging, but is safe behind a stone wall, fighting a smaller number of men in the open; and Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, so far from leading the charge, is sitting in the rear on horseback. Reinforcements to the Federals arriving from several sources make their army outnumber ten to one the slender rebel line; so on the whole Colonel Hayes does not show up in very heroic colors. The standard-bearer of his regiment stands on top of the stone fence, and does show some heroism. But no mention is made of him.

The failure of this thing is pitiable, but the intent with which it was published is apparent. We dare say that Governor Hayes himself felt somewhat ashamed when he saw that work of art. Perhaps the less said about Hayes as a soldier the better. He did his duty probably in a small way sufficiently well, but certainly not with distinction. If this picture is true it is the most withering satire on his military services that could have been devised. How very small it seems after Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or even after the lamented Custer, that Grantism sent to disaster and death.

It is impossible to convert Colonel Hayes into a gallant soldier in this *ex post facto* way. He never made any reputation for himself during the war. He was unknown and obscure. In the day of heroic deeds he was never heard of. He was a good, quiet regimental officer, possibly; but that was the utmost that can be claimed for him. The attempt to convert him into a hero only makes him ridiculous.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE ELECTION LAW.

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL, CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1874-75.

3. There shall be an election held for the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor; third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Congress in the several districts; ninth, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a register of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; thirteenth, five county commissioners; fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff, for their respective counties.

4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three thousand inhabitants.

5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under the last section.

6. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

7. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of October, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff.

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

9. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock, P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

11. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping.—And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if, for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistant therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of —— township. So help me God."

13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

17. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there is nothing in them.

20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court-house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered.

29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

32. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, furnish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1873-74.

12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this provision are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

ACT OF 1874-75.

5. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, except as to the time of holding the same, as are prescribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act concerning elections in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted.

6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act.

7. That the Secretary of State shall furnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise the same at the court-house door of their respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election.

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