

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1876. THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. Daily and Weekly. Terms of Subscription—Cash in Advance.

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Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL as follows: For one inch one insertion SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; two insertions ONE DOLLAR; three insertions ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; four insertions ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; one week TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; three weeks THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month FIVE DOLLARS.

For President: Samuel J. Tilden, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President: Thomas A. Hendricks, OF INDIANA.

For Governor: Zebulon B. Vance, OF ROCKLEBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor: Thomas J. Jarvis, OF PITTSBURGH.

For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENFELHARD, OF NEW HANOVER.

For Attorney General: THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

For Treasurer: J. M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

For Auditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction: J. C. SCHEERBOUGH, OF JOHNSTON.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large: DANIEL G. POWELL, OF WAKE; J. M. LAGAH, OF DAVIDSON.

District Electors: 2d District—JOHN E. WOOTEN, OF LENOIR; 3d "—J. W. HARRIS, OF HERTFORD; 4th "—P. H. WILSON, OF WILSON; 5th "—P. H. WILSON, OF WILSON; 6th "—P. H. WILSON, OF WILSON; 7th "—P. H. WILSON, OF WILSON.

FOR CONGRESS: THIRD DISTRICT: ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NEW HANOVER.

FOURTH DISTRICT: JOSEPH L. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

FIFTH DISTRICT: ALFRED M. SCALPS, OF ROCKLEBURG.

SIXTH DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, OF TREDWELL.

WHAT THEY THINK OF HIM IN GEORGIA. The Macon Telegraph and Messenger says: Tilden is a man of rare mental constitution, and precisely qualified for the great functions to which he will probably be called by the people of the United States.

To these endowments and accomplishments he adds the practical experience of the man of affairs. He understands men and business. No man can fool him with garbled accounts, forced balances and doctored books. He combines, in short, the uncommon qualifications of the scholar and man of business, with the political leader of unflinching integrity—dauntless moral courage—unfading energy—wealth of resources and fearlessness of responsibility.

He is just the man needed to unravel the tangled skein of fraud and misrule into which Radicalism has betrayed the country; and placed at the head of the government and surrounded by the ablest counsellors which his judgment and sagacity can command, he will be able to take control and concentrate all the energies of the government in the great work of extrication and reform. This he was able to do in New York—and this he will do in Washington.

The Charlotte Democrat says: The Supreme Court begins its winter term on the first Monday in January next. We believe the Court commands the respect and confidence of all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliation.

We ought to be glad, doubtless, that some one has respect for the Court. The feeling would be a new sensation in this section. Pearson and Rodman and Reade and Settle have "exhausted" long since the confidence and respect of our citizens in this portion of the State.

In 1875, during a contest about the postmastership at Asheville, Wm. A. Smith wrote to the postoffice department in Washington that there were not three Republicans west of the ridge able to run the postoffice at Asheville, and that out of the three he would not trust two of them with his pocket book.

A North Carolina Judge, says the Raleigh Sentinel, who in time of peace refuses to enforce the writ of habeas corpus whereby innocent prisoners who are his fellow countrymen may be set at liberty, is not a proper person to be Governor. True as preaching!

WHAT IS RADICALISM AND WHO IS ITS EXPONENT?

If there be anything manly or akin to a virtue in Radicalism, it is the fact that its partisans make no recalculation of their notions of the proper theory and administration of the government. They practice what they preach and preach what they practice. The Radical theory of government both State and Federal is that the people belong to the government, that the government has a right to rule the people by bullet and by bayonet and they openly practice what they preach. The Democratic party on the other hand maintains that the government has no more right to crush the people than any other servant has to raise his hand against his master. But assertions are worth nothing unless supported by proof, and unfortunately for the peace and prosperity of the State in the past, the proof is easy and abundant. We propose, however, this morning, only to recall a period of bayonet rule in which Thomas Settle, the confessed traitor, bore a prominent part, and which without his consent could not have lasted a day.

Mr. Murray, whose testimony we reprint from the Report of the Impeachment Trial of Governor Holden, is a most estimable citizen of Alamance county and the scene in the Senate chamber while he was upon the witness stand was one long to be remembered. The halls and galleries were packed with people who had come there to hear the story of the outrages in Alamance, but vast as was the crowd on that occasion a pin might have been heard to fall as Mr. Murray narrated in plain and simple language the story of the wrong and outrage perpetrated upon him by Governor Holden's entourage. From that moment there was no doubt of the result of the trial. Mr. Murray's testimony made Holden's conviction inevitable.

And this is the testimony of Mr. Murray. Ancient A. Murray being duly sworn testified as follows: Q. State whether at any time during the year 1870 you were arrested by armed men, and if so, under what circumstances, and what was done with you? A. I was arrested on the 26th of August, 1870, and returned home. I had left home on the 26th and on the 27th when I got back I was informed by my employer

I was then a salesman—that Colonel Burgen had been there for the purpose of arresting me, and he had left the orders for me to report at the Shops at my camp the next morning. As soon as I got home, I went up to the shops and found that the order was for me to report to Col. Burgen. He then ordered me under arrest. I was then arrested and kept there until that evening

Q. State all you said? A. I told him all I knew about it, that that night some of the men called me to go to his tent and said that he had nothing against me only as a witness, and he asked me in regard to the Ku-Klux Klan in town at that time. I told him that I was hung, and I told him all I knew about it.

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VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. Its Medical Properties are ALTERATIVE, TONIC, BILE-ALTERNATIVE AND DIURETIC. VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juice of carefully selected herbs, roots and berries, and is so perfectly concentrated that it will effectually cleanse the system, and drive out all impurities. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its medicinal properties are such as to invigorate the system, and drive out all impurities. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its medicinal properties are such as to invigorate the system, and drive out all impurities.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from roots, berries and herbs. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its medicinal properties are such as to invigorate the system, and drive out all impurities. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and its medicinal properties are such as to invigorate the system, and drive out all impurities.

VALUABLE INFORMATION. Gentlemen—My only child, a girl, aged 12, has been afflicted with a skin disease, which has rendered her almost unrecognizable. I have tried every remedy, but have failed to effect a cure. I have heard of your VEGETINE, and I have purchased a bottle of it. I have used it for a few days, and I have noticed a marked improvement in her condition. I have no doubt that your VEGETINE will effect a complete cure for her skin disease. I have no doubt that your VEGETINE will effect a complete cure for her skin disease.

SEVEN INCHES LONG. WILMINGTON, N. C. Agents Wanted. Agents Wanted.

Clinton Male Academy. The health of Clinton having been entirely restored, this once flourishing seat of learning offers its advantages to the youth of the State. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order.

LEE & JACKSON MILITARY ACADEMY, BURKEVILLE, VA. THE FALL SESSION OF 1876 will begin on the first Monday in September. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order.

Wilmington and Lee University, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA. Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order.

THE WASHINGTON ECHO. A large and well established weekly newspaper, published at Washington, D. C. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order. It is a well conducted school, and its teachers are of the highest order.

THE Salisbury Examiner. ESTABLISHED IN 1869, thoroughly and honestly Democratic. Printed weekly and Tri-Weekly at \$2 and \$5. Address to Mr. J. SEWART, Salisbury, N. C.

THE RADICAL PARTY AND THE AMENDMENTS—THE POOR NEGRO.

There are thirty amendments to the Canby Constitution now pending before the people for ratification. The Democratic party has in open convention formally endorsed them. The Radical party has in an equally open and public way in convention assembled formally condemned them; but strange to say, that is if any action of the Radical party can be strange because of its inconsistency, the individual members of that party have not been so violent or so general in their opposition. Indeed the journal of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of last year shows that a majority of the thirty amendments now pending met with not a single opposing Radical vote in that body. And three more with nearly equal favor, two of them having received only two opposing votes to ninety-six in their favor, while the third received only three opposing votes to 113 in its favor. Of the whole thirty amendments only four met with unanimous opposition of the Radical party. And yet in the face of all this the Radical party as a party condemns the amendments and protests against their ratification!

But we do not have to go very far nor do we have to look very closely to find a reason for such inconsistent conduct. A single glance at the complexion and composition of that party explains the whole matter. A party that is composed of nine-tenths negroes and one-tenth whites, even though the whites do monopolize all the offices, must pandar to the negro element. This is the price white Radicals pay to negro Radicals for the possession of the profitable places in the gift of their party.

The game was a plain one. In the Convention, white Radicals voted for the amendments to satisfy the better portion of the handful of white men who belong to their party; out of the Convention they protest against them to satisfy the negroes. It matters nothing to them how inconsistent the two things may be. A Radical cares little for consistency, and indeed it is a very small matter to one who has made up his mind to become the companion, political or social, of negroes or of white men like Tourgee, Jester, Pool and numbers of others that might be named. When a man comes to that pass, a man born and reared, we mean, in the South and living in the South, he cares for nothing save the loves and hates of office.

The negroes are indeed to be pitied. They are without education and without the intelligence necessary to an understanding of the condition in life which they were so suddenly elevated, and the result is they have been and still are the dupes and tools of the few designing white men who stoop low enough to gain their confidence—that is to say those who consent to recognize them as equals. This is the only thing that will gain a negro's political confidence. No matter how exalted and pure a white man's character in all respects may be, no negro will trust him politically, unless he proclaims the doctrine of equality. This conceded, however, and no matter how vile the white man's character may be the negro will trust him implicitly with his dearest rights.

Now this is the explanation of the ease with which a handful of white men manage their negro followers, and of their indifference to all appearances of consistency upon the amendments and all other questions. Civil rights is at the bottom of it all. "Civil rights" is sure bait to catch negro votes with—a bait that Traitor Tom Settle knows how to fish with as well as the next man.

THE NEXT SENATE. The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire on the fourth of next March with the present Congress, and their successors in most instances will be chosen by Legislatures elected in the coming autumn. Of these Senators sixteen are Republicans, namely: Clayton, Logan of Illinois, Wright of Iowa, Harvey of Kansas, West of Louisiana, Blaine (Morrill's successor) of Maine, Bottwell of Massachusetts, Ferry of Michigan, Alcorn of Mississippi, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Cragin of New Hampshire, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Anthony of Rhode Island, Robertson of South Carolina, and Howe of Wisconsin. Nine are Democrats, namely: Goldthwaite of Alabama, Salisbury of Delaware, Norwood of Georgia, Stevenson of Kentucky, Ransom of North Carolina, Kelly of Oregon, Cooper of Tennessee, Johnston of Virginia and Davis of West Virginia. One of these Senators, Hamilton of Texas, is classed as an Independent. In addition to these the new State of Colorado, whose political status is in doubt, will elect two Senators, and Louisiana will elect a second Senator to fill the vacancy for which Finckhock long contended.

Thus there will be twenty-nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present Senate is divided between forty-two Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and two Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators, if the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen then, with a Democratic Vice President in the chair, they will control the upper House of Congress.

That Governor Tilden is an able, practical financier, says the New York Sun, there can be no question. In his letter of acceptance he shows the people how the whole national debt can be paid off in the comparatively short period of thirty-eight years, simply by the adoption of a financial policy which shall secure to the country the highest credit. By wisely availing ourselves of this, he estimates that a reduction of one per cent. on the interest of the loans could be effected; and this saving, invested at the low rate of four and a half per cent, interest, would cancel our whole national debt in the course of thirty-eight years.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL has topped off a number of appropriations for ministers to countries in which we have no great use for such weighty functionaries. These countries include Portugal, Switzerland, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Greece and Denmark. Charges d'affaires, however, are provided to represent us in Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Denmark and Paraguay at annual salaries of \$5,000. A number of consulates are not provided for and are practically abandoned, but with the exception of Southampton and perhaps Venice the country will not be apt to find much fault with the omission. Most of the offices discontinued are practically superfluous, and have been for years. The bill passed both houses on Saturday.

The contest this year is between the people and the amendments on the one side and the office holders and the Canby Constitution, as it is, on the other side. In the war between the people and the officeholders, we are for the people, and in the war between the amendments and the accused Canby Constitution we are for the amendments, and so are the people. The people's rule and the amendments, that's the ticket for white men, and for black men too, who are not convicted thieves and forgers! Be sure to vote for the amendments.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC RULE HAS DONE FOR WAKE.

In 1875 the taxes in Wake county for State and county purposes, amounted in the aggregate to \$76,395.84. In 1876, for State and county purposes the tax amounts in the aggregate to \$66,388.73.

We are compelled to believe, says the Raleigh Sentinel, that this decrease of \$10,007.11 is the result of the honest and efficient management of our Democratic Board of County Commissioners, with the aid of that reliable, able and faithful Democratic Sheriff, Sydney M. Dunn.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR WILSON. In 1870, when Radicalism was overpowered and the Democratic party took the reins of the county government, the newly elected Board of Commissioners for its financial affairs in a very deplorable, badly mixed and tangled up condition. The county was in debt, its bonds were floating around loose and hawked about at a heavy discount, taxes high, the public buildings and grounds out of order, bridges everywhere in bad repair, no public schools, no almshouse—in short, a general survey of the field presented a sad and sorrowful spectacle.

Now, see the change. Since 1872, says the Wilson Advance, the county has been under Democratic rule, and the following gratifying exhibit of its financial condition shows the difference between Radical rule and honest government: The county is entirely out of debt, with a surplus of two or three thousand dollars in its treasury; her bonds and jurors tickets are at par, and as current on the streets as a greenback dollar; the taxes which have been made lower will be considerably reduced next year; public schools for both races exist all over the county and the teachers are paid. Since 1872, the public buildings, courthouse and jail have been repaired, and the court square enclosed with a handsome iron railing; a poor house, one of the handsomest and most commodious buildings of its character in the State, has been erected at a cost of several thousand dollars; the bridges everywhere are in good condition, quite a number having been entirely rebuilt. The most important item to reserve for the last, and that is, during the entire Radical administration not \$500 was expended on public schools. Since the Democratic administration \$9,000 have been expended on white and black schools alike, and the county treasurer has in hand \$5,000 more which will be sacredly applied to that purpose during the present year.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR NASH. Nash county once again stands re-generated and decentralized. On the first Monday in September, 1874, the present very efficient Board of County Commissioners qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of their office. At that time the county was \$4,800 in debt. To-day she is free from all indebtedness and has several hundred dollars in the treasury. The Radical party has possession of the county up to that time, left it embarrassed as above stated, and now, through Democratic hands, she is placed back to her former proud position, without embarrassment, with taxes decreased from eighty to seventy cents on the \$100 and her credit and good name redeemed. Actions speak louder than words.

Under Radical misrule the taxes for county purposes alone averaged from \$16,000 to \$27,000 a year, and the county expenditures were stated to be from \$11,000 to \$14,000 a year. In the face of this excessive taxation a heavy debt had accumulated. County orders were almost worthless, and a ring of Republican speculators, centered in the Court House on the spoils robbed from the people.

In 1874, when the present Democratic officers were elected, the financial affairs of the county were in a most deplorable condition. A debt, variously estimated from \$9,0