Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, Editor.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

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

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

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

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

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

For Attorney General:
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Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
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Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
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Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.
1st District, LOUIS C. LATHAM, of Pitt.
2d " JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3d " JNO. D. STANFORD, of Duplin
4th " F. H. BUSBEE, of Wake
5th " F. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
6th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg
7th " W. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.
8th " ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES,
Of Hertford.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
Of Buncombe.

FETCH IN ANOTHER HORSE!

Our friends, the enemy, are having bad luck just now. They have scarcely gotten through with the bad job of taking down one candidate under fire and putting up another in Indiana before they are called upon to repeat the performance in Illinois. How long is this sort of thing to go on? If it disqualifies a Radical candidate for staying in the field to be caught in his rascality, the party is in a bad way. Would it not be better for Grant to order a few "troops" to Illinois and "exhaust the judiciary" of that State than to take the candidate down? Why not give him a little "substantial support," like that Settle gave Holden in 1870? It will be an endless job to take all their candidates down.

We throw out the suggestion for what it is worth and in spite of the knowledge that the Radical party looks with distrust and suspicion upon anything coming from the JOURNAL. But it does simplify a campaign so much to put in troops and exhaust the judiciary, and sometimes produces astonishing results, such as that for example when Blow-your-horn-Billy Smith, of Johnston county, the present candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was "elected" a Senator from Alamance and Guilford. By the way is it not about time to take Billy down or to give him a little substantial support?

But to return to the point where we started. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

A striking coincidence in the nominations in Indiana and Illinois occurred this year. The Republicans nominated Orth, a slippery politician, against Farmer Williams, the Democratic nominee in Indiana, and the canvass was but fairly opened, when Orth had to be taken from the ticket on account of his exposed rascality. In Illinois the Republicans nominated Cullom against Granger Stewart, and now that pesky and troublesome fellow, Bluford Wilson will tell how Cullom was a confederate with revenue officer Harper of the Pekin district, by whose defalcation the government lost $100,000. Cullom will have to be taken off the ticket, and the party is looking for some kid-gloved gentleman who has never stolen anything to put in his place.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina has issued a proclamation warning the negro Whipper, who claims to be a Judge of the Superior Court in that State, against attempting to take his seat by force, as it is reported he intends to do. Governor Chamberlain announces his purpose to organize a force if it shall become necessary to execute the mandates of Judge Reed, the Acting Judge, until the right to the office shall have been tried and decided in due course of law.

HOW OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments make other changes in the article on Education beside that requiring the children of the two races to be kept separate and apart from each other in the public schools. They propose to strike out section 4 of this article and in its place to insert two new sections. The difference between that part proposed to be stricken out and that part proposed to be inserted is substantially as follows:

Under section 4, as it now stands, all monies, stocks, bonds or other property, belonging to any State fund for the purpose of education are required to be securely invested and the principal thereof to be sacredly preserved as an irreducible educational fund The annual income only, arising from this investment, can be used for keeping up our public schools. The principal is not allowed to be touched under any circumstances. The proposed amendments give to the Legislature the discretion to devote both principal and interest of this educational fund to the maintenance of our public schools in such a manner as may be deemed most conducive to their support.

And there is plain reason in the present condition of our people why both principal and interest of all educational funds should be at the disposal of the Legislature. The educational necessities of the State of North Carolina are far greater to-day than ever before in her history, but her ability to meet such necessities was never less. If all the funds in the treasury of the State for educational purposes were spent upon the present generation of school children, it would not meet their requirements, for they are now in the utmost need of all possible educational facilities. If these needs be promptly supplied, when the children of to-day take charge of the affairs of the State, as in the course of nature in a very few years they will do, the State will be in the hands of educated, intelligent men who will have both the will and the means to provide for their children, If the needs of the present generation be not met and met promptly, it will be but a few, but a very few years ere the State will be inhabited by a totally unlettered and ignorant population who will neither know or care anything about the value of education.

Think for a moment of the condition of things if but a single generation shall grow up in ignorance. If this shall happen another century will have passed ere the pernicious consequences of so great an evil will have ceased to be visible. It will be a curse to the land, comparable to which all other evils that have befallen it, war, pestilence, conquest, subjugation and reconstruction, will seem almost blessings. The interest or annual income of all our educational funds, even when added to such annual appropriations of monies arising from direct taxation as we may be able to make, is utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the present generation of school children.

There is a pressing necessity then, to give to the Legislature power to appropriate to educational purposes the principal as well as the interest of such educational funds as we may have. It is like the prudent father who, when he has but little to give his son, spends that little in giving him an education, wisely considering that if a young man has an education he has an estate that cannot be taken from him. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In the matter of education our first duty is to our own generation rather than to posterity.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.

The New York *Herald* in replying to a recent letter of Barnwell Rhett Jr. of South Carolina makes the astounding declaration that "there has been nothing but kindness and fraternity towards the South in the minds of the Republicans of the North." Of course it is impossible for Southern men to know what the "true inwardness" Northern Republicans may have been or may still be towards them. The question is whether their words now or their actions heretofore give the best evidence of their sentiments. The good book says "by their fruits ye shall know them" and judged by the harvest that the South has reaped from the gushing feelings of the North one would say in the language of the parable, "some enemy hath done this."

When the war ended the universal desire on the part of our people was for peace and the re-establishment of fraternal relations with our former foes. Wearied and exhausted by four years of terrible war, our homes devastated, our fields a howling waste, and our system of labor violently uprooted, we lay at the feet of our conquerers powerless and helpless, without the ability even if we had the desire to offer any resistance to whatever restrictions might be imposed upon us. That they were onerous, that they were galling and oppressive in the extreme, cannot be successfully denied, but they were accepted in good faith by our people and honestly observed. A military satrap, whose word was law, abolished by a stroke of his pen the system of jurisprudence established by our fathers and under which the rights of all citizens were sacredly protected, and substituted in its place such edicts from his headquarters as his passions might dictate, or his caprice invent. The present constitution of the State under which we now groan was forced upon us by a military dictation, and our people had no rights but those he chose to recognize.

Next in order came the Freedmen's bureau, an institution, which, in its conception, its concoction, and its completion, was designed by its originators to operate entirely in favor of the blacks and against not only the interests but almost the very existence of the whites. It was intended to excite fierce antagonism between the races, to engender bad blood, to alienate the kindly feelings which had always existed between master and slave. It was perhaps one of the most galling and irritating organizations that could have been imposed upon us in our then exasperated condition. And yet, these all were quietly submitted to in the hope that there would soon be an exhibition of that fraternal and kindly feeling towards us which the *Herald* now says was always in the heart of the Northern Republicans.

It came at last and was most fully developed in the reconstruction measures passed by a Republican Congress, the most wonderful exhibition truly of kindness and fraternity that the world has ever witnessed! Civilization was shocked at the arbitrary and cruel burdens imposed upon France by Prussia at the close of the Franco German war, and though during that war, France was regarded as the aggressor, yet the terms imposed upon her after the surrender were so extreme, that public opinion was outraged and a revulsion of feeling took place in her favor. Sympathy supplanted censure, and her faults were forgotten in commiseration for her many misfortunes. Those burdens were altogether material, and enforced by a foreign power. They consisted in the absorption of a province or two, and the payment of an immense sum, but no attempt was made to dishonor her.

In marked contrast to this, is the treatment that we have received, not from a foreign foe, but from our own brethren, speaking the same tongue, treading the same soil and living under the same government. They seem to have been prompted by but one motive, that has been and still is, to heap degradation upon us and to emasculate our very manhood. Where in the world's history has there been such an exhibition before, of an ignorant and enslaved race elevated above their former masters. In our own history as a nation, when did a President ever so far forget the dignity of his high office, as publicly to to denounce a large portion of his constituency in terms that even a cross-road politician would hesitate to indulge in. What more atrocious proposition was ever made than that recently submitted to Congress by Mr. Boutwell, a Senator from Massachusetts, to remand certain States to a territorial condition, should acts of violence occur, and keep them in that condition until the people should be educated up to his standard of morality, a morality based upon the social equality of the whites and blacks.

All these things have been done and more too by the Radicals of the North. They are not referred to with any intention or with any wish to revive old animosities, or to reopen wounds that should have long since been healed; but this continued harping upon the fraternal affection entertained for us by Northern Republicans when the very opposite has been their constant practice, raises a lump in our throat and we must speak out or choke. If these things are evidences of kinkness and affection, then we can truly say from all such specimens of brotherly love "good Lord deliver us. We are willing, anxiously willing to meet our Northern brethren more than half way in the work of reconciliation, but let it be upon the basis of mutual concession, and not the sacrifice to us of all that makes life desirable, our honor.

THE BAYONET AND BLOODY-SHIRT BUGBEAR.

We are glad to see that Grant's order directing General Sherman to "hold troops in readiness" to influence Southern elections produces no more terror in our sister States than it does in North Carolina. On Tuesday we published what was thought of it in South Carolina, and this morning we print the Georgia view of the situation. We have no quarrel with Federal troops. With our Georgia cotemporary, we say let them come and bring plenty of pay and rations with them. The Macon *Telegraph* says:

The War Department, quoting and perverting as authority the House resolutions in favor of the freedom of elections, has issued its orders to hold all United States troops, not in service against the Indians, in readiness for use in the Southern elections. Let them come, and when they get here it will be hard to dragoon them into the party service which is demanded at their hands. Both officers and men have long been victimized by the rascally extortions of Belknap on the post traders, by which the troops have been compelled to pay at least four prices for all their stores, in order that Belknap and the other corrupt officials may be enriched by the plunder of the army.

We have little idea, therefore, that either the officers or privates of the army can be used in the interests of an illegal interference with the elections in order to endanger the perpetration of abuses from which both have suffered so grievously.

We doubt, also, whether there is any reasonable cause for the apprehensions expressed by many papers from the military arrests and other bayonet interference of the administration. These things have had their day. The people are disgusted with them, and the little that may be gained in one place by unlawful arrests and lawless domination will be more than lost in many others.

And so of the bloody shirt rant, fustian and falsehood. That was very effective at one time, when sectional animosity ran high and the Southern people had no means of putting the facts before the people of the North. Now, however, these antipathies are less violent, and there are so many newspapers in the North interested in circulating the truth as to employ them in disseminating falsehood and slanders.

The outrage hobby has served its term for eight years and has lost all the attractions of novelty. It has, in truth, become stale and tiresome, and it has ceased to furnish the smallest sensible reason (if all its tales were true) why radical administration should be prolonged. The charges (false as they are) that thousands of negroes are murdered in the South admit the inability of the radicals to protect the negroes and furnish no reason, therefore, why they should be continued in power, but on the contrary a good reason for a change of rulers.

The radicals are without other resort than these outrage slanders and armed interference with the elections. It is but poor provision to carry this election, and we believe if the democracy will do its duty radicalism will go to pieces this fall, beyond remedy.

SENATOR TOM SETTLE ANY BETTER THAN HERESY!

There may be some excuse for Northern men who have recently come South, there may be some excuse for ignorant native white men deceived by the false representations of Radical leaders as to the principles and purposes of the two parties, and there may be some excuse for deluded negroes, who refuse to vote the Democratic ticket, for ignorance excuses much; but if there be any possible excuse for such a man as Thomas Settle being found in the Radical party, ten years have not enabled us to find it. The fact that he is a man of intelligence and a man of education serves only to add to the crime of his course. He can not plead ignorance. No man in all the State knew better than he precisely what he was doing and what would be the consequences thereof, when he became hand and glove with the negroes. He knew he was arraying black against white, race against race, and the bitter passions, the burning animosities, the terrible crimes and the brutal cruelties that such a state of things would create. He knew it all. No man in all the State knew better than he that the success of his party involved the degradation of the race to which he belonged, and the ruin of the State that had given him birth. The admission of the equality of the races and their mingling together without distinction, save in the difference of color, could have but one result; and no man knew it better than the man who was shameless enough to confess himself a traitor, one who as such in forswearing his oath of allegiance, had violated the most solemn obligation that mortal man could take upon himself.

But Settle cared for none of these things. It mattered not to him that his race was degraded; it mattered not to him that his State would be ruined; it mattered not to him that he became the associate and ally of negroes, provided only he might fill the high places of honor and profit.

It may be true and it doubtless is true that Settle never put his hand in his neighbor's pocket and stole his money. But what of that? Is stealing the only crime a man can commit? Is it no crime for a Judge on the Bench, a sworn officer of the law, when peaceable citizens, who are being outraged and oppressed, appeal to him for the protection of the law, to refuse to give it to them? Which is the greater crime and which more far-reaching in its consequences and more destructive of the peace and prosperity of the State? Mr. Settle has had many and signal blessings bestowed upon him. Fortunate in his birth, fortunate in his education, cradled in luxury, reared in ease and affluence and with every accessory of moral and intellectual culture, he has never known want; never known from personal experience during his whole life that without daily labor there would be no daily bread, and all that he can boast of and all that he can base a claim to superior respectability on, is that he has never stolen any thing! It would be a wonder if he had. Men who have never known the pinchings of poverty rarely steal. Is it any merit for a man to fast who is not hungry? No more is it merit in a man not to steal who has ample means of his own to gratify all his wants.

Mr. Settle's claim, then, to superior respectability amounts to nothing We have no patience with the spirit that treats Radicalism as respectable when professed by a rich man and as disreputable when professed by a poor man. Radicalism is disreputable and ruinous to the State whether it be advocated by the rich or by the poor, by the high or by the low. The man who in this Southern country advocates a policy that must inevitably destroy the distinctions of race between white men and negroes can commit no greater crime, a crime that is only aggravated by the fact that he is high-born, rich and well educated.

All men are not so fortunate as Mr. Settle in social position and wealth and education with which to build up barriers between them and negroes; if they were, the damage might not be so great.

But if Mr. Settle has stolen nothing himself he has permitted others to steal. He stood in silence and permitted his party friends to pillage and plunder the State until all her substance had well-nigh been wasted. Not a word has he ever uttered to stay their hand or to condemn their crime. So far from this he boldly and openly defends his party. If Radicalism be a sin against the race and a crime against the State, no man is a greater criminal than Thomas Settle. If to reduce the State to beggary and want be a crime, if to oppress and outrage her people and to rule them with bayonet and bullet be crime, if to overturn her Constitution and to deny her people the benefit of her laws be a crime, if to sap the foundations of liberty and undermine the supports of good government be a crime, then is Thomas Settle as guilty a criminal as breathes the breath of life.

This is no time to hide the rottenness of radicalism under cover of soft words and gentle phrases. The emergency is too great for us to be any respecter of persons. The people need to be told the truth and the whole truth.

The campaign was opened in Robeson county on Wednesday evening last at Shoe Heel by the Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives, Col. Murdock McRae and Alfred Rowland, in spirited addresses to the people.

[From the Democratic State Platform.]

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

BLOODY SHIRT MORTON

Senator Morton has again been pouring out the venom against the white people of the South with which his system is so fully charged. He seems to be never so happy as when waving the bloody shirt and giving utterance to expressions of animosity and hate against the Southern rebels, as he persists in calling them, though the war is supposed to have been ended eleven years ago. If there is any rebellion so called or any evidence of disloyalty towards the government at present existing, it will require keener optics than most men possess to discover the faintest shadow of an approximation. This continued misrepresentation of the South, a misrepresentation known to be altogether false by those who persistently indulge in it, seems to be the principal campaign document, the wholestock in trade of the Radical party. It matters not that the charges brought against this section have again and again been proven false, it matters not that every evidence a people can give of their anxious desire for the restoration of harmony and good feeling has been given, almost every advance made by the South towards a permanent reconciliation of the sections has been met by the cry of "rebel" and the epithet of "traitor."

Most prominent among the many who have exhibited the most malignant hatred against us and whose venom us tongues are unceasing in their abuse, is Senator Morton of Indiana. In a recent speech at Indianapolis he gave full vent to his malignity and in speaking of the Radical party at the South, stated that in the three States of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, that party had a majority of ninety thousand, and in south Carolina a majority of thirty thousand, and yet that despite this overwhelming majority, two of those States voted the Democratic ticket, Alabama recently by a tremendous majority, and he charged that this result was brought about by intimidation. Now if the Senator's statement is correct what sort of people must they be who, composing a majority of more than ninety thousand, yet allow themselves to be intimidated and beaten down by a minority so contemptible in numbers? If with their numerical superiority they cannot sustain themselves, then they are utterly unfit to be citizens and deserve no better treatment. The idea which the Senator intended to convey was, that the greater part of this large majority was composed of blacks, indeed he admitted it, but if it be true he unwittingly acknowledged the superiority of the Anglo Saxon race and the incapacity of the blacks to appreciate the inestimable right of suffrage and with which he and his party had clothed them.

But is Senator Morton's statement true? The facts show that there has been no intimidation, nor even any attempt at it. The late election in Alabama was perfectly orderly and quiet, no disturbance occurred, and every man voted precisely as he wished without let or hindrance. Had the result been different, we should never have heard a word about intimidation, but it so happened that the people thought differently from Senator Morton and his colleagues, and the result was a democratic triumph, a stinging rebuke to all those who in this centennial year continue to excite strife between the sections, and between the races.

The waving of the "ensanguined integument" by the blood thirsty Senator from Indiana has not done us much harm as yet, certainly not in Alabama. It has been held up too frequently of late to the eyes of the people and they have become sickened and disgusted. They are anxious for reconciliation and quiet, despite the efforts of politicians to the contrary; they have had enough strife and bloodshed, and we look for such an overwhelming demonstration of their wishes in November next, that even the Senator from Indiana will be compelled to heed it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

"If you ask a Republican orator what he has to say of the corruption of the administration, he will tell you, in answer, that there was red-handed rebellion in the South fifteen years ago.

If you ask him what prospect there is of reform and economy under Hayes, he will tell you that the Republican party emancipated the slaves.

If you speak of subsidies, he will reply that negroes are oppressed and disfranchised in the South.

If you name Babcock and Belknap, he will talk of the Confederate generals in Congress.

If you ask whether taxation is to be reduced, he will tell you that the Democrats want to enslave the negroes again.

If you mention rings, he will quote you an extract from a Southern paper threating extermination of the negroes.

If you recall to his mind sandstone, San Domingo, or grave stone contracts, he will read you a touching monody on Libby and Andersonville.

If you talk of putting honest men in office, he will snatch up a bloody shirt and wave it at you.

If you demand the cause of the increase of public expenses, he will reply that Jeff Davis was a traitor.

If you suggest the probable guilt of Grant in the whisky frauds, he will reply that negroes were slaughtered at Hamburg.

No matter what gross abuse is alluded to, what crime in high places has been committed, there comes back ever the old bloody shirt policy for a reply. Truly the Radicals are in a bad fix. They are on the defensive, and the case made up against them. They cannot answer honestly and fairly without condemning themselves, and hence they tell of terrible things in the past to justify or hide away from public view the depravity of the party in power. They expect the bloody shirt to cover a multitude of sins.

Speaking at Swansboro.

Major Engelhard will address the people at Swansboro, in Onslow county, on Thursday the 24th inst.

RADICAL MOB LAW AND VIOLENCE.

On Sunday morning last, as we learn from the Charlotte *Observer*:

"John Henderson, a colored member of the Tilden and Vance Club of that city, who lives about five miles in the country went out to Caldwell's church which is situated at the fork of the Beattie's and Crawford's ford road, about fifteen miles from this city. When entering the door of the church he was accosted by a number of negroes who told him they had sworn to kill any d—d negro who wore a Vance badge, and demanded that he not only pull off the badge, but leave the grounds immediately, both of which insolent demands he refused to comply with. He then pushed his way into the church and awaited until the morning services were over.

When he left the church he was surrounded by about a hundred negroes, who again threatened his life if he did not take off the badge and leave the grounds within fifteen minutes. They declared they ruled their race and repeated they were sworn to kill any negro who voted the Democratic ticket. He then left the mob after being pulled by the coat and lay down a short distance under the shade of a tree, when about 25 little negroes were sent to jeer and insult him. Meantime the mob became more demonstrative and boisterous. He then went to the house of a white Republican named Hicks, and asked him to witness his treatment and to see him safely from the crowd, but as Hicks seemed indisposed to shield him, he called upon Dr. Edward Caldwell, who was riding by at the time. Some of the older negroes tried to protect him, but the negroes became violent, abused his mule, cut the harness, and made after Henderson with drawn knives and cocked pistols.

The *Observer* says that John Hender on is a peaceable, respectable negro and calls upon the officers of the law to see to it that the perpetrators of such a wanton and gross outrage upon the rights and liberties of a citizen are duly punished in the proper courts.

It is apparent that, at last, some impression has been made upon the colored mind and that there is now some disposition among the better class of negroes to take a proper view of their rights and duties as citizens. They have at last come to see that the only hope for the return of peace and plenty to the State is in the realization of the reform promised by the Democratic party and they have come to know too that even black citizens cannot be prosperous so long as the State is poor. It is but natural then for them to desire the success of the Democratic ticket, and they would doubtless give plain expression thereto were it not for the fear in which they stand of violence from men of their own color instigated by white partizan leaders for partizan purposes.

The question this state of things presents is a plain one and demands a plain answer. If colored men desire to vote the democratic ticket they have a perfect right under the law to do so and it is the duty of white men to see that they have the full enjoyment of that right. They must not be interrupted at the polls, before they go there or after they come away because they may choose to vote the Democratic ticket. This much they have a right to expect the white people to guarantee to them at any and every cost. Plain words are often times the best; certainly we think they are best now, and Radical white men and Radical negroes may as well be told, once for all, that the colored man will be protected to the last extremity in voting the Democratic ticket, if he desires so to vote. It is the purpose of the Democratic party to go through this campaign peaceably, if possible, and in no event is it the purpose of its members to provoke riot or bloodshed; but our opfriends may as well understand, first as well as last, that we do not intend to be deprived of any of our rights, let the consequences be what they may. The day for that sort of thing passed when the Supreme Court of the United States declared Force Bills to be unconstitutional. The intimidation of colored Democratic voters must stop.

WHAT GOV. VANCE THINKS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The editor of the *Landmark* interviewed Governor Vance last Friday. The Governor is in fine spirits and much gratified at the cordial reception he has met wherever he has been since the campaign opened. He says that he has never before seen the *entire* people so stirred up in behalf of any cause as are the people of North Carolina in regard to the issues now pending. The following is the substance of the interview in regard to Settle's attempt to make capital out of Governor Vance's war record:

Question—What has been the result thus far of Settle's effort to revive your war record?

Vance (laughingly). Well, he has made me a few hundred votes. A great many people thought there was something very atrocious about that record but when Settle reads his garbled letters, copied by that most infamous of scoundrels, John G. Hester, and his Calloway letter "taken" from Dr. Calloway's private papers by that dirty fellow Brown, who they say was Kirk's adjutant, it dwindles into a tame affair. The people see how infamously mean the government has treated me in denying me access to my letters, at the same time allowing my political enemies not only to copy them but to garble them. I am not afraid of my letter book. It contains my complete vindication. The government knows it and therefore denies us the use of it. A resolution was introduced in the House by Major Robbins asking the privilege of copying it, but for the purpose of defeating it, some small fellow offered an amendment authorizing the copying of the whole "rebel archives."

Then you think you have really been benefitted by Judge Settle's course.

V. I certainly do. Some influential conservatives and republicans have openly declared to me their convictions about this matter.

Q. Will you get any republican votes?

V. Oh, I reckon so. Why not?—Old Union men can't vote for Settle.

Q. What is the feeling west of the Ridge?

V. Good enough. From what I saw and heard I think I can safely count on a gain of 2,000 on Merrimon's vote. Good by. Come down to Raleigh at my inauguration.

Col. Kenan in Duplin.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, and others will address the citizens of Duplin county on the 2d of September, it being the day of the county convention.

DEATH OF SPEAKER KERR.

The Announcement in Washington—Particulars of the Event—The Speaker's Last Hours, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.

A dispatch from Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va., announces the death of Speaker Kerr at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Although not unexpected the news was received by all classes with genuine sorrow. Upon receiving intelligence of his demise Mr. Adams, clerk of the House, at once proceeded to arrange for the transportation of the remains of the late Speaker to his home in Indiana. Men were sent to Rockbridge Alum Springs last night to embalm the body and prepare it for interment. A casket similar to that in which the late Vice-President Wilson was interred was sent from here to-night. Hon. Milton Sayler and Senator Ferry, accompanied by Clerk Adams, started to-night for the springs, and will accompany the remains to New Albany, Indiana. Mr. Samuel S. Cox is already there, and will also attend the last rites to the deceased. A few members of Congress who are in Washington will join the funeral train should the remains be brought this way. It is possible they may be taken to New Albany via the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and the Ohio river. A dispatch to the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, dated Rockbridge Alum Springs to-day, gives the following particulars attending the last hours of the distinguished Speaker:

"Mr. Kerr expired this evening at seven o'clock and twenty minutes, at the going down of the sun over this beautiful mountain valley. His last half hour was painless and peaceful. He was surrounded by his wife and son, by his faithful secretaries, White and Scudder, and Mr. Cox and wife, and Mr. M. Blair had been near him during his protracted illness, All the kindness possible to alleviate and comfort has been bestowed by Mr. Frazier, the proprietor here, and other friends. Your reporter sought Mr. Cox, to whom the direction of these sad affairs has been given, and inquired concerning the report he should make. Mr. Cox said he had been with him for two days, during which he had been gradually sinking. On Friday he conversed in whispers, consciously and intelligently giving directions to his secretaries in private matters, and words of cheer about him to his friends and consolation to his wife and son. Dr. Pope was constant in his attendance, and so far as was possible gave him relief from pain. On my arrival, said Mr. Cox, after giving him the kind messages of his congressional friends, I asked him if he were ready to go?

"He expressed his entire content with a heroic gentleness which was one of his characteristics. He conversed freely about the future world, its rewards, hopes and expectations with calmness and equanimity. He had suffered so much that he desired to be relieved, and yet he would not have his pain alleviated so as to distract or stupefy his mind. He based his hopes of a better world upon the practice and beneficence which he had endeavored to illustrate in his life. He impressed his views upon his son, who is just entering upon his manhood. His wife was near him constantly, and but for the consolation of friends would be inconsolable.

"The music and festivity of the place have ceased to-day, as if in sympathy with the sadness around. All proper disposition has been made to take his body to New Albany, where the funeral ceremony will be performed.

"Mrs. Kerr is a Presbyterian and the services will be performed in her church, as this is an out-of-the-way spot. Some delay is caused, as the escort from the capitol at Washington cannot arrive till Sunday night. There are no members here except Mr. Cox, of New York. Gen. Gibson, of Louisiana, telegraphed to day to know if he could render any assistance.

"The body will be taken from Goshen directly west to New Albany, Indiana, on Monday morning. No medical account for his disease can supply a proper statement of the almost supernatural endurance of the sufferer. The simple fact is his frame was but a mere skeleton. There was no flesh left. The backbone was apparent from the abdomen. The wonder is how the man survived so long. Yet at no time, even to the last, did he fail to recognize those about him. He talked of the country, of his relatives, of politics with Mr. Cox, and expressed with great serenity his hopes as a patriot in the struggle. He was proud of the part he had taken in public affairs, and without repining he adhered to his peculiar tenets of philosophy and faith.

"About 4 p. m. the death struggle seemed approaching. His respiration grew short and feeble, he sank with a collapse, and he seemed in great pain, and frequently the word "suffocation" escaped his lips in a faint whisper. Yet amid that trying scene he still manifested not only his usual fortitude, but his affectionate recognition of his friends. He pressed the hands of S. S. Cox, exclaiming, 'Good-bye, dear friend; God bless you.' His pulse ceased at the wrists and his limbs assumed a marble coldness. Time passed on, and the approach of the grim monster seemed to be momentarily baffled by the extraordinary vital powers of the sick man. The respiration grew stronger, and at 6 p. m. the pulse returned to the wrists, the heart beating with its usual force and regularity.

"Seven o'clock drew near. Dr. Pope sat by his bedside conversing with Mrs. Kerr, the friends having momentarily retired. The doctor asked Mr. Kerr, 'Do you suffer any pain?' The patient shook his head. 'Do you feel easier now?' He nodded his head emphatically, at the same moment fixing an earnest gaze on the doctor, expressing at once thanks and consciousness.

"Then fixing his steady gaze upon the ceiling his breath became perfectly natural and regular. The sun gradually declined behind the mountains, and as his last rays faintly glimmered on the horizon, so it seemed as if the quenchless spirit was taking its last gaze through its bodily organs of vision upon things of earth, fainter and fainter grew his breathing, and finally grew the gaze. The family and friends hastily gathered around the bedside. The last heart-beatings grew soft and feint, like those of an infant sleeping. The sun sunk and the deathless spirit took its last flight."

[From another correspondent.]

THE DYING SPEAKER.

Though it had long been evident that the only relief from Mr. Kerr's suffering would be death, his noble wife, who through that long illness had tended him with rare love and devotion, could not realize the awful moment of parting had come, and with streaming eyes and breaking heart besought him not to leave her. The Speaker's son, a young man of some twenty-one years, whose affection for his father has always been marked with the most touching devotion, clung to the cold hand of the dying man with the silent anguish of despair. The death scene was one of peculiar pathos and solemnity. The eyes of the Speaker rested with a look of yearning tenderness, infinitely soft and expressively sweet, upon his stricken family, and then wandered slowly around the room, as with a last farewell to those present.

Hon. S. S. Cox stood near the head of the bed, and was deeply affected. The Speaker's secretary (Mr. White) and Mr. Scudder (his clerk) were also with him.

At an early hour this morning it was thought by the physician in attendance that death was near, but the tenacity of life in the emaciated body of the sufferer excited the wonder of all and set at defiance the experience of the medical world.

For more than sixty hours before death he took no nourishment.

The disease that baffled the medical skill of the country was *phthisis intestines*, or consumption of the bowels. During the day the Speaker lay in a semi-lethargic condition with eyes somewhat introverted and half covered by the lids, occasionally varied by a sudden start as if from sleep, at which times the intellect would be again thoroughly aroused.

He suffered paroxysms of intense pain, which were rendered visible by the knotted cords of the muscles of the neck and limbs, and the contraction of the nerves of the face and eyes, though there was but little audible indication of his suffering.

[From the New York Sun.]

INDIANA LOST TO HAYES.

The Result of Kilpatrick's Canvass of Six Counties—A Bloody Shirt, with Money, the Only Hope of Saving the State

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.—The Sentinel of to-morrow will publish the following letter, written to Gov. Hayes by Gen. Kilpatrick, and discovered by accident. It was evidently a copy of the letter sent and was meant to be preserved, but was dropped. The handwriting is an exact facsimile of Gen. Kilpatrick's signature on the hotel register. The majority of counties visited by Gen. Kilpatrick have previously been strongly republican and have less independent strength than other counties in the State:

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS,
August 21, 1876.

Dear Sir—I have just finished the tour of six counties in Indiana, and feeling that any reliable information from this State will interest you, I write. In the first place the canvass is well conducted, the people are enthusiastic and determined and the old war spirit thoroughly aroused, and if it were not for one thing we could rest certain of victory in October. There is an independent party in this State, confined, it is true, to a few counties, but formidable, and it will defeat Gen. Harrison. There is but one way to overcome this movement. The leaders of the independents are poor, needy, and in debt. They must be lectured to and documents must be placed in their hands, that they may be convinced of their folly. A bloody shirt campaign, with money, and Indiana is safe. A financial campaign and no money, and we are beaten. The national committee has done nothing for Indiana. Alone they are fighting their battle, and bravely, but unless the national committee wakes up and does its duty to you, to the party and the country, defeat is certain in October. I never in my life felt so certain I was doing my duty as in this contest, and my only excuse for writing to you.

Your friend, J. KILPATRICK.
To R. B. HAYES, Governor, &c.

General Hampton—A Just Tribute.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says:

There is not a purer, nobler, higher-toned man on earth than Gen. Hampton, and the appeal to the virtue and manhood enough among the people to stimulate them to put forth mighty exertions to elect a gentleman of culture, intelligence and patriotism. His election would give the people a speedy riddance of the ruffian scum that have so long ruled the State. They would see visions of the halter and the penitentiary, and would hurry home with their stolen property as fast possible.

A CURIOSITY. A ten-dollar bill of 1776 sent free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., N. Y.

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