# Wilmington Journal.

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### THINGS HARD TO UNDERSTAND

Centuries ago the author of the book of Proverbs was compelled to exclaim that there were some things even in his day that he could not understand, and in those times enlightened progress had not made such gigantic strides, as it has within the past few years.

It was then the era of quiet, of a monotonous propriety in almost every thing. Men were content with the scanty proceeds of their daily toil, lived only in the present and had no thought of the future. Affairs of state did not concern them, nor did they ever meddle in politics; nor, let us add, as far as our knowledge extends, in the domestic concerns of their neighbors. Everything was calm and serene. Solomon, in all his glory, occupied the throne of his fathers and was distinguished throughout the known world as the greatest, wisest king that ever held a sceptre. We are told that even the Queen of Sheba brought costly gifts to him, to listen to his words of wisdom; and yet even in that day, when society was comparatively uncontaminated, and he lived in Oriental splendor and ruled an empire of vast proportions, this wisest of men had to acknowledge that there were some things even he could not understand.

If he had only lived in this nineteenth century of the world's history, we rather think he would witness things which would not only puzzle him beyond measure, but to such an extent indeed that he would be compelled to echo the Queen of Sheba's exclamation "that the half had not been told him." To say nothing of the wonderful progress of the material world, the numberless inventions by which space is annihilated and the very elements made subservient to the wants and caprices of man, all of which doubtless would astonish him much, he would yet find in his study of human nature in this enlightened epoch of the world's history much more to surprise and amaze him.

He would see merit neglected and chicanery triumphant, virtue kicked into the gutter and vice resplendant in guilded carrieges and brilliant gems. He would witness in the mad struggle for success that is daily going on around us, how all the finer and nobler impulses of our nature dry up and wither beneath a cold and calculating selfishness. Should he turn his eyes from individuals to governments and peoples, what an exhibition of the frailties and weakness of poor human nature would he opened to his view!

He would behold the chief executive of a powerful people using his high office as a means of personal profit, to reward his friends or to punish supposed personal enemies, his intimate associates convicted felons and inmates of the penitentiary; he would see one Cabinet officer impeached for crimes and misdemeanors so revolting as to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most hardened criminal; he would see other Cabinet officers seeking safety from exposure by precipitate resignation of their positions, and shielded from the scorn of an outraged public opinion by the broad aegis of executive endorsement. In every branch of the government, from the highest to the lowest, with a few honorable exceptions, he would find corruption the rule, and bribery the passport to position.

But though time and space fail us this morning to enumerate all the panoramic views which would astonish and bewilder this Solon of ancient days one other may not be omitted. He would see a brave and a proud people, after contending for four years with a gallantry unsurpassed, and which compelled the administration of the world, yielding at last to overpowering numbers, and accepting in good faith the results of defeat, and he would then see what the world has never before witnessed, and to which history furnishes no parallel, the eager haste with which their former brethren sought to degrade them by the elevation of ignorance over intelligence, by making their former slaves their masters. But if this would not be sufficient to cause even Solomon to open his eyes in wonder, most assuredly the climax would be reached when he beheld Southern men joining hands with the oppressors and doing their utmost to rivet upon their own people the cruel chains forged by fanaticism and hate. History gives no account of such things being done in his day and generation; it was reserved for this enlightened era of the nineteenth century to exhibit such refinement of cruelty.

Solomon was unquestionably a wise man, but this generation could give him odds and beat him. It would not require an experience of more than an hour or so in Wall street to send him fluttering out, as lame as duck as one would care to see; even the gamins of the streets could teach him things he never dreamed of, and in regard to political economy or the philosophy of governments, the brilliant luminary that now controls the destinies of the republic with his headquarters in the White House, would discourse so learnedly that he, the wise man of the East, would be compelled again to exclaim, verily, there are things that pass my comprehension, and things too wonderful for my understanding!

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Eight years ago and four years ago the Republican party made the people pledges of Reform, the same as they make them now, but not a single promise has been redeemed. On the contrary, things have been going from bad to worse. And eight years ago and four years ago the Radical party pursued the same course of threatenings and intimidation it is now pursuing. But this time it is all gammon. The civil law is now supreme and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is no longer exhausted. Settle is no longer Judge.

### THE HOMESTEAD PROVISION—WHO ARE ITS FRIENDS?

The tenth article of the Constitution contains the provisions of that instrument for the preservation of men's homesteads from the calamities and misfortunes of life and was not changed in any respect by the Convention.

Why it was not changed we propose to consider this morning. It will be remembered that the act of Assembly calling the Convention required the delegates to take a solemn oath to abey the restrictions contained in the Act. It will be remembered too, that during the whole Convention campaign last year, Radical speakers and Radical papers everywhere declared that that oath and those restrictions were not binding in law and would not be regarded. It will be remembered too that Mr. Tourgee for himself and twenty-four other Radical delegates, as soon as the members of the Convention had entered the hall and had been called to order by Judge Settle, offered the following protest:

We, the undersigned, delegates elect to this Convention protest against the validity of the oath prescribed in the act of the General Assembly calling this Convention as being beyond the power of any legislature to impose, contrary to the political history, usages and precedents heretofore acknowledged and acted upon for forty years by both political parties in this State, subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people of the State.

This protest was signed by A. W. Tourgee, of Guilford, G. Z French, S. H. Manning, of New Hanover, O. H. Dockery, of Richmond, Radical candidate for Congress, J. W. Albertson, of Perquimans, the Radical candidate for Secretary of State, W. H. Wheeler, of Forsythe, the Radical candidate for Treasurer, and twenty other Radicals more or less prominent in the State.

Now what was this terrible oath that was so "subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people?" It reads as follows:

"You, do solemnly swear that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the duties imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God."

And what are the restrictions that were imposed upon the Convention by the act of Assembly that called it into existence? They read as follows:

Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects;

*The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien and the rights of married women as now secured by law nor alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V of said Constitution*, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established; nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under the existing Constitution and laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies shall occur and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall the Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection or to convene the General Assembly.

Was there any thing so dreadful in these restrictions as to be subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people of North Carolina! It will be observed that this Radical protest was not satisfied to declare that the oath and restrictions were simply not binding because beyond the power of any legislature to impose, but it goes on further to declare that they were subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people. In view of all this will any one be surprised to learn that the only ordinance proposing to interfere with the homestead provisions was introduced by a Radical delegate and that, the Democrats being in the majority, it was promptly decided to be beyond the power of the Convention to consider or act upon!

What a record the Radical party has thus made for itself on the Homestead question! A Democratic legislature forbids the Convention it has called into existence to interfere in any way with the Homestead provision and requires the members of the Convention to take a solemn oath not to interfere with it. The Radicals on the stump and on the press with one consent declare the oath and restrictions not to be binding in law and twenty-five of the delegates enter upon the records of the Convention their solemn protest not only that the oath and restrictions are not binding in law but that they are subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people of North Carolina! How can it be subversive of the rights and derogatory to the dignity of the people for delegates to a convention to change the Constitution to be bound by an oath not to change the Homestead Law? The people did not want the Homestead Law changed and for that reason the delegates to the Convention were required to take a solemn oath not to interfere with it, and yet say the Radicals this was subversive of their rights and derogatory to their dignity!

It is to Democratic precaution and to Democratic regard for the sanctity of a solemn oath and to Democratic respect for Legislative authority that the people owe the preservation of the Homestead Law.

The man who says the Homestead Law will be endangered by the ratification of the amendments or by the success of the Democratic party is either a fool or a liar.

### FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

There is a wide-spread belief that a large number people in the South have a holy horror of coming in collision with the Federal Government. Acting upon this belief the Radical party has constantly sought to create the impression that itself and the government are one and inseparable, and to inculcate the doctrine that resistance to Radicalism is treason to the Union. It is for this reason that Federal troops and Federal officials of every grade, kind and color, have been made so prominent in the furtherance of partizan schemes and the execution of partizan mandates.

Nor has this wide-spread belief grown up without foundation for its existence—especially in North Carolina. Time was indeed when a threat of Federal interference was no vain threat. But thank God that time has passed. It is no longer possible to reduce a State to a territorial condition. Mr. Grant may threaten us with Federal troops, he may even send them among us, but what if he does? He no longer dares to use those troops except in aid of the civil law. The power to proclaim martial law has passed from him, and forever. So long as they act in subordination to the civil authorities, we care not how many troops he may send among us. Not proposing to violate any law, we fear not. Grant dares not to lift his finger in a single Southern save in execution of the civil law, for if he should do so it would at once fix the political status of all the doubtful Northern States in our favor; so that there would be more lost than gained by the maneuvre. Intimidation this year will not proceed to actual violence but will seek to attain its end by creating the impression that it *will* resort to desperate measures and thus work upon the fears of our people.

Nor is the fear of doing damage in the Northern States the only reason that will prevent actual interference. By no possibility can the present Congress with its Democratic House of Representatives, be gotten rid of until after the counting of the electoral vote shall be had. If fraud or force shall be used, the House will promptly throw out the vote of any State affected by it. If a sufficient number shall be thrown out to prevent an election by the popular vote, the duty of choosing a President will devolve, under the Contitution, upon the present Democratic House of Representatives. With this Democratic House in reserve, not even the Radical party will dare to resort to actual violence. That is plain.

But suppose Federal troops do come among us; what shall we do then? Why then, we shall do just nothing at all except attend to our own business and go on with renewed zeal in our efforts to bring about a thorough organization of the Democratic party in order to insure the election of Tilden and Vance. We have had Federal troops in North Carolina in many places, and yet there was neither collision nor any danger of one. It is a mistake to suppose they are actuated by any feeling of hostility to our people except in rare instances. Since the war, Federal troops have been stationed in Sampson, in Wake, in Orange, in Alamance, in Caswell, in Burke and in various other places, and have lived in happy accord with our people. Thank God, the time has come when we can laugh to scorn such empty threats as those Grant has made and doubtless will continue to make in behalf of the Radical party. There is at last, one power mightier than he in this American land of ours, and that power is the law whose majesty even Grant must henceforth respect.

We have made an immense stride forward since 1872. Then we had no Democratic House of Representatives with power of investigation and power of impeachment. Then Force bills had not been declared to be contrary to the Constitution of the country. Martial law was then a favorite and frequent political weapon; Ku Klux prosecutions, whiskey prosecutions and tobacco prosecutions were things of hourly occurrence. But now that is all changed.

Nor must it be forgotten that when Mr. Tilden shall be elected President every marshal and deputy marshal, and every United States Commissioner who has prostituted his office to partizan purposes will straightway be removed and law-obeying men put in their places. There is no room for fear. We care not how many troops may come, they will be kindly greeted and civilly treated. Thank God the day of intimidation has passed. Mr. Grant dares not to use the troops except to sustain the officers of the civil law. The old dog is harmless, his teeth are all gone!

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Radical newspapers may assail the Democratic House as much as they choose, but they cannot get over the fact that, though opposed at every step by the Radicals, and hindered by the extravagant Radical Senate, they have yet saved about thirty millions in the appropriations. This is something on which they can proudly go before the country.

Reducing the whole to a nut-shell, we find that the totals of twelve appropriation bills show a reduction of $29,944,252 compared with last year, when the sum was $148,155,124. The whole amount appropriated this year by the twelve bills, is $118,210,872, as follows:

| | Appropriated last year. | Reduction this year. |
|---|---|---|
| Army | $25,987,168 | $1,946,662 |
| Navy | 12,740,355 | 4,200,651 |
| West Point | 290,065 | 74,675 |
| Postoffice | 5,967,498 | 2,408,707 |
| Pensions | 29,533,500 | 466,500 |
| River and Harbor | 5,000,000 | 1,643,517 |
| Fortifications | 315,000 | 535,000 |
| Sundry Civil | 16,357,905 | 10,286,444 |
| Deficiencies | 816,723 | 3,886,975 |
| Legislative, &c. | 15,373,960 | 3,528,277 |
| Indians | 4,670,117 | 690,407 |
| Consular | 1,158,579 | 216,406 |
| Totals | $148,155,124 | $29,944,252 |

In the struggle over these reductions between the Democratic House and Radical Senate, the House was compelled to yield to the extent of ten and a half millions. In other words, if the Democrats had not been thwarted by the Radicals the appropriations would have been ten millions less, the taxes ten millions less, and the national debt ten millions less.

### GODLOVE'S OATH

Perhaps we ought to feel sorry for Godlove, or God-forsaken as he should be called, for he has been the worst treated man we have heard of for many a day. It has been a political maxim for years past that "republics were ungrateful" but without stopping just now to argue the truth or falsity of that proposition it is only necessary to say, that so far as he is concerned, it is not the republic but the Republican party, of which he is a "burning and a shining light," or rather has been until his recent extinction that has treated him with the basest ingratitude. To prove this, in the words of the immortal Jefferson, let the facts be submitted to a candid world.

That Godlove stood high in the councils of his party, a glance at his public life will abundantly prove, and that he has been greatly honored in his day and generation, no sane man will presume to deny. Though during his term of service he never stamped his impress upon any great public question, or soared beyond the level of a monotonous mediocrity, he was a member of Congress for all that. Doubtless he possessed talents of some sort above his brother Radicals of the House, and even more, or he would not have been selected from such a body as a fit representative to the aristocratic court of Austria. Grant knows the good points of a foreign minister as well as those of a horse or a bull pup. Schenck and Pierrepont and brother-in-law Cramer and Settle and Burgen and Holden and a host of others prove this. Here then was a man so highly esteemed, by the powers that be, that they appoint him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to one of the most august courts in Europe. There he resides hobnobbing with Chancellors of the Empire, Dukes and Marquises and other great magnates of the land, and having as the phrase is, a good time generally, as all have who bask in the sunshine of royalty.

Not content however with bestowing this great honor upon him, the Republican Convention of Indiana a few months since nominated him as the candidate of their party for the office of Governor. They wanted a man who could squelch Hendricks and annihilate poor "blue jeans Jimmy Williams." There was no other, man in all Indiana that could do it, and so Godlove resigns his mission and comes home to lead his party to a glorious triumph! But somehow or other one of those prying Democratic committees in Congress unearth some transactions of the ex-Minister to the House of Hapsburg, and after sundry wry contortions poor Godlove is forced by his party friends to retire from the contest, and all for the small matter of stealing a few Venezuelan bonds!

Is it not bad treatment that a Radical candidate should first be forced to give up a fat office and then forced to resign the anticipated acquirement of one he highly coveted, merely because a rebel ex-Confederate House of Representatives had found out his rascality? And was it his fault that he was caught, how could he take care of affairs in Washington and he in Austria?

It was base ingratitude to bring to so inglorious a termination a career that promised so auspiciously. He, an ex-minister to a foreign court, who had worn purple and fine linen and knee breeches besides, before kings and princes, contemptously kicked off the track by his own party in the presence of his competitor who never in his life wore anything but home made jeans, and blue at that. Could anything be more wantonly cruel than such treatment? Wonder which is the bluest, Jeems' breeches or the physiognomy of the ex-minister to Austria? Again we say perhaps Godlove ought to have our sympathy, on the principle that sympathy belongs to the under dog in the fight. Farewell Godlove! A bright meteor in the political horizon of Radicalism has been suddenly extinguished. And all for the small matter of a few Venezuelan bonds!

For eclipsed for good is Godlove's star
And from the Courts of Austria far
He wilts in Indiana.

### DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN H. GEE

Few men have ever enlisted the sympathies of North Carolinians in a greater degree because of most undeserved indignities and unmerited sufferings than did Dr. John H. Gee of Quincy, Florida. Dr. Gee, it will be remembered, was at one time during the war in command of the Post at Salisbury, and in consequence of charges of cruelty to Federal prisoners was tried by Federal Court Martial in Raleigh after the surrender. A soldier, a gentleman and a patriot, it is now pleasant to remember that during the long, weary days of his imprisonment he received all the kindness and attention from our people that it was in their power to bestow. Our sister State has lost a gallant officer and a good citizen, one whose memory will long be dear to North Carolinians.

[From the Tallahassee Floridian.]

A fire occurred in Quincy on the afternoon of Saturday last which destroyed the store and warehouse of E. P. Dismukes, insured for $7 000, the village bakery and candy store and stable of Mr. Charles Gareiss. The latter had no insurance on his property. The most melancholy feature connected with the fire was the death of Dr. John H. Gee, one of the first citizens of Quincy and a most skillful physician, which was caused by his great anxiety to arrest the spread of the flames. The Dr. had placed a keg of powder in Dismukes' warehouse for the purpose of blowing up the building, hoping thereby to save the store. The explosion not taking place as soon as expected and supposing that the fuse had gone out, he entered the building, when immediately thereafter the explosion followed. The Doctor was seen groping about, with his beard and clothes on fire, but was not again seen until the following morning when his blackened remains were found burnt into a scarcely distinguishable mass. Thus has perished, in the flower of manhood, a gentleman of high civil ure and esteemed by all who knew him. He held the rank of Major in the Confederate service, and at the close of the war was tried by a Federal court-martial on the false charge of cruelty to prisoners confined at Salisbury and under his charge, but was acquitted. His shocking death will bring pain to many a heart.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic State Convention met in Columbia on the 15th under the call of the Executive Committee. The organization was completed on that day and an adjournment had until the next, when the convention went into secret session, which late in the evening resulted in a vote of 82 members for an immediate nomination of a straight out ticket to 65 for postponement of the nominations until some time after the Radical nominations. The doors were then opened and General Hampton was nominated by acclamation.

General Hampton then ascended the Speaker's stand and said:

*Mr President and Gentlemen of South Carolina:*

I need not tell you, for every one of you must know, that the words I have heard spoken in kindly allusion to myself have touched my heart deeply. But I had intended, before my nomination had been made, to make a personal explanation to this convention, and before we proceed any further in voting, I desire to do so now. There are various reasons which prompt me to this. During all the discussion that has taken place, I have refrained studiously from expressing my opinion one way or another; I only expressed myself when called upon to do so as a delegate, but I did not try by word or act to influence this Convention. I came here only to promote unity and harmony if I could. I would pour oil on the troubled waters in this Convention, if it should be necessary. When I published a card the other day, I expressed fully, earnestly and truthfully my views, my wishes and my opinions. When the war was raging, and we had a legislature here, I was asked to come back from the field and allow my name to be presented as a candidate for Governor; but I preferred to stay where I thought I could be of most service to my State and country. [Cheers.] But since the war, I appeal to you and to every man in South Carolina, I have never offered one word of advice unless it was asked of me. I have never concealed my opinions, either in the South, at the North or in the West; but have never ventured to give any advice, or tried to control any action in South Carolina. I felt, literally, that my day was past, and, in coming back to South Carolina, I felt as he did, who said: "An old man, whose heart is broken, is come to lay his weary bones amongst you; give me a little earth for charity." I have claimed nothing of South Carolina but what I gave in yonder churchyard.

But I have always said that whenever I could, by word or deed, serve the State, the men of the State had only to call me, and I would devote all that I had of life, of time, and of energy to her service. I will now be perfectly unreserved with you on another point. Men whose patriotism is beyond all question, men in whose wisdom and judgment I place great confidence, think that your nomination of me would injure the Democratic party throughout the United States. If the question were left with me to decide whether the interests of South Carolina or those of the Democratic party of the United States were to be placed uppermost, I could not hesitate in my choice; but I believe that the success of the Democratic party will inevitably bring success and relief to South Carolina.

I believe there can be no question that if Tilden is elected the State of South Carolina will be ours. We will work for her redemption, and we will secure it. [Cheers.]

Now gentlemen I do not wish you in the slightest degree to jeopardize the general Democratic party. I would gladly decline the nomination, I speak to you with perfect honesty. I would much prefer to do so. Besides the influence which this nomination might exert on the general prosperity of our party, there are men in the State in whose eyes I possess a disqualification, of which I cannot divest myself and would not if I could; it is what they are pleased to call my war record. That record is the record of sixty thousand Confederate soldiers of South Carolina, and if I am to forfeit that, and say I am ashamed of that, ashamed to have been one of them; all the offices in South Carolina, all the offices in America or in the world, might perish before I would accept them. ["Cheers."]

Now, gentlemen, these are grave topics for your consideration. I implore you let no partiality or kindness for me lead you astray. Consider solely what is good for the people of the State and for the Democratic party. Look over the whole field in discussing this question. I shall retire and leave you to discuss it free from embarrassment and to consider only how you can do most good to your constituents and to your general constituency, the Democratic party; and if you conclude that you will select some one else who is as true and as sincere as I, and I know there are thousands of them, I will pledge myself to give all my energy and influence for his success. If you give the nomination to me, I would be assuming a responsibility which I dread, and I call on you all to remember that I have not said one word to influence you in what you do to-day. I have told you frankly my own feelings, and come weal or come woe, I will stand by you to the last. [Immense applause.]

The nomination of General Hampton as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor inaugurates a new policy in the affairs of South Carolina, and one that we trust, in God's name, will prove successful. If ever a people had a cause worthy of their every effort, and if ever a people had a leader worthy of their cause, the people of South Carolina are today that people. The hour and the man have indeed met. Their cause is the cause of good government, of civil liberty, all that men hold dear in life, and their leader is the peerless WADE HAMPTON. We pity the poor Carolinian who can not fight in this fight. The leader, the cause and the people command our love and our sympathy and our unfeigned admiration.

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The interest in the Constitutional amendments is not confined to the Eastern portion of the State, but is felt in every section. The Greensboro *Patriot* publishes a series of appointments for public meetings in Guilford in which the leading subject for discussion will be the importance of ratifying the amendments. We have no fear that the amendments will fall behind our ticket anywhere if our friends will only take the trouble to tell the people what are the changes proposed to be made in the Constitution. We have nothing to fear from the fullest, freest discussion. Our candidates and our platform can stand any amount of investigation the people may desire to subject them to. Firmly fixed in the principles of truth and justice the Democratic party fears nothing.

### HAYES AND GRANT'S GAME.

And what has Mr. Hayes to say about Grant's little game to keep Southern men from voting the Democratic ticket? Can he keep silent when such things are going on if he be honest in the declarations he recently made of regard for his "Southern countrymen" and his determination to see fair play between man and man, race and race? Let him come out and denounce Grant's bullying bluffing game if he dare do it.

But he will not dare do it. Grant is Hayes' master, and they both know it. It matters not that for Hayes to keep silent now exposes to the whole world the utter hollowness of his professions of regard for the Southern people. It matters not, we say, for let the consequences be what they may, Hayes dares not offend Grant.

But neither Hayes nor Grant will make anything by their attempt to frighten Southern people. We are now at last in a position to dare and defy Grant to do his worst. A good strong case of interference by the Federal Administration in our local State affairs would seal the fate of the Radical party in less than twenty-four hours. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts would declare in thunder tones for Tilden and reform and civil government. The civil law is now supreme. Grant at last has a master. Let the troops come. Our people will make their time pass as pleasantly as possible. There is no enmity between us. Day is breaking, thank God!

### MR. SCOTT LORD'S RESOLUTION

The following is the resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Scott Lord of New York and passed by that body.

"Whereas the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitution of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE XV.

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas the exercise of the right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and the citizens thereof; and whereas it is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and whereas all citizens, without distinction of race or class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore

*Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives*, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State should meet with certain condign, and effectual punishment; and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or that may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction, is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment or one demanding the penalty of death."

It will be seen from the above how absurd is Grant's pretence that it justifies the use of Federal troops during the campaign now pending. It is true that Mr. Lord made an ass of himself by introducing the meaningless resolution but Grant is worse than an ass for claiming that it justifies him in resorting to military force.

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[From the Charleston Journal of Commerce.]

### THE GAME OF MILITARY "BLUFF."

We don't know whether Don Cameron ever sat at the feet of Poker Schenck or not, but certain it is that in his management of the War Department he seems to have borrowed an idea or two from that sportive pastime, with fifty-two bits of glazed pasteboard, which our late minister at the Court of St. James describes as peculiarly the "national game" of Americans. His manifesto to General Sherman, which the newspapers of the country had the honor of printing yesterday morning, is all "bluff," but it does not alarm anybody down here. We are not at all afraid of United States soldiers. We are not going to fight them, and they are not going to fight us. And the War Department cannot carry any elections worth speaking about this year at the point of the bayonet. That game has been played until it is played out. Do not "bluff" too high or too hard, Mr. Cameron, lest the Northern voter unexpectedly call you, and find you holding a short hand.

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### The German Power in the West

[From the Richmond Whig].

The following table, based on census and election returns, show the political power held by our German friends in the several States named and that, in most of them, they hold the balance of power between the parties:

| States | Estima'd German vote | Av'rage Dem. vote '70 | Av'rage Rep. vote '70 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 42,642 | 144,000 | 168,000 |
| Indiana | 15,071 | 160,000 | 157,000 |
| Iowa | 14,019 | 60,000 | 103,000 |
| Kansas | 3,467 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| Michigan | 15,122 | 83,000 | 100,000 |
| Minnesota | 6,774 | 40,000 | 36,000 |
| Missouri | 24,715 | 104,000 | 63,000 |
| Nebraska | 3,225 | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| Ohio | 35,541 | 205,000 | 220,000 |
| Wisconsin | 30,461 | 69,000 | 77,000 |
| Total | 191,851 | 884,000 | 975,000 |

In 1870 and 1884 much the larger portion of the German vote was cast on the side of the republicans and gave that party the control of most of the States named. Happily, a "change has come over the spirit of their dream," and daily evidences are being afforded that the Western Germans are fast wheeling into line with the Germans of the Eastern States for Tilden and reform:

From the above table it will be seen that the Germans hold the balance of power in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin, and thus can control eighty-two electoral votes which were cast for Grant in 1872, and which, from present appearances, will be given for the democrats this fall. These with the Southern vote cast for Tilden, will secure his election without even New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and the Pacific States, which are certainly for him.

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We print below the concluding portion of an address delivered in Oxford, North Carolina, on the 4th of July by THEODORE B KINGSBURY, who has kindly sent it to us in advance of its regular publication. The address was a historical one and in the main an original contribution to local and State history and on that account deserves publication in some substantial form. If others would follow Mr. Kingsbury's example and make contributions to the historical lore of our State from hitherto unpublished material North Carolina would enjoy a far prouder position before the world than the one she now occupies. Of the literary excellence of any production of a gentleman of such high culture as Mr. Kingsbury it is needless for us to speak, even if we were competent. That portion of the address which we print speaks for itself. We doubt if its author even has often written as well, and in these days of hurried, slovenly writing it is a rare pleasure to read a paper that shows in such degree the cunning handiwork of a master artist. We shall await with impatience the publication of the entire address:

## AN APPEAL TO NORTH CAROLINIANS.

### Stand by Your Country—Stand by Your State.

THE PERORATION OF T. B. KINGSBURY'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS AT OXFORD, N. C., ON JULY 4TH, 1876.

[Furnished the Daily Journal by the Author.]

This is *Centennial Day*. It is a good time for freemen to gather around the altar of liberty and swear eternal fealty to *truth* and *right*. Our people must never forget what they owe to liberty—that

"Eternal spirit of the chainless mind."

Our government was formed to attain "*a more perfect union*," to "*establish justice*," to "*insure domestic tranquility*," to *promote the general welfare*, and *secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity*." This was the solemn enactment of the young and passionate nation, just risen from a long and cruel war. For nearly a century, it has been ringing in the ears of the nations, and it has seemed the majestic echo of the voice of God. *Vox populi, vox Dei*,—the voice of the people has seemed as the voice of God Must this voice become forever mute? Must the mighty inspiration evoked by the noble action of our fathers be felt no longer? Will the people of North Carolina—*liberty's land*—dear old North State—turn a deaf ear to the calls of the enactment? Will they recoil in disgust from the holy incentives of the past and disregard their obligations as *freemen*? In the name of *liberty* I protest against such infidelity and madness.

North Carolinians cannot forget the past. Around their history cluster the memories of lofty patriotism, of unsullied honor, of noble daring and high emprise. I know that they are profoundly and ardently attached to liberty. I do not believe that under heaven's magnificent canopy there dwells a people who are more heartily devoted to civil and religious freedom than our people. They know well what sufferings and trials were encountered before freedom was established within our borders. They remember LIBERTY'S birth hour amid perils and darkness—how she was born literally on an open field of battle and of blood, amid hissing bullets and dying groans—how, as Sainte-Beuve finely says of Mary Stuart, "she was smitten with tempests from her cradle." They remember how fiery storms beat long upon her unsheltered and homeless childhood. They remember how promising her youth, how she grew up into benignant loveliness under no gentle nurture, trained to self reliance, and strengthened and developed by the rude buffetings of fortune. They remember the centuries of carnage and convulsion through which our English ancestors passed before the bright and precious guerdon of freedom was wrested from the hand of oppression. They remember how Sidney and Russel fell before the executioner's axe, pouring out their noble life's blood as a sacred libation to LIBERTY; how Pym and Hampden upheld her matchless cause in halls of stormy debate and in secret conclaves. They remember how for one hundred years she has been the guardian angel of the Republic; that under her beneficent protection and favor the thirteen infant colonies have grown into thirty-eight giant States—remembering these things, the people of Granville county—aye, the people of North Carolina, God bless her! will cleave to her as a mother cleaves to her first-born through peril and storm. It is true our dear Nymph* has been sorely buffeted since she came to dwell among the solitudes of our mighty forests. Her beautiful tresses are somewhat dishevelled, her rich and gorgeous robes are somewhat soiled—even her fair and radiant face is somewhat blackened and scarred by violence and war. But she is still lovely, immortal in her youth. Hope still sits upon her helmet singing its merry song, and a sweet and benignant calm rests upon that eye that a few years ago flashed with the battle light of victory.

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As the custodians of liberty, my countrymen, we have a great work to perform. It must be preserved inviolate on these Western shores for our children and for their children's children. *We must cultivate a love of country*. We must keep step henceforth to the music of the UNION. We held firmly, unwaveringly to certain noble principles we thought in danger, We appealed to the sword and were defeated. Our people have accepted in the most absolute good faith that decision. There will be no more war for those principles, although they are imperishable. As the very eloquent and able Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge says: "A form of government may change, a policy may perish, but a principle can never die. *Circumstances may so change* as to make *the application* of the principle *no longer possible*." So the South will never again take up arms for any principle that entered into the war of the States. It has solemnly sworn to henceforth maintain and cherish *the Constitution as it is*. That beautiful flag, so dear to our hearts, that once floated in triumph over so many battlefields has been furled forever.

The great New England statesman, in his massive and memorable language, has declared "A sense of *duty* pursues us ever; it is omnipotent like the Deity."

What then as *freemen* is *our duty?* We must be true to the *Constitution*. We must be true *to civil and religious liberty*. We must be true to ourselves. KEEP THE BALLOT-BOX PURE. In that lies our safety. Let all our ends be for the good of our country, our State, our county. That splendid structure reared by the consummate genius of our forefathers, and baptized with their tears and prayers and sacrifices and sufferings, must not be overthrown and destroyed. Reverently, fervently, would we implore the Almighty Father to avert such a terrible national doom! Strike out that glorious constellation *liberty* from the national heavens, and great indeed would be the darkness. Hope would flee, happiness would die, and despair, like a mighty pall, would envelope the great throbbing heart of the nation, and our people would fall a willing prey to their own unbridled lusts, or sink in misery under the iron rod of the conqueror.

Inscribe, my countrymen, these talismanic words upon your banners: DUTY TO GOD, DUTY TO COUNTRY, DUTY TO SELF. Let consequences take care of themselves; let us take care of duty. Let us as FREE MEN go straight forward in the path *of duty*. Let that be our polestar, our guiding principle, our inspiration. Let genuine patriotism abide in our hearts and control our lives—that patriotism that stands ready if need be "to refine itself into martyrdom," and is pledged to "suffer as well as act." Let us preserve inviolate our ancestral faiths, our spirit of consecration to right principle, our devotion to liberty, our obedience to law. Let us each swear upon the altar of our common country on this hundreth birth day of the nation, that *we will be faithful to our country's liberties*, that we will do what we can as good citizens to work out for the benefit of those who are to follow after, that problem of such mighty potency and such mighty pregnancy—*the problem of a free, constitutional, just, and popular government on this vast continent*.

LIBERTY REGULATED BY LAW, this great achievement of Washington and his noble compatriots. THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE EXPRESSED THROUGH LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS—these are the fundamental privileges and principles of every citizen. They should grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength.

My task is nearly ended. Stand by North Carolina. Do what you can to develop her resources, to maintain her honor, to restore her prosperity. It is a sweet land in which to dwell and in which to die. Stand faithfully by her.

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Her's is indeed a goodly heritage—a land of noble men and of pure and lovely women. "The sun as he walks the heavens in his diurnal round" looks down upon no fairer or dearer spot, nor more blessed home—for here "the glory of *his* beams is rivalled by the" sweet and mellowed "light of humanity and love" that is shed throughout our favored borders. Do where you may you will find no more delightful home. Seek the world over for a clime more favorable to health, for suns more genial and fructifying, and for nights of more unclouded beauty and splendor, and you will seek in vain. "It is a land of corn and wine; it is a land of gold and gems; it is a land of flocks and herds, of orchards and meadows; it is a land of good morals and steady habits," a land where civil liberty is dearly cherished and the laws are obeyed, a land where school house and church spire stand side by side; where virtue is esteemed and honored, old age is reverenced, and the marriage relation is held as sacred and blessed, a land of simple manners and frugal habits, where an unpretending but generous hospitality is dispensed, and where the people are "not forgetful to entertain strangers," a land in which "an honest man" is regarded as "the noblest work of God,", and where unblemished honor is held as the very flower of virtue.

"Lov'd Terralbria—dear Old North State,
Where honor's esprit dwells!
If honesty can make thee great—
Thy glory still excells!!
Ye natal, freeborn sons of Ers.
'Be honest, and be just'—
'Tis handed down thro' patriot sires,
By Britain's sons in trust.

Glorious thy children's future be!
E'er thy drones love their hives—
Sweet privilege of being free
In honors, fortunes, lives!
You eagle caged, still hopes to soar
Far from his eaglet's home—
'But may we love your homes the more
The more ye chance to roam!,!!

*James Foöt Taylor*, 1876."

* "The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty."—Milton's L'Allegro.


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**Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.**

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For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

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