THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29, '76.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—On the 18th inst. we visited the harbor and its surroundings in the vicinity of New Inlet, to ascertain its present condition and the progress of the public works for improving the same, with the future prospects, and have the honor to report that since our report of the 30th of May last the contract for laying the apron across the inlet has been fully executed. The work was finished about the middle of June, since which time the bottom of the inlet, from side to side, has remained covered by an apron or carpet four feet thick and forty to seventy feet wide, according to depth of water, and up to this time there has been no settling, undermining or other perceptible damage whatever. On the other hand appearances indicate a most flattering success of the work, the sand co-operating with the carpet in the formation of an apparently permanent reef across the inlet. The southern end of the carpet, resting on Zeke's Island near high water line at the time it was placed, extending northward into deep water of the inlet, served as a kind of grillage work which the beach has followed for about 400 feet, 300 feet of which are now above high water, widening and extending seaward, from which project shoals in the direction of the point of beach south of the old breaker.

The beach south from the inlet at Zeke's Island is now perfect and above high water. Most of the sea front of the old breakwater is covered above high water, also a large portion of its rear or river front, and every part of it is covered above low water line, thus securing the timber against any further attack of worms.

Had the apron been started upon the shore of Federal Point instead of in deep water at the end of the deflecting breakwater, it is reasonable to suppose the same results would have attended it as did the southern end which rested on Zeke's Island. It may be proper here to express some apprehension we entertain for the safety of the apron, if left as it is for any considerable length of time. There are two points in its line where the depth of water ranges from 14 to 18 feet, upon which the currents, particularly the ebb, press with considerable severity, and there is no telling what effect such a volume of water under such circumstances may have upon the apron, if allowed to remain until the channel becomes fixed, and concentrate upon one or both of these points.

There is no apparent change in Snow's Marsh channel since our last report, except, perhaps, some slight filling of the upper end of it, caused, no doubt, by the heavy tax upon its inadequate capacity by the ebb current of the river, and also a cross current in the direction of the inlet, which will involve the necessity of occasional dredging to keep it free until the inlet is closed.

The navigation of the river above the inlet and across the Log Shoals above Big Island, remain as last reported, without perceptible change.

As far as we can learn there has been some slight change in the direction of Bald Head channel, not affecting, however, the draught of water last reported, 15½ to 16 feet.

During the fiscal year ending 30th June last, the apron has been successfully laid across the inlet; Snow's Marsh channel has been opened to 200 feet width and 12 feet depth; the river between Wilmington and Smithville has been dredged and cleared out where necessary, including the removal of obstructions above the upper jetty, permitting the passage of vessels drawing 14 to 14½ feet between those points; some dredging has been done on Bald Head channel; the two swashes across the beach, which existed at the beginning of the year, have been entirely closed; a large addition to the beaches, on both sides of the inlet, has been accumulated, and the flow of water through the inlet very much reduced.

The Coast Line Telegraph has also been established for the purpose of opening along the sea coast northward in the interest of commerce and humanity; also to Smithville. We regret the necessity of calling your attention to the apparent neglect of this telegraph line, which was ordered by Congress and put up by the War Department, in good faith, for the purpose set forth. The line to Smithville is in order and operation, but that leading northward was damaged by a storm in the early part of this year and has remained so ever since, no communicat on passing over it, certainly since May last. We presume the apparent neglect to be more the result of oversight, or inadvertance, than design, and it is only necessary to call the attention of the chief signal officer to the fact.

The last Congress appropriated $132,500 for continuing the work for improving Cape Fear harbor, (aggregating the sum of $807,500 which has thus far been appropriated). This sum is much below the estimates of the engineer for successfully prosecuting the work during the present fiscal year, and will undoubtedly retard its final completion, but we have every confidence in its judicious disposal.

We further beg to call your attention to the fact that, in addition to the flattering prospect before us of an early completion of our harbor improvements and its perfect restoration to its primitive condition of a first-class harbor, the State of North Carolina has recently become owner of the Western North Carolina Railroad, leading from Salisbury via Swannanoa Gap and Asheville, a distance of about 100 miles, to Wolf Creek, and there connecting with the road leading to Morristown, Tenn., and all western roads. Operations for completing this road at an early day have recently been resumed, and are now being prosecuted with energy. We understand that about 100 miles of this road are now complete and in successful operation, leaving about 60 miles to finish, of which a large portion of the work has been accomplished. Of about 4,000 feet of tunneling only about 1,200 to 1,400 feet remains to be done; also, a large portion of the grading in and beyond the mountains, culverts and bridge abutments have been done, and waiting the finishing superstructure. It will thus be seen that, with proper appliances, the entire line may be put in operation and opened to the public in a very short time, and it only remains for the next Legislature to take necessary action in the premises for securing the ultimate and early realization of this desirable object, which places our own port—a port of which the State may well be proud—in direct communication with the Mississippi valley and all the great cities thereof.

In closing this, our last report for the fiscal year just ended, we beg to tender our congratulations to the Chamber at the brilliant prospects before it.

Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT,
GEO. HARRISS,
JAMES H. CHADBOURN.

The University—Letter from President Battle.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chapel Hill, Aug. 31, 1876.

Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR—The kindly spirit and enlightened views shown by "Agricola" in a late issue of your paper, seem to call for an answer.

I think the Trustees agree with "Agricola" in the opinion that agricultural experiments would be best conducted by one experienced in Southern crops, Southern climate and Southern soils.

But the act of Congress requires the University to teach "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other classical and scientific studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes and the several pursuits and professions of life." I quote from the act.

In order to comply with the above requirements, the University must teach among other things zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, grouped under the general term, natural history.

The University had good Professors and facilities for teaching other "branches related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," such as chemistry, both general and applied, physics, engineering, drawing, English literature, French and German, besides the classical studies which we are forbidden to exclude, but we had no professor of natural history.

The colleges of the northwest have paid particular attention to this department. There is an enthusiasm and a dash about them which leads to great success. One of the professors made extensive enquiries during a recent tour North for such a man as we need and he was generally told that we must go to that great region, that there we would most certainly find the proper combination of theoretical and practical powers in this direction. The Executive Committee of the Trustees and the Faculty think they have such a man in Professor W. H. Smith, late of the University of Michigan, who is proved to them to be an expert in those sciences and a successful teacher. He was besides raised on a farm and has studied and practiced the application of chemistry to agriculture.

I must caution "Agricola" and the friends of the University in regard to one thing. We cannot at once carry on a large farm. To do that would require much more money that we can afford, Whatever the University does in this line must be done *in the best style*. Its barns, horses, cattle, agricultural implements, &c., should be *models*.

We have not yet money to buy these things on a large scale. We will however analyze soils and fertilizers and we will try experiments in agriculture carefully and liberally not only with the chief southern crops but with plants new to us. We will invite intelligent farmers in every section to co-operate with us to experiment under our directions and report to us. We will publish all results.

Next week I go North to visit the principal industrial colleges. After learning what they are doing I will be better able to give direction to this branch of the University. Until the trustees shall appoint a man to have special charge of this practical work, I will, with the assistance of my colleagues, carry it on. We will do the best possible with our means. If the people will give us more money we will do better still.

Thanking "Agricola" and a thousand other friends for their good will and "God speed." Very truly,

KEMP P. BATTLE.

Town Creek Meeting.

TOWN CREEK, N. C.,
August 26, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—The Tilden and Vance Club of Town Creek township met to-day at Theese's store according to previous appointment, and were addressed by John D. Bellamy, jr., in an able and forcible manner. Mr. Bellamy was listened to with attention and made a very favorable impression. Many predictions for the future usefulness of Mr. B. were heard. It was resolved to have a Tilden and Vance flag, and a committee was appointed to procure one, and Saturday, September 23, at Theese's store, was the time and place appointed for raising it. A committee was also appointed to procure speakers for the occasion. The people of this township are thoroughly aroused to a sense of their duty in this campaign and are determined to do it.

The club meets at E. R. Taylor's store on Saturday, September 9, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Speakers will be present to address the meeting.

D.

LILLINGTON, PENDER CO., N. C.,
September 2d, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—As Col. Waddell's appointment here is on the 5th of October, the general mass meeting to take place here on the 16th of September has been postponed till the 5th of October, at which time there will be a general rally.

The other speakers to be present on the 16th inst. will be present on the 5th. W.

DEATH OF REV. DR. HOOPER.

Resolutions of the Faculty at Chapel Hill.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FACULTY ROOMS,
August 25, 1876.

The loss sustained by the religious and educational interests of the State in the death of the Rev. Dr. Hooper, whose life, prolonged far beyond the allotted pace of human existence, has afforded for so many years a bright example of christian virtue, of rare culture, and of singular social excellence, demand of the faculty of the University a more than ordinary expression of love and esteem and regret.

His education was received within this institution, his early years were passed here under the parental guidance of its first president, Dr. Caldwell; here in 1816 he brought his bride and began his life's work as preacher and teacher. After many years of labor and with constantly increasing reputation as scholar and divine, he removed to South Carolina, and in her college and schools fully maintained his well-won repute. Returning to North Carolina as president of Wake Forest, and in various other educational institutions since, he has been always identified with the highest interests, associated with our best and greatest men, one of the fathers of the State, devoting with unselfish aim to the service of his fellow men talents and attainments which in the academy and in the pulpit or with the aid of the press were never idle, and which in other fields would have secured him wealth and far wider earthly distinction.

It was thought an omen of good to the lately revived University that Dr. Hooper in his old age should have been called in the providence of God to make his home once more among these the scenes of his early efforts, and should be present to participate in the reopening festival. We hailed with pleasure his venerable form on our streets, listened with reverance to his words of cheer and of counsel and hoped, as we noted his activity and the unabated vigor in his mind, that notwithstanding his eighty-four years of toil, we might be thus privileged for years to come. If any man living had claim to stand *in loco parentes* to the University of North Carolina it was surely Dr. Hooper. Therefore, while submitting to the will of God, which hath gathered our beloved and venerated friend to his rest as a shock of corn fully ripe, we resolve,

That in the death of Dr. Hooper we have lost a father and a friend not to be replaced while this generation is on the stage. He gave the University his best years, was during his whole life its staunch friend and shed on her the luster of his ripe and elegant scholarship, his broad and catholic charity, his unblemished career as a most useful and honest citizen and noble christian gentleman.

That we will cherish to our later hour the memory of his singular and shining virtues and endeavor to instill in the minds of the rising generation a general emulation of the virtues and a lasting regard for the memories of those venerable men of whom Dr. Hooper was the last survivor, and to whom the State of North Carolina is so deeply indebted.

That in the family so lately bereaved, we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and while we join our tears for him they mourn, we remind them that they sorrow not as those without hope, for the just man, who "having passed

The bound of man's appointed years, at last
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest is gone,
While the soft memory of his virtues yet
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set."

STATE NEWS.

RALEIGH—*From the Sentinel:*

—The revenue collections in this district last month were $73,327.84. One million, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight two ounce tobacco stamps were sold during this time.

—The fabric of the cotton now coming in from the surrounding country is finer than for a number of years past. Cotton merchants North are writing here concerning the election. They say that if Uncle Sammy is elected trade will at once improve and get once more on a safe, sound and solid basis.

—Yesterday the Secretary of State paid over to the Public Treasurer $2,106 22 collected by him, as tax on insurance companies doing business in this State, during the month of August.

—A band of gypsies passed through this place yesterday going West.

HALIFAX—*From the Weldon News:*

—A large number of our citizens assembled at Halifax on Thursday, to take part in the proceedings of the democratic convention of the county. Many questions were discussed, but no definite action was taken by the convention as to what should be the policy of the party in regard to the nomination of candidates for the different offices. This will be determined on between this and election day. The convention was a very large and respectable body.

—A very interesting revival of religion has been going on at New Hope, in this county, during this week. Quite a number has been converted and the meeting still countinues.

—Some unknown person or persons entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. J. C. Simmons near Midway, in this county, on Thursday night, and robbed him of a valuable watch.

—Edward Conigland and A. J. Burton, Esqs., Col. D. C. Clark and others, will soon begin the canvass in this county and will thoroughly discuss the issues of the day. Every portion of the county will be visited and all should turn out at the meetings.

BUNCOMBE—*From the Asheville Citizen:*

—W. P. Fortune, who was recently charged with forgery in South Carolina, and who escaped after being bailed in this State was captured Monday night near his old home by Messrs. James Ledford and George W. Young, deputy sheriffs. The South Carolina authorities had offered $3,000 reward for his capture.

—The Asheville Convocation of the Episcopal Church, met here on Wednesday, at Trinity Church: Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, Revs. Neilson Falls, Morganton; G. B. Wetmore, Rowan county; Edward Joyner, Statesville; Mr. Deale, Murphy; Mr. Holmes, Leicester; Mr. Morris, Shufordsville; Drs. Buxton, Buel and Mr. Bell, Asheville. A series of services characterized the convocation.

—Many visitors have been in Asheville the past ten days. September and October are the prettiest months of the year, in the mountains. We hope to see many during these months.

—Hon. R. H. Smith and daughter of Halifax, E. L. Smith of Charlotte, A. T. London and Mrs. John London of Wilmington, were at the Eagle last week.

Valuation of Real and Personal Property in the State—The Fluctuations.

In 1873 the total valuation of real and personal property in this State was $143,723,833; in 1874 $129,953,361, a falling off of $3,770,452 from 1873. In 1875 the total valuation was $152,546,023, a gain over 1873 of $8,822,210, over 1874 of $12,592,662. It is more than probable that the valuations for 1876 will show a falling off from those of 1875 as a comparison in the matter of land in the abstract of listed taxable from the two counties of Currituck and Wilson show this difference in the two years: Wilson county, valuation of land in 1875 $1,007,156, in 1876, $1,000,527. Valuation of land in Currituck in 1875, $306,195; in 1876, $276,156. We learn that over one-half of the counties of the State have sent in to the auditor their abstracts of listed taxables for 1876. It is to be hoped that the registers of deeds in the remaining counties will not be much behind hand.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Smallest Steam Engine.

An incident happened in Machinery Hall yesterday afternoon which is well worthy of recording, as it exhibits the unparalleled advancement of American genius in small as well as in great things.

While a large throng of visitors from all countries were standing silently around the mighty Corliss engine, watching its gigantic movements with feelings partly of delight and partly of awe, a tall, gentlemanly looking personage, who aftewards gave his name and address as Levi Taylor, of Indianola, joined the crowd, and with the others paid unspoken yet eloquent homage to the wonderous monster before him. After watching the motions for a few moments, the gentleman passed around one side, and extracting from his pocket a small tin case, took from it what looked like a diminutive alcahol lamp, and striking a match, started a miniature flame and placed the contrivance on the corner of the platform which surrounded the mighty steam giant from Rhode Island. At a first glance nothing could be discovered over this lamp but a small excresence, which looked more like a juvenile humming-bird than anything else, but a close inspection showed what was mistaken for Liliputian wings was the fly-wheel of a perfect steam engine, and persons with extra good eyes could, after a close examination, discover some of the other parts of this curious piece of mechanism.

This engine has for its foundation a twenty-five cent gold piece, and many of its parts are so tiny that they can not be seen without a magnifying glass. It has the regular steam guage, and, though complete in every particular, the entire apparatus weighs only seven grains, while the engine proper weighs but three grains.

It is made of gold, steel, and platinum. The fly-wheel is only three-fourths of an inch in diameter; the stroke is one twenty-fourth of an inch, and the cut-off one sixty-fourth of an inch. The machinery, which can all be taken apart, was packed in films of silk. It is to be hoped that this wonderful piece of work is to be placed on exhibition alongside of its grand antithesis, but it is now probably too late to make an entry.—*Exchange.*

The Western Insane Asylum.

The commissioners of the western insane asylum met yesterday and the day previous at the insane asylum. The president, N. Mendenhall, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. T. G. Walton, and Capt. C. B. Denson were present. Hon. J. C. Harper, of Caldwell, also appeared and took his seat, to fill a vacancy, making the board complete. Reports were made of much interest from the master builder, engineer and architect, and the progress of the work was found satisfactory. The walls of both wings and the centre are in rapid progress, over one and a half millions of brick having been laid, and twenty-six thousand are being laid daily, the force having been recently increased. The cost of laying per thousand, including value of lime and sand, is $2.89, being little more than one-half of the lowest bid of twenty five contractors offered to the commission. The work is being executed directly by the commission, under the superintendence of Jas. Walker of Wilmington, master builder.

Water is supplied from the South Mountains by six inch iron pipes, and is adequate to the future wants of the entire institution. It will save the building of reservoirs, and the purchase of engines as it is received by gravity, with 168 feet head. No annual expenditure of pumping will be required, and no insurance, as the water will be laid on every floor and over the dome. There is already a large daily saving at the mortar beds by the use of the water from the pipes. The iron lintels and plates for lower course of windows are nearly ready, and good supplies of sand, lime and other material on hand. The farm land was ordered to be rented for the ensuing year. It was determined to experiment by careful tests in regard to the quality of the clay in the vicinity of the asylum, examine brick machines, arrange for a supply of wood, &c., in view of manufacturing such brick as would be needed for the further prosecution of the work directly by the commission upon the expiration of the present contract for three millions. More has been accomplished with the present contract than was anticipated, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted until winter. A report in full, with itemized expenditures, as required by law, will be rendered to the General Assembly.—*Raleigh News.*

Paying Work for Wide-Awake Democrats

We understand that COOKE'S LIFE OF TILDEN, the only one authorized by the great reform Governor, is now ready for delivery. Every Democrat should procure a copy of the Life of our next President. We advise those out of employment to apply to the publishers for an agency at once, as the book is having a large sale. Address D. APPLETON & Co., 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y. d1twlt

Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

The following is an extract from the records of the late Democratic State Convention:

State Central Executive Committee—W. R. Cox, Chairman; R. H. Battle, Jr., C. M. Busbee, Seaton Gales, Samuel A. Ashe, Geo. H. Snow, W. N. H. Smith.

From First District—W. D. Pruden, of Chowan, James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort, E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt, Moses Gilliam, of Bertie.

From Second District—A. J. Galloway, of Wayne, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, J. D. Long, of Craven, W. J. Green, of Warren.

From Third District—Joseph A. Worth, of Cumberland, C. Tate Murray, of Sampson, J. N. Stallings, of Duplin, D. S. Cowan, of Brunswick.

From Fourth District—Henry A. London, Jr., of Chatham, J. S. Amis, of Granville, D. W. Vick, of Johnston, Thomas Webb, of Orange.

From Sixth District—H. C. Jones, of Mecklenburg, E. R. Liles, of Anson, J. T. Lectrand, of Richmond, Wm. Stowe, of Gaston.

If any recommendations were made for the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, the names of the persons so recommended to the Convention will please be forwarded to Gen. W. R. Cox.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Rev. Silas Curtis of New Hampshire and Rev. J. W. Dunjee, Colored, of Richmond, Va.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26, 1876.

Dear Brother Dunjee:—On the 12th instant I sent you a check for $50 and have received no receipt or anything from you since.

To-day I received a letter from Harper's Ferry, in which is the following sentence: "The report is current here that Bro. Dunjee has gone over to the rebels, and is going to stump for Tilden and Hendricks. I am afraid it is so."

My dear Bro. D., is there any truth in that report? Have you even had *thought* of doing any such a thing? If you have, I pray you pause before you take a single step in that direction. Such a course would be a cause of great grief to all your true friends and all the true lovers of freedom and piety. In doing this you will bring wound and a reproach upon your mission work among freedmen, and ruin your own usefulness as a minister of Christ. How will all those feel who have contributed for your support in our mission-work for Richmond meeting house, &c., &c., if you now desert your brethren and go over to the old rebels, the haters of the colored men and the cause of freedom, and give your influence to strengthen the hands of such men as Jeff Davis, and those who murdered thousands and thousands of your colored brethren at the South within a few years past to prevent them from voting for the cause of their own God-given rights? O, this cannot be; I will not believe it can be so till I hear more from you. Do write me by return mail, and send receipts for fifty dollars, and tell me if there is any foundation for the report to which I have alluded; and be entreated to go no further in that direction, if you have taken no step, until you consult your true friends, Brothers Morrell, Brackett, Stewart, Burgess, Anothony, Chase, &c., &c.

Do not fail to let me hear from you at once, and give the facts on this subject. Yours truly,

SILAS CURTIS.

P. S. Tilden and Hendricks are indentified with the old rebel party and will be supported by ex-rebs of the Jeff Davis stripe and those who sympathized with them during the war and since, and I would just as soon vote for Jeff Davis for President as I would for Sam Tilden, the former associate of Boss Tweed, of New York, as always a rebel sympathizer.

S. C.

RICHMOND, August 21, 1876.

Dear Brother Curtis:—Yours of July 26th is before me, asking me about rumors which you have heard in regard to my going over to the "rebels." First, I would state that I have tried to fulfill my whole duty in my work here, and have not at any time neglected my mission duties. No man is more interested in all that pertains to the best welfare of the colored people and their highest development. So, I have tried to conduct myself and teach my people that it is their Christian duty to make friends with the white people of the South among whom they live. This can be done without sacrificing any principle or manhood, in fact, the Southern people do not ask the colored people to compromise a single right. But we, who live here, see the great importance of a full and manly reconciliation between the two races. This can be done by dividing the colored vote between the two parties. As soon as it is thus divided, they will cease to be an object of ostracism and bone of contention. Both parties will then treat them with due respect. Take Virginia, for instance: he white people of this State are as friendly to the colored people as they are anywhere in America, the most friendly feelings exist between the two races. What we who are interested in the great cause of humanity are endeavoring to do is to break down all color lines and altogether forget slavery, the war and the past, and to go on to higher attainments and a broader Christian manhood. I believe the white people of the South are true in the profession they are now making. They do not desire any more slavery; they will stand by all the results of the war; they are in the Union to go out no more forever. They are laboring nobly in our State for public education, without reard to color. I have every right in Richmond that I would have in Boston. They do all for the colored people in a benevolent way they can do. You know the late war laid its withering hand upon the South, and there are many poor people, both white and black; notwithstanding there are many of the white gentlemen who have contributed largely to mission work for our people in Richmond and other places in the South. There are 31,000 colored people in this city who are depending on the whites for the bread they eat. Many poor people of color would starve to death here, but for the kindness of the whites in giving them shelter and food. You can have no idea of the true condition of things here. Now, in the face of all these facts, I do not think the white people of the South very dangerous rebels.

Just a word about some of our troubles. You have heard much talk about carpet-baggers. You have no idea of the amount of trouble these men have given us. Men who were of the worst character in the North, who were from the lowest haunts of New York and Boston, men as bad as crime could make them, who were negro haters in the North, have come South and taken advantage of the colored people, and have been elevated to places of high trust in our State governments for the sole purpose of their part to plunder the public. The same class of men have arrayed the colored people against the whites for political purposes and when trouble comes, desert them. All the mob which we have in the South have been got'en up by bad men, I know we have had some lawless white men here, but the good people of the South must not blamed for their acts. You have them at the North with you. This wild and fruitless contest has been coming on for years, and who are the sufferers? The colored men, being the weaker party always lose ground and must at last go to the wall if the fight is kept up. I know you in New Hampshire may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you the negro of the South must go under if the policy of the last few years is to be continued. Now, if the Home Mission Board discharges me for these sentiments I regret it, but cannot yield my honest convictions. I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position.

You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time for my support would think. To this I would say, if they understand my true position, they would, I think, make those

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Green & Flanner and J. C. Munds and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. tu thurs sat

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.

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

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

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

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

RADICAL FINANCE DENOUNCED.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE DEMANDED.

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

REFORM IN TAXATION.

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

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENSES.

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

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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

CHRISTIAN CITIZENS AND HEATHEN CHINESE.

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

REFORM IS THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

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

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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

REFORM AMONG THE HIGHEST PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers. These officers, and others in authority, are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; their friends profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his Department; an ambassador to England censured for a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors—the demonstration is so complete that the first step in reform must be by the people, or honest men from another party. The disease of one political organization infests the body politic and thereby making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reforms.

RADICALS AND RADICALISM MUST BE DRIVEN FROM POWER.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the product of the sixteen years ascendancy of the Republican party—create a necessity for reform, confessed by Republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders—its leaders and guides.

Reform can only be had by a peaceful, civic revolution. We demand a change of system; a change of administration; a change of parties that we may have a change of men.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina, adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutal limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its official corruption pervading all branches of administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. 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.

Resolved 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H Thomas and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determinated and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

National Democratic Executive Committee.

Alabama	Walter L. Bragg.
Arkansas	John T. Summer.
California	F. McCopin.
Colorado	B. M. Hughes.
Connecticut	Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware	Robinson Hickman.
Florida	Wilk Call.
Georgia	George Barney.
Illinois	Wm. C. Grady.
Indiana	Thomas Folin.
Iowa	M. M. Hamer
Kansas	J. E. Eaton.
Kentucky	H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana	B. T. Jones.
Maine	Edmund Wilson.
Missouri	John G. Precot.
Maryland	O. Horsey.
Massachusetts	F. Price.
Michigan	E. Painter.
Oregon	Ex-Gov. John Whitaker.
Nevada	Robt. P. S. Keathing.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Miller.
North Carolina	M. W. Ransom.
Minnesota	W. L. Lochran.
New York	Abram L. Hewett.
Virginia	Robert A. Coghill.
New Hampshire	A. M. Sullaway.
Rhode Island	Nicholas Van Slack.
Tennessee	W. B. Bate.
South Carolina	James H. Ryan.
Mississippi	Thal Barkdale.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley.
New Jersey	Miles Cox.
Ohio	John Roseson.
Pennsylvania	Wm. L. Scott.
Wisconsin	Wm. F. Viles.
West Virginia	Alex. Campbell.
Texas	F. S. Stockdale.

Keep the Liver Active.

The above is a sound health maxim. In order that the functions of digestion, evacuation and secretion shall be discharged with that degree of regularity and vigor which is essential to the well being of both body and mind, the liver, upon whose activ