Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

[COMMUNICATED.]

1840 AND 1876.

Those who remember the exciting campaign of 1840, will recognise in many things the remarkable similarity of that memorable epoch of our political history to the present canvass in which we are now engaged. Then the country was wild with excitement, the people were determined on a change of administration, and Harrison was borne into office upon a tidal wave of popular applause. Never had such a condition of things existed before, and the result was equally astounding to the politicians of both parties. It was however, susceptible of a very natural explanation. The people had become wearied of the party which had been in power for so long a time and desired a change; the times were hard and labor unemployed, but nothing like to the extent it is now; the changes were rung upon the reckless extravagances of the general government, but the extravagances as they were called of that day in comparison with the actual doings of the present time, were simply "Hypersion to Satyr." The people demanded reform and an economical government, and the administration went down beneath a crushing exhibition of the popular will.

The campaign of 1840 opened early, and was a continued scene of excitement until its close, but exciting and enthusiastic as it was, the present one bids fair to eclipse it. We claim to have had some experience in political contests, both State and national. We remember well the canvass between Morehead and Saunders for the gubernatorial chair, and the more exciting one between Harrison and Van Buren for the Presidency, but we don't remember ever to have witnessed such a spontaneous uprising of the people, such intense enthusiasm as is now exhibited. And this enthusiasm is not confined to any one particular portion, but pervades in all classes of society. It affects alike vigorous youth, lusty and aspiring manhood and tottering age. All seem actuated by one impulse and prompted by one motive---to redeem our country from the vandal hands that have so long preyed upon her substance and restore to an outraged and down trodden people the blessings of civil liberty.

Any one who witnessed the grand Democratic ratification meeting in Wilmington a short time since must have noticed the enthusiasm. We do not know when we have been more impressed than on that occasion, particularly when we beheld so many venerable men, venerable not only for years but also for virtue, braving the inclemency of the night and listening attentively for more than two hours to the distinguished speakers. It showed the interest felt by old citizens in the proceedings of the meeting, and that interest must be overpowering indeed when such men will leave the comforts of home and the quiet that age demands, and actively engage in the political questions of the day. The moral effect of such action on their part is of the greatest value, for it shows to others how momentous the questions at issue must be, when men of their age are so deeply stirred.

This feeling is not confined to one locality or State, but is universal; it permeates through the whole country. Everywhere throughout this broad land the people are aroused. They demand a change of rulers, reform in the government, the elevation of a higher standard of virtue among officials, and a keener sense of personal honor than has been exhibited for years past by those occupying the high places in the land. They demand that war shall cease, that this centennial year shall be indeed the nation's jubilee for a lasting peace, the era of union cemented by mutual esteem and mutual affection.

And they intend that their demands shall be implicitly obeyed. Grant may issue orders for troops to be distributed in different States to control elections by the bayonet, politicians may fret and fume and wave their bloody shirts, all the expedients that desperation can suggest may be freely used, but they will be used in vain. The fiat has gone forth that the days of radicalism are numbered in the land. The people have risen in their might, and under the glorious banner of Tilden and reform are marshaling their forces for the coming fight. There can be but one result, for what party can withstand the outraged majesty of a free people? All the elements of success are with us and we look for triumph so complete that it will bury radicalism in so profound a deep that the hand of resurrection will never reach it.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: "President Grant has headed a campaign subscription with one thousand dollars, being two per cent. on his year's salary, and Allen Rutherford, of North Carolina, is giving the names of the departments, asking all who draw pay to give two per cent. of their year's wages. As Mr. Rutherford is not now in the public service this is not a violation of the recent enactment against levying contributions for political purposes. No, but it is a very petty evasion of the statute.

They can appreciate this in South Carolina, and elsewhere: "A dollar is a large price for a watermelon," said a purchaser to a vender of this fruit, as he was paying for one. "You wouldn't think so, mister, if you had to set on the fence with a shot-gun in your hand every night for three weeks, watching the patch," said the dealer.

Here she is. An Alabama woman has had triplets three times in succession, and twins twice—thirteen children. No wonder Alabama gives 40,000 Democratic majority.

CRUSH THEM OUT!

There is absolutely no middle ground this year for office seeking politicians to stand on. Those who are not with us, are against us; those who are not in sympathy and in full accord with the Democratic party and its organization must of necessity, be counted with the Radical party. It is now either Radical or Democrat; between the two, there is not a foot of standing ground. "Independent candidate" in this contest is but another name for Radical candidate. Men who cannot submit their claims to preferment to the regularly authorized tribunals of the Democratic party, or who having so submitted them, refuse to yield obedience to their decissions, have no claim to the support of any man who professes fealty to that party. When office seekers, to gratify their ambition or their love of money, repudiate the action of the proper nominating conventions and become independent candidates, they place themselves beyond the pale of the Democratic party and the first step beyond that pale finds them in the Radical ranks. No more deadly blow can be given to the brilliant success now opening up to us than that given by independent candidates, and none requires to be repelled more promptly or with more vigor. The safety of the organization of the Democratic party as a political body absolutely demands the squelching of all independent candidates with all the power the party possesses. The spirit of insubordination to party discipline and restraint must be crushed out by prompt and vigorous measures. The lines must be sharply drawn. Candidates who will not submit to the will of the people as expressed by the voice of nominating conventions must be ostracised by the party and classed with our political opponents. In this way, and in this way alone, the safety and success of the Democratic party will be assured. This is no time for temporizing, no time for dallying. We are fighting for our very lives. We must crush our enemies as they will surely crush us. Independents are our most dangerous enemies. Let us crush them out with the strong hand.

THE FORCE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The New York *Herald* calls the attention of the President to the fact that the enforcement act, under which he assumes to issue his war manifesto, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the fifteenth amendment stands precisely now as if no law had ever been passed for its enforcements in the way in which Don Cameron and Zach Chandler propose to enforce it. The decision of the Supreme Court was proposed only in March last, and it covers the whole ground on which the action of Grant rests. It will be remembered that the fifteenth amendment declares that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race or color, and provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." And the "enforcement act" so-called was passed for the purpose of making the article as effective as Radical ingenuity and partisan hate could well make it. But this act the Supreme Court declares to be unconstitutional in the following language:

"We are not able," said Chief Justice Waite, in delivering the opinion of the court, "to reject a part which is unconstitutional and retain the remainder, because it is not possible to separate that which is unconstitutional from that which is not." "Within its legitimate sphere Congress is supreme and beyond the control of the courts; but if it steps outside of its constitutional limitations and attempts that which is beyond its reach, the courts are authorized to, and when called upon in due course of legal proceedings must annul its encroachments upon the reserved power of the States and the people. To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one. This is no part of our duty. We must therefore decide that Congress has not yet provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment."

This settles the whole question as authoritatively as it can ever be settled by judicial determination and decision. The unconstitutional provisions of the act are declared to be so intertwined and interwoven with its constitutional features that they cannot be separated by the court, and there was no alternative but to declare the whole act unconstitutional and void, which the court did. It remains to be seen how Attorney General Taft will wriggle out of this judicial dilemma.

VERMONT. DON'T EXPECT IT!

The State election in Vermont takes place next Tuesday, and being the first on the list of elections to occur before the final effort to be made in November, it is attracting far more attention than it deserves. The Radicals are straining every nerve and making the most strenuous exertions just as if there was really something to be made or something to be lost there on that day. The object of all this is simply to create a false impression next week when the election returns shall be published and we warn our readers in time what the game is. The State of Vermont has a voting population of only about 60,000, of whom never as many as 15,000 have voted the Democratic ticket, leaving the Radical majority in round numbers at 30,000! Of course under these circumstances Vermont will go Radical, and overwhelmingly Radical. The Democrats will get some 13,000 votes and the Radicals will get some 45,000. If we shake Vermont from these figures, Hayes and Wheeler may as well shut up shop at once and go straight home, or as old Dr. Mitchell, of blessed memory, used to say in dismissing his congregation "to the several places of their respective abodes."

Bear this in mind, good reader, and be not alarmed because the Radicals carry Vermont.

It is remarkable how soon white Radical politicians objects to the odor of the negro when he quits voting for them.

RADICAL ESTIMATES.

Below is given the estimated vote of the several States, prepared by the National Republican Executive Committee in Washington within a few days, as we are informed. It will be read with interest by those who are curious to know how Zack Chandler views the situation. The figures represent the number of electoral votes each State is entitled to:

TILDEN.		HAYES.	
Alabama	10	Pennsylvania	29
Arkansas	6	Ohio	22
California	6	Illinois	21
Connecticut	6	Iowa	11
Delaware	3	Kansas	5
Georgia	11	Maine	7
Kentucky	12	Massachusetts	13
Maryland	8	Michigan	11
Missouri	15	Minnesota	5
Nevada	3	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	9	New Hampshire	5
Oregon	3	South Carolina	7
Tennessee	12	Vermont	5
Texas	8	Wisconsin	10
Virginia	11	West Virginia	5
		Rhode Island	4
Total	123	Total	163

DOUBTFUL.

New York	35	North Carolina	10
Indiana	14	Colorado	3
Louisiana	8	Florida	4
Mississippi	8		
Total			83

Upon these figures which are the best exhibit the Radicals can present, the New York *Sun* makes the following comments; "There are in the aggregate 369 electoral votes; therefore it will require 185 votes to elect. According to this table Tilden will require 62 votes from the doubtful States to give him a majority, while only 22 are wanted to elect Hayes. And here is where the peculiar significance of the "doubtful" list comes in. No one supposes that either Louisiana, Mississippi or North Carolina would go for Hayes unless overcome by Federal intimidation, but it will be observed that these three States alone would supply the wanting 22 votes for Hayes and four over. Hence if the Republican managers find themselves compelled to give up all hopes of carrying New York and Indiana, we may expect to see a vigorous use of the bayonet in the three Southern States named, in order to secure the indispensable 22 votes. This shows a very nice prospect for the Republican ticket, admitting Zachariah's estimates to be correct; but, long before the election, he will find his Hayes column so fearfully demoralized as to effectually upset all these profound calculations."

READ THE FACTS.

The annual expenditures for Wayne county (official) under Radical rule ranged from $10,061 25 to $14,390 41—the first being the lowest and the last the highest figure of six years of Republican administration—the years 1868 to 1874. A Democratic Board of County Commissioners reduced the county expenses to $5,922 95 for 1875—being less than half of what it cost to run the county under Radical rule. In 1872 the tax on the poll was $1 16; for 1876 the tax on the poll is only 80 cents for county and school purposes. In 1871 the tax for county purposes on real and personal property was 40 cents on the $100 valuation; in 1873 it was 46¾ cents, in 1874 this was increased to 50 cents, and now in 1876 (under Democratic rule) it has been reduced to 28¾ cents. Here is Democratic reform, as the Goldsboro *Messenger* well says, given in facts and figures.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

A letter received by the Raleigh *News* on Wednesday evening gives glowing accounts of the canvass in the western counties. Captain Jarvis, General Leach and Bill Smith returned to Asheville on the 26th, from a tour through the counties of Haywood, Jackson, Graham, Macon, Cherokee and Clay, and the correspondent says that these counties will give a large increase over the vote of 1872. The canvass has been all that our friends could wish. It is said that if the people who know him would hear him up there, they would hardly recognize him. He very rarely alludes to Vance and then only to speak well of him, while Capt. Jarvis gives Settle "hail Columbia" on his *habeas corpus* record.

MR. KINGSBURY'S SKETCH OF CHIEF JUSTICE HENDERSON.

One of the most interesting portions of Mr. Kingsbury's centennial address delivered in Oxford on the 4th of July was a sketch of the late Chief Justice Henderson of this state, and we have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that its author has kindly promised to send it to us in time for publication in the JOURNAL this day week.

Persons desiring extra copies of the paper on that day will please notify us in time. It is needless for us to say who Chief Justice Henderson was or who Mr. Kingsbury is.

KILPATRICK.

If the Chicago *Times* may be believed—and the Mobile *Register* says it knows no reason for discrediting it—General Sherman in 1864 wrote to General Grant: "I am going to the seacoast. Send me some one to command the cavalry; a damned fool will be the best for this work." And Grant sent Judson Kilpatrick. This is one of the keys to this gentleman's epistolary indiscretion of a recent date.

The press everywhere, without distinction of politics, has been unanimous in paying glowing tribute to the character and qualities of the recently deceased Speaker of the House, Mr. Kerr. His non-partisanship, his fairness and firmness secured him the respect and support of even his most extreme opponents on the floor of the House.

"Sitting Bull" read that "order" of Grant's, standing and with much satisfaction. He always did believe, says the Philadelphia *Times*, the worst savages were down South, and congratulates himself that the President at last agrees with him that the presence of the army is most needed in that section.

The Irving Hall and Tammany factions of New York Democrats have united, thus healing a long and bitter feud.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency, Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, recently made a speech somewhere down East at a place called St. Albans, in which he fairly beslobbered with praise New England generally and Plymouth Rock in particular. He said that he believed in New England, but believed more in that Rock of Plymouth, and made the astonishing declaration that every church, every school-house, every town-house even, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has a fragment of that said rock for its foundation stone.

The exhibition of self-righteousness which so frequently crops out in New England, would be simply amusing and might readily be passed over with a smile as harmless egotism, were it not that we owe nearly all our troubles to the teachings and the principles of this same New England. It is refreshing to notice the self-complacency with which certain people of that section of the country arrogate to themselves all the virtues attainable by poor human nature, and refuse to allow even a small fragment to their benighted kinsmen.

But it so happens that we outside barbarians have thrived better, have approached nearer to the golden rule as laid down in the good book, when we have pursued the very opposite course to that laid down by the descendants of the Mayflower. If our memory serves us right, it was in that section of the country and that alone where the stake and the fagot usurped the place of the bible, and the gospel of peace was converted into an instrument of wrath. Beneath the shadow of Plymouth Rock the Hartford Convention was held, the first organized body that threatened the dissolution of the Union. Nearly all the isms which have exercised such a baneful influence upon the morals of society have originated there or taken deep root in that most congenial soil. And yet we are gravely told by this Vice Presidential candidate that he regards it as the greatest honor of his life to be the representative of New England ideas.

We must confess to having had a better opinion of Mr. Wheeler. We were led to believe from his action in the case of Louisiana a year or two ago that he was inclined to represent the more conservative element of his party, but in his recent speech he has gone back on his record and now flaunts the bloody shirt with all the venom of Morton or Blaine. The nomination for the Vice Presidency has been too much for him, and he has seized the first opportunity that presented itself to exhibit such a specimen of a lofty backward somersault in in the political arena as would eclipse the most renowned acrobat in Old John Robinson's circus.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and from the evidences daily exhibited by our opponents it is manifestly evident that the campaign is to be conducted on their part on the war issues solely. Judge Settle in his speech here on Wednesday night at the Radical ratification meeting most feelingly enquired, "are we never to have peace." The answer to his enquiry comes direct from Plymouth Rock through the lips of his candidate for the Vice Presidency, that there shall be no peace if the success of the Republican party is to be jeopardized thereby. Should he address his enquiry to one still higher in authority, he would be pointed to gleaming bayonets and burnished artillery now being sent into his own section to overawe the people and destroy the freedom of elections. We of the South have longed for peace, but the Radical voice is still for war, and there will be no peace until that party is hurled from power. Then, and not till then, will unity be restored, the differences of the past be forgotten, and our country spring forward with new life and energy in the fulfilment of her high destiny among the nations of the earth.

THE MEN WHO STILL KEEP UP THE WAR.

The New York *Sun* says:

It is interesting to look at the patriots, who during the last session of Congress, were in the front of all the mock battles, but who, during the actual rebellion, never went near it. Begin with Maine. Everybody knows what Blaine is. In 1861 he was only thirty-one years of age, vigorous, active, and in robust health. Did he volunteer? Oh, no. He was engaged in politics and speculations, and hired a substitute from the proceeds of his jobs in and out of office.

His little colleague, Hale, who has splurged about the House as if he was a full grown man, was twenty-five years of age in 1861, but his youthful blood ran sluggishly at the tap of the war drum, and he stayed at home, and only became a warrior when peace was proclaimed. His other colleague, Frye, was only thirty years of age in 1861, but he too, who is so fierce now, smelled danger from afar, and concluded to serve his country by letting others fight its battles.

Mr. William Wheeler, the candidate for Vice President, was forty-two years old at the breaking out of the rebellion, but he never thought of shouldering a musket. He found a seat in the House more comfortable and safe. Mr. Hoar at thirty-five was a man of peace, but at fifty his voice is for war.

On the side of the Senate, the bloody-shirters shone by their absence when volunteers were called for to crush the rebellion. Edmunds, who after Morton leads the fray, was 33; Boutwell was 43, Dawes was 45; Anthony was 46; Cragin was 40; Frelinghuysen was 44; Sargent was 34; Sherman was 38; but it never occurred to one of this heroic band that his presence was required to help save the Union. Like Zach Chandler, they thought bloodletting would do good, but they preferred, as he did, that it should be done by deputy.

Now these men are as brave as Julius Cæsar, and they mean to keep up the war.

"ONE LITTLE INDIAN."

The Omaha *Bee* says: "Lieutenant Heyl, of the twenty-third infantry, has arrived in this city, having with him a young Apache Indian, six years old, who has a remarkable history. He was captured in Arizona about two years ago. All his family were killed, and the soldiers picked him up naked and carried him with them. Lieut. Heyl, who was in command, prevented his being killed by the scouts, and is now taking him east to have him educated at his own expense. He is bright, talks English fluently, and is neatly dressed in army blue, sailor style."

The perils of being a Sultan have been strikingly shown, says the Baltimore *Sun*, by recent events in Turkey. Abdul Aziz was turned down by his cabinet, went crazy and committed suicide. Murad Effendi, who took his place with fire promise of a brilliant reign, has been gradually sinking under increasing nervous weakness, and is now deposed by the cabinet, and succeeded by Abdul Hamid, whom the ministers and great dignitaries yesterday proclaimed Sul an. The fate of Abdul is, of course, also in the cabinet council's hands, which holds the reins of power. The Sultan, it would seem, is little else than a captive in a gilded cage, useful for occasions as a puppet, but at all times subject to a sudden and violent termination of his career. A recent letter from Constantinople in a Paris journal says that Murad is ailment is *delirium tremens*. His successor is his younger brother, who is about 34 years old, who may also find the distracted and impoverished empire too much for him.

The Republicans are at the disadvantage, in this campaign, of being deprived of the services on the stump of some of their most eminent and illustrious leaders. We hear, says the Nashville *American*, of no appointments being made for such big guns of the party as the Hon. Robert Schenck, "the Nation's" Minister to England; nor of "the Nation's" Cabinet Minister Belknap; nor of "the Nation's" Minister to Venezu-Austria, Orth; nor of "the Nation's" Vice President Colfax; nor of "the Nation's" Secretary of the Knavy, and "the Nation's" late Attorney-General. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, also, that the managers of the late Freedman's Bank could not be spared to do missionary work for the protection of the freedmen, thus rendering unnecessary the employment of the gallant soldiers of the United States in the degrading service of a partisan police. Why are "the Nation's" great men silent? From the dungeons of the Missouri Penitentiary Joyce and McKee and McDonald and Maguire answer, why!

Be sure to read the correspondence between the colored missionary preacher in Richmond Virginia and his white brother at the North printed in this morning's JOURNAL. It is worthy of the most careful consideration by both black and white. It does seem that time enough has elapsed for the more intelligent of the colored race to have come to a right understanding of the merits of the two parties contending for the control of the government. We do not, however, propose to enter into any argument on the subject. Nothing that we could say, though we did literally speak with the tongue of an angel, would have any effect upon the colored people. We shall, therefore, in the future as in the past, leave them to pursue their own course in the belief that eventually they will by their own unaided efforts come to realize that their interests, political as well as material, are indentical with those of the native white people of the South.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Friday last contains a letter written from Raleigh and purporting to be an impartial survey of the political field in North Carolina. It would take strong proof to convince any one, at all familiar with events in this State, that "Ithuriel" the *Gazette's* correspondent is any but a simon pure Radical attempting under a very thin disguise to do the Democratic party both at home and abroad all the damage in his power. We can not understand how the *Gazette* can permit its columns to be used to the detriment of our party by an enemy whose design is so easily to be detected. If "Ithuriel" had written and the *Gazette* had printed his letter as that of an avowed Radical it would do no harm, but published as it is by a Democratic sheet under the seductive title of an "impartial survey" it will necessarily cause a false impression.

Organize Tilden and Vance clubs all over the State. Let the people get together who feel the oppression of corrupt Radical misrule and are being ground to the earth by the hard times resulting therefrom, and realize the great necessity for a change in the manner of conducting this government. Organize Tilden and Vance clubs and enlist volunteers for reform and relief in every township in the State.

The authenticity of Kilpatrick's letter from Indianopolis to Governor Hayes is admitted. In it he wrote: "A bloody-shirt campaign with money and Indiana is safe. A financial campaign and no money, and we are beaten." It was this letter which brought the $10,000 from Governor Morgan of New York.

The New York *Herald* won't be surprised to find "Blaine's disease" rather more common than Bright's, next session, when the investigating committees get to work again, and thinks "there won't be church steps enough in Washington to accommodate the patriots who desire to be stricken down with it."

Belknap, Babcock, Boss Shepherd, Schenck, Ben Butler, Tom Murphy, McDonald, McKee, Joyce, Avery, Bill Kemble, Bullock, Kellogg, Packard, Casey & Co., some in jail and some out, are all Hayes reformers.

The Governor and council of Massachusetts, by a vote of five to three, have commuted the death sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, to imprisonment for life.

"Dirty, greasy, stinking, bought buck niggers," says the Greensboro *Patriot*, is the language which Mr. Settle applies to the colored men who become Democrats.

Got Their Eyes Open.

The way the white people, and negroes of sense are deserting the radical party recalls to the Greensboro *Patriot* an incident which transpired in the West during the campaign of 1856.

There was a republican meeting at Galena, Ills. Republicans were going in considerable numbers. A little lad of speculative turn boarded one of the trains to dispose of a litter of new pups of which he was the proprietor. Politics ran high and pups met with dull sale until the little fellow struck a ponderous delegate whose predominating traits were fun and fat. Boy went for him.

Boy—Want to buy a pup, sir?

Delegate—No, bub; I have got dogs enough now to run a sausage factory.

Boy—But these are a new breed of pups. I don't think you've got any like 'em.

Delegate—Have they got any politics?

Boy—You bet they have.

Delegate—Well, what are they, democrats?

Boy—Democrats? No, sir, republican pups, every one of 'em.

This took the crowd and the boy sold some of his pups.

A few days after there was a big Democratic meeting at the same place, and the people were flocking to hear Stephen A. Douglass, the orator on the occasion.

Boy concluded he would dispose of the remaining pups and boarded train with his stock.

One of the first he struck was our big man whom a clean shirt and a change of clothing metamorphosed so effectually that the boy failed to recognize him. A similar dialogue was held and finally the political proclivities of the infantile canines was inquired into when boy promptly replied that they were "Democratic pups, of course."

Fat man—Now I've got you, sir. You told me a few days ago they were Republican pups.

Boy—They were then, but, you see, they've got their eyes open since.

The fat man owned up sold and smart boy sold his pups.

The eye-opening process is going on rapidly now and the Radical party is becoming beautifully less.

Gen. Scales and the Negroes.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

During General Seales' speech at Graham an incident took place of much interest to the audience. The General was speaking of the impositions practiced upon the negro by the republican party; of the use made of him to keep the white radicals in power; of the failure to fulfill the many promises made to the negro through these past eight years. Said the General, 'you have tried these protected friends, and proved them all false. They have misled and deceived you, that by your strength they might grow strong. They are not your friends, but your worst enemies. They have turned you against your true t friends, against men who remember with gratitude your conduct during the war, when our wives and our children were safe in your hands; against men, who, remembering these things have aided you in your new position of liberty; who have guaranteed you your rights and who have pledged their honor to preserve them. The democratic party invites your participation in its work. It makes no extravagant promises, but it will be true to its pledges, and will see that all the rights now given to you shall be inviolably maintained." As he spoke, the negroes crowded to the rear of the platform, the General turning round to them and as he made these last remarks, a stalwart negro stepped forward and said: "I believes you, General; give me your hand on that." General Scales stooped forward and shook it heartily. Instantly some twenty-five or thirty negroes stepped forward, and for five minutes there was incessant and cordial hand-shaking with the repetition of the expression 'we believe you, General; we are with you now.'

Of course during this novel interruption the speech was suspended, but the cause of its suspension was one of the eloquent passages of the day's oratory.

An Interesting Visit.

An interesting meeting between Col. R. W. Baylor, an ex-Confederate officer, and General B. F. Kelley, of the federal army, was recently held at the home of the former gentleman in West Virginia. Colonel Baylor was captured during the war by General Kelley's troops, and was tried by order of Secretary Stanton for an alleged violation of the rules of war and sentenced to be hanged. In looking over the papers relating to the case which were brought to him for approval, Gen. Kelley became convinced that the facts did not justify the action of the court martial. Therefore he disapproved of the finding of the court and also sent all the papers to the Secretary of War. The secretary was not pleased with the action of the General, and referred the papers to another officer, who agreed with General Kelley. This did not satisfy the secretary, and he referred the documents to Judge Advocate General Holt, who said there were informalities in the trial, and the secretary ordered another court-martial, which was had, and a similar verdict and sentence was the result. Gen. Kelley again disapproved the finding the secretary of war again referred the papers to other officers, who this time agreed with Gen Kelley, and the sentence was annulled. Some time afterward President Lincoln heard of the case and sent a dispatch to Gen. Kelley thanking him for his action in the matter, and saying that he was glad to know that an officer of his army had the courage to do right in spite of the opposition of a court-martial and his superior officers. By the chances of war General Kelley was afterwards captured by the Confederates, and although in no such perilous position as was Col. Baylor, he received every kindness and attention that it was in the power of the officer to give. They have not seen each other since the war, until Gen. Kelly and his wife accepted an invitation from Col. Baylor to visit him in his West Virginia home.

The Colored Democracy.

There will be a meeting of the colored democrats of this city this evening at Lindstedt's Hall, at the corner of King and Calhoun streets. It is expected that there will be a large and enthusiastic meeting, as a number of colored citizens have signified their intention of being present. One of the brightest incidents of the times is to see the spirit which is animating the colored people in the interest of good government. It speaks trumpet tongued for them.—*Charleston Journal of Commerce.*

Rider Kilpatrick.

Rider Kilpatrick through counties six
Clattered and battered his warry way,
Conniving the heads of the sovereigns grim—
Fixing up things for election day.

"Clinkety-clank!" rang his sabre broad;
"Jinkety-jink!" sang his burnished spurs;
"Kilipy-Klop!" quoth the hoofs of his steed;
Rider Kilpatrick chimed in a curse.

Rider Kilpatrick with night dress up
Close to the port of the Grand Hotel;
Down he clambered all jingle and gleam,
Calling for pen, and ink as well.

Rider Kilpatrick then seized the quill,
Dashing hands about it, word upon word,
Scratching and ravaging, "so Rider says:
Send me a shirt and remove my grid."

Hoosierdom round with greenback bolts,
Else we are lost and trampled on."
Rider Kilpatrick then counting gagain,
Galloped away from the peaceful lawn.

Courier-Journal.

Meeting of the Henderson Bar—Death of Col John D. Hyman.

At a meeting of the members of the Hendersonville Bar, held on the 22d of August to express their regret at the death of Col. John D. Hyman, the following preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Wm. M. Davies were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from us in the vigor of his manhood our much esteemed and senior brother, Col. John D. Hyman,

Resolved, That we submit ourselves uncomplainingly to the divine will of Him who is both the embodiment of wisdom and love, trusting that our loss will enure to the eternal gain of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That we appoint Tuesday, the 12th of September next, as a suitable time for our brethren of the surrounding bars and ourselves, to express more fully our appreciation of the merits of the deceased and our sorrow at his demise.

Resolved, That as a token of respect each member of the Hendersonville bar wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and order that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them and sent to the Asheville papers for publication.

S. V. PICKENS, Chairman.
H. G. EWART, Secretary.

Bright Prospects for the Fair.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society met at the Yarborough House last night. Present: Messrs. Creech, chairman, Nichols, Carter, Clark, Grissom, Hoke, Walton and Denson.

The secretary presented various letters from manufacturers and stock raisers making donations for the premium list.

The list of supervisors for the fair was arranged and the immediate publication of the premium list ordered. The business men of Raleigh are requested to aid by cards of advertising from their houses. An experienced canvasser will call on them at once.

General R. F. Hoke reported fine progress in putting the track in condition.

On motion of General Hoke, Dr. Blacknall, Dr Grissom and Col. Carter were appointed a committee to request the suspension of the active political canvass during fair week from the State Executive Committees of the political parties.

Many encouraging communications from various parts of the State are in hand, and it only needs an energetic effort on the part of the people of Raleigh to achieve a grand success in the fair of the 17th of October.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

[From the Raleigh News.]

Professor of Natural History in the University.

The Executive Committee of the University have been looking about for some weeks to find a Professor competent to teach *practically* Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, &c., in other words *Natural History*. They have found him in the person of Professor W. H. Smith, late of the University of Michigan, who has made these studies a specialty, and has a reputation for great proficiency in them.

The Uuiversity of Michigan has a high character with its extensive, numerous and learned Professors, for turning out men skilled in the branches relating to agriculture, and as we hear that Professor Smith is young, enthusiastic and a hard worker, we look for a new departure in this direction at our University.

Was Not Sunstruck.

[From the Portland Argus.]

As Mr. Blaine stepped forward there was a look of surprise on the faces of the audience. They evidently expected to see a man on whom the ravages of disease had left its mark. Instead of that they saw a man apparently in the full flush of vigorous manhood—eyes bright and cheeks tinged with the flush of health. And when he spoke there came forth that well remembered clear and distinct voice. For fifty minutes he spoke in a hall where the thermometer must at least have indicated 100°, and when he sat down he showed not the least sign of weariness. More than one man who had believed in his illness went forth from that hall last night forced to the conviction that his illness was but a delusion.

Notice.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY, the Second Day of October Next, at the Court House door in Whiteville, the following Real Estate to foreclose mortgage made by H. C. Rockwell to Williams & Murchison, viz:

One large Store House, on southwest corner Public Square.

One Store House, between the Stores of Whiteville Wine Company and T. S. Memory.

One Cotton Gin, Gin House, Steam Engine and Grist Mill.

Twelve Acres of Land and Valuable Dwelling House, known as the "Owens' place."

Ten Acres of Land and Valuable Dwelling House, at Whiteville Depot, now occupied by Mr. Schulken.

One Valuable well finished two story Store House and Lodge Room, at Whiteville Depot, now occupied by Powell & Co.

One Lot at Whiteville Depot, now used for Still Yard, Cooper Shops and Stable.

One Hundred Acres of Land south of Sowles' Swamp, adjoining J. C. Powell's land.

Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres of Land on Pine Log, bought from Mitchell & Allen.

Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Acres of Land on the Fair Bluff Road, near Wm. Allen's.

Two Hundred and Ten Acres of Land on Pine Log Bay, adjoining the lands of J. A. Maultsby, Esq.

Five Hundred and Forty Acres of Land on Button Bay and Western Prong, adjoining the Bellamy lands.

Three Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land, known as the Suggs land, and on which is excepted the life estate of Theophilus Suggs.

One Hundred and Ten Acres of Land, bought of Wm. R. Smith, whereon Henry Register lives.

Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres of Land known as the Ruffin Pridgen land.

All of which said lands are set out and fully described in a mortgage deed, made by said Rockwell and wife to Williams & Murchison dated December 26th, 1873, and registered in the Register's Office of Columbus county, in Book S, pages 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.

Terms of sale, six month's credit on Wilmington city acceptances.

Titles, with full covenants of warrants, will be executed upon the payment of the purchase money. The property will be shown to persons wishing to purchase. Apply to

J. W. ELLIS,
Agent for Williams & Murchison.

sept 2-d1twt

Ranaway or Lost.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in March last two mulatto children named Susan and John Crumpler. John has one eye squint. They are legally bound to me. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

Address me at Clinton, Sampson County, N.C.

sept 1-w4t JAS. H. TURLINGTON.

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FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.
15,000 SOLD.

WINE and CIDER MILLS. Very Cheap.
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All the above goods can be had at greatly reduced prices, at

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Large Shore Mackerel and Salmon—Barrels, Kits and Single,
Thin Breakfast Strips,
Thin N. C. Sides

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 and 7 NORTH FRONT ST.

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CUT LOAF, Granulated,
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Sugars.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 and 7 North Front Street.

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RIO COFFEES.

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47 CARONDELET STREET

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Please take notice, that whereas there are being offered for sale in your locality by parties not licensed by us, Iron Cotton Ties with buckles having an open slot through one bar of the buckle leading into a mortise. We caution you not to make use of nor sell any such Ties either with new Buckles and Bands, or so called second-hand Buckles in combination with new or pieced Bands, unless bought from or through our duly authorized agents.

Our Arrow and other Open Slot Buckles for several years past have been sold and stamped "Licensed to use once only."

Our attorneys are instructed to bring suit against all persons violating our patent rights.

FOR THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED,

F. COOK, General Legal Agent.
New Orleans, La.

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FULL COURSES of Instruction in Classical, Literary and Scientific Studies, and in the Professional departments of Law and of Civil Engineering.

The next session will open September 21st and close June 27th. Total expenses, exclusive of books and clothing, need not exceed $300; by messing, they may be reduced to $250 or $220.

For Catalogue containing full information apply to

WALTER BOWIE, Clerk.

july 28-w4t

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Weight Only 1 Lb—Bears 1300 Lbs

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