THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

(WEEKLY.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar for six months; fifty Cents for Three Months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 33. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876. NO. 40

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks.....1 50
One Square one month.....3 00
One Square six months.....10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.

Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.

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.

The Wilmington Journal.

THE DUTY OF OUR CANDIDATES EVERYWHERE.

We are truly glad to see our Raleigh cotemporaries enforcing so squarely the doctrine we have so often maintained that the support of the amendments is a question of party discipline and fealty. The *Sentinel* says:

The State Convention of the Democratic party endorsed and recommended the amendments to the Constitution which are before the people for ratification or rejection. They are part of the Democratic platform, and it is the duty of the Democratic candidates to call the attention of the people to these amendments, to explain their provisions and effect and to urge their adoption.

We regard the adoption of these amendments as one of the most important issues of the campaign. The Canby Constitution, under which we at present live, is not suited to the wants of our people. It has proved a burden to them from its inception. Begotten in fraud, conceived in corruption, and brought forth in iniquity, it has ever proved a stumbling-block in the way of the material advancement and prosperity of the State. Under its provisions were made possible the stupendous frauds of 1868, and the degradation of the judicial ermine, which made the decisions of our courts marketable commodities. It is not our constitution. The people of the State of North Carolina have never ratified it by a free vote. Thrust down our throats by bayonets, or foisted upon us by the skill in counting of a military Governor, it has never been an exponent of the wishes of our people.

For these reasons, if for no other, the amendments should be adopted. But in addition to this they carry within themselves even more potent arguments in their favor. By their provisions the intermixture of the races is made impossible, and the white and black schools of the state are separated. By their provision the business of the courts will be expedited, and suitors will not, as present, be compelled to wait for years, and until the court costs have in many instances mounted up to a greater sum than the amount in issue before their causes are decided. And by their provisions thieves perjurers and other felons are marked men, and are not allowed to exercise the right of suffrage until in consequence of good behavior they are restored to citizenship by the courts, thus offering a premium for honesty.

For these reasons we call upon our candidates throughout the state to urge upon the people the adoption of these amendments, and we call upon the people to vote for them.

A CONVICT AS REGISTRAR.

Some days ago we called attention to the fact that James Heaton, Clerk of the Superior Court, had been appointed by the County Commissioners as a poll holder at the approaching election, notwithstanding the fact that he had been arraigned, tried, convicted and sentenced for two separate offences, the judgment of the court in both cases being only suspended by an appeal to the Supreme Court. As we stated on that occasion in one case he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in jail, the longest punishment the law permitted; in the other case he was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and is now at large, instead of being in the penitentiary, only because his case has gone, on appeal, to the Supreme Court.

Our attention has been called to another case which places the conduct of the Commissioners, in their appointment of registrars and poll holders, still more plainly before the public eye. We allude to the appointment of the negro C. H. Strode as registrar in the First Ward. This man was tried and convicted at the last term of New Hanover Superior Court for an outrage committed on the person of Mr. T. P. Sykes, and sentenced by the court to imprisonment for two years.

It may not be improper to recite in brief the history of this extraordinary case.

On the 8th of December last a negro named Mayo entered a house belonging to Mr. Sykes, on Sixth between Bladen and Harnett streets, as a tenant at a rental of ten dollars per month. Mayo had failed entirely to pay any rent for his occupation, up to the 24th of February, on which day Mr. Sykes gave him notice that unless he paid his rent he would on the Tuesday following, the 29th of February, eject him. But before Tuesday morning came, aided by the authority of Justice VanAmringe and constables Strode and Whitney, he had put Mr. Sykes in jail.

On the night of the 27th of February Justice VanAmringe, accompanied by Strode and Whitney, went to the house that Mayo was occupying, aroused him from a drunken sleep at the hour of 11 o'clock at night, read to him an oath and a warrant already prepared, had him to swear to it on a Bible that the 'Squire carried in his pocket for the purpose, made him sign it with pen and ink, which was likewise taken along for the purpose, and then delivered these papers to those men, Strode and Whitney, with the direction to arrest Mr. Sykes at once. They accordingly went to the residence of Mr. Sykes, on Mulberry between Front and Second streets, at the hour of half-past 12 o'clock.

Arriving at the house, they knocked and called for Mr. Sykes, who, hearing the noise and recognizing the voice of Strode, went to the door in his night clothes (he and his family having been retired to bed for three or four hours) and opened it a little way, that he might hear what Strode had to say to him. As soon as the door was thus slightly ajar, Strode shoved it violently back and, with Whitney, entered the house and told Mr. Sykes that he was under arrest, reading to him the warrant therefor. Mr. Sykes being entirely astonished and almost dumbfounded, knew hardly what to say, but offered to give bail for his appearance before whomsoever and whenever his appearance might be demanded, mentioning as his sureties some ten or a dozen of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Wilmington. He then offered to deposit the sum of one thousand dollars, the amount mentioned in the bail bond, if they would give him fifteen minutes time, and would go with him a few squares where the money could be procured. All these offers to give bail were rejected or unheeded, the officers telling Mr. Sykes that there was but one man in Wilmington, Mayor Canaday, whom they would take. But before they gave Mr. Sykes an opportunity of applying to Mayor Canaday to bail him, which the Mayor said he would willingly have done, they had taken Mr. Sykes to the jail door, and then, pretending that the Mayor was out of town, locked him up in prison, where he remained until his friends the next morning learned from his distressed family of his miserable situation, and relieved him.

For this conduct Strode was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and is now out of jail only because his case was taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal.

Stacy VanAmringe, the magistrate under whose orders Strode acted, is a member of the Board of County Commissioners that appointed Strode to perform the responsible duties of Registrar in the First Ward.

Like the appointment of James Heaton, the simple statement of the facts connected with the appointment of the negro Strode bring out the enormity of the transaction in such striking colors that it needs no comment to see how shameful and disgraceful it is, and how subversive of every principle of law and order.

Such is Radical rule in New Hanover!

Washington Letter.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1876.

As winter approaches the National Capital awakes from her summer siesta, arranges her toilet, and assumes her society smile, in readiness for the political, diplomatic and fashionable throng that worships at her shrine. Every season brings her new votaries, and every season knells the political, diplomatic or social death of those on whom was once bestowed her brassy approval. Where now are the majestic Belknap, the glittering Jewell, the Gorgon Williams and their paragon spouses and families, upon whom the sycophantish correspondents lavished adulatory vocabularies, as the *quid pro quo* for an occasional seat at their tables, and standing room at their entertainments? They have gone to meet Colfax, Thebes and Palmyra, and, if the shadows of coming events are not misinterpreted, the entire gang that has for years wasted rare opportunities, abused high trusts and turned the temple of a nation into a den of thieves, will soon swell the procession. Meanwhile, is Washington in mourning for her ruined favorites? "No; she will laugh and toy with every new-comer. Not a tear more for winter, a smile less for summer." She has too long played the part of Sphynx in political and fashionable dramas to be raptured or alarmed at anything that can happen. But it is different with that organism known as the party. The possibility, not to say the probability, of a change in the administration, has caused great perturbation in the Republican dovelike, and the change would, without doubt, create a great revolution in the official life of Washington. The strenuous efforts made by the thousands of Government clerks here, their docility under illegal taxation, and their patience in labor, not at their legitimate work, but in the Republican campaign organizations, all show how painfully anxious they are about the result. They are to be pitied, for many of them have bought houses and married wives, and have business and social relations that depend upon a flimsy tenure of office. Then there are contractors, who have waxed fat by furnishing the Departments stationery, furniture, wagons, ships--the thousand and one articles, from a pin to a steam engine, that a government, spending or wasting hundreds of millions annually, will buy. There are also a horde of landlords, headed by Boss Shepard, who build cheap houses and rent them to the Departments for at least double the rent that they could secure from any other source. All these are perturbed, for the contractor or landlord has his paid agents as clerks, chiefs of bureaux, or, as has been proved in more than one instance, in the Cabinet, and a change will be disastrous to them. Heaven send us a Hercules to cleanse these stables! No one can know their stench until he has lived in Washington.

Perhaps the meanest campaign trickery to which an administration ever stooped is to retard business in the government offices and attribute the delay, in their printed official documents, to the reduction of the clerical force by the last Congress. It is a fact patent to any one who will take the trouble to examine, and known to thousands who are acquainted with official life and routine in Washington, that the clerical force, notwithstanding the incompetence and inefficiency of the political beats and lubbers of which it is largely composed, is still quite sufficient to execute promptly all official business, and have abundant time to spare for Republican campaign work beside. In all the letters now sent from the patent office is printed conspicuously in red ink, words to this effect: "Owing to the reduction in the force ordered by Congress, at its last session, applications for patents cannot now be acted upon with the usual promptness." This is nothing more nor less than a falsehood in statement and a campaign document in design, and it is quite as mean and more insidious than the effort of superserviceable postmasters in stamping envelopes with the words: "Vote for Hayes and Wheeler." The only division of the patent office force whose reduction would cause delays in allowing patents, is that of examiners, and not one of them has been discharged, only a few messengers and a number of female copyists. C. S. A.

[Correspondence of the Journal].

General Leach in South Carolina—Hampton Forever!

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., Sept. 28, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—This pleasant little village, of about five hundred inhabitants, is in Marlboro county, S. C., off from the railroad, fourteen miles from Cheraw, thirteen miles from Society Hill six miles from Gardener's Bluff, on the Pee Dee and twenty miles from Laurinburg, N. C., a depot on the C. C. Railway. 'Tis a gala day here for the surrounding country. The merchants have all closed their places of business and the village is wild with excitement, for arrangements have been made to listen to the political arguments of the day, and shake han is with that most honored son of South Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton.

On the public square has been erected a large platform; over and around is seen flying the stars and stripes. "Union, Reform and Gen. Wade Hampton" is the watchword and reply on every hand. At 10 o'clock the General and other prominent and honored speakers made their appearance, escorted by mounted horsemen and a band of music, and immediately proceeded to the public square.

On the platform we noticed Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Col. J. D. Kennaday, Col. J. F. Townsend, Gen. J. M. Leach, of N. C., and other speakers.

At this time some thirty-five hundred people from the country are already on the grounds, and before the speaking closed there were over five thousand attentive listeners, of whom some twenty-five hundred were colored men.

At the appearance of Gen. Wade Hampton, the wildest enthusiasm seized the people, and for at least twenty-five minutes the very air seemed to echo his name, while the General remained perfectly placid until silence could be restored. What old Zeb Vance is to North Carolina so is Wade Hampton to our sister State. In his opening remarks when he reminded his hearers that he stood there as a candidate for reform, one that desired to again see peace, happiness, union and harmony, once again restored to his own dear beloved and native State; and that, as a token of his sincerity, he was assured that the colored vote of South Carolina, to the amount of fifteen thousand, would be cast for him, the air was soon filled with hats and cries from the colored voters, "we will; we will." Such a political state of feeling, such harmony and unanimity between the whites and blacks I have never before witnessed, and if this be but an index of what the people of South Carolina are doing we may certainly put South Carolina down as going for Wade Hampton and reform by twenty-five thousand majority. In all this vast mass of people nothing but one sentiment seems to prevail; no drunkenness, no abusive language, but that one all-exciting, all-important theme—"*Union, union—peace, peace—Wade Hampton, Wade Hampton.*"

We must be pardoned for calling attention to the speech of that gallant son of old North Carolina, Gen. Jas. M. Leach, who for over two hours carried his audience from a cry to a laugh, from feelings of the most sympathetic nature to those of a most jolly disposition.

The speech of Gen. Leach had a most happy effect. It was good in every particular, and full of sound logic. At the close, three rousing cheers were given him by the colored voters, of whom hundreds have come out and publicly expressed themselves that they intend to vote the full Democratic ticket, and we are reliably informed that some five to eight hundred colored voters in this district will cast their votes for Gen. Wade Hampton, the noble and popular son of South Carolina. Such a word as fail they know not, it is not to be found in their vocabulary. To still further show how enthusiastic, how determined and how sanguine they are, at the close of the speaking, by actual count, one hundred and sixty-eight horsemen fell into line as the column moved off with the many hundreds of colored Democratic voters on foot—some of the more influential and educated ones were in carriages. This is no fairy tale, but tells the story in truth, which is that the people of South Carolina are in earnest. Yours, MAC.

Spurgeon on Perfectionists.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in folly. I have been a good deal up and down the world, and I never did see either a perfect horse or a perfect man, and I never shall until two Sundays come together. You canot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfecton out of human nature; he who looks for it had better look for sugar in the sea. The old saying is, "Lifeless, faultless." Of dead men we should lay nothing but good, but as for the living, they are all tarred, more or ess, with the black brush, and half an eye can see it. Every head has a soft place in it, and every heart has a black drop. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots, and the skies are darkened with clouds. Nobody is so wise but he has folly enough to stock a stall at Vanity Fair. Where I could not see the fool's cap I have, nevertheless, heard the bells jingle.

As there is no sunshine without some shadow, so is all human good mixed up with more or less evil; even poor law guardians have their little failings, and parish beadles are not wholly of heavenly nature. The best wine has its lees. All men's faults are not written on their foreheads, and it is quite as well they are not or hats would need wide brims; yet, as sure as eggs are eggs, faults of some kind nestle in every man's bosom. There's no telling when a man's sins may show themselves, for hares pop out of a ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the legs may not stumble for a mile or two, but it is in him, and the rider had better hold him up well. The tabby cat is not lapping milk just now, but leave the dairy door open, and we will see if she is not as bad a thief as the kitten. There's fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see. Everybody can read that riddle, but it is not everybody that will remember to keep his gunpowder out of the way of the candle.

The Old North State,

REDFIELD'S PERSONAL SURVEY OF THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Canvass of Vance and Settle—Joint Discussions Beneficial to the People—Free Speech Promoted—Civil Rights Bill as a Democratic Assistant—Vance's Election pretty Certain—The State Good for Tilden by 20,000 Majority—Records of Vance and Settle—Congressional.

[From letter in Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16.—The campaign in this State is attracting much attention over the country, and would attract more but for the fact that all the States are having their little contests, and the noise of one is drowned by the din and roar of another.

At the last Presidential campaign North Carolina led off—being the first State to hold an election after the nominations—and the campaign here was furious. Happily for the peace and quiet of Tar-heels, the State has a new Constitution, which postpones the August election until November. So you need not look this way for "straws" until the general November harvest.

The contest is interesting here from the fact that both parties are supposed to be pretty evenly balanced, and each has its ablest man at the head of the ticket. The Republicans have Judge Settle and the Democrats General Vance. These candidates are now canvassing the State together. They have, and are to have, a list of appointments covering every county in the State. Their joint discussions are drawing large crowds, and although both parties and all colors mix freely together in the audiences, I have heard of no disturbances.

Judge Settle's idea in getting Vance to agree to a series of joint discussions was to have a fair chance to spread Republican principles before the white people. He thinks that with a full, fair and free canvass, North Carolina is Republican, and he hopes to carry the State for Hayes and himself.

These joint discussions are certainly beneficial. They check intolerance, stimulate inquiry, and enlighten the masses far more than the steady hearing of one side only. Not only are Vance and Settle going from county to county together, but the candidates for Lieutenant Governor have joint appointments as well. Also the candidates for Congress in the several districts, the district electors, and even the candidates for the Legislature.

All this tends to good. It promotes free speech and begets a wholesome tolerance of sentiment. The parties meet together, hear each side, and disperse without disturbances. There has not been a disturbance of consequence in North Carolina for several years. I think the invariable joint discussion has something to do with it.

PROSPECTS.

Except Tennessee, North Carolina had up to the passage of the civil rights bill more white Republicans than any other Southern State. The Republicans of North Carolina never knew defeat until that most harmful firebrand was thrown among them by Charles Sumner and a lot of Senatorial enthusiasts, who proposed to take the kinks out of wool by joint resolution of Congress. The colored people were not benefited in the least, but the Republican party was ruined in every Southern State. In Tennessee and North Carolina alone this firebrand, thrown in among the races with as little concern as an incendiary would throw a torch into straw—in these two States alone the measure lost the Republicans ten Congressmen! In Tennessee the Republicans had seven out of ten Congressmen, but the election following the civil rights bill crushed them down to one out of ten! In North Carolina the change was almost as great. Woe, woe to the Republican party in the South on this account. All the Democratic orators that ever declaimed from the stump, and all the campaign documents ever printed, and all the editorials ever written, the salary grab, the Credit Mobilier, and old Ben Butler thrown in, never did half the harm to the Republican party that the civil rights bill worked for it in the Southern States.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY PROBABLE.

Notwithstanding the very gallant fight which Judge Settle is making, and the almost universal esteem in which he is held, I see no probability of his election—or, at least, but a very small probability. He will run ahead of his ticket, but about twelve thousand behind an election. I look for Vance to carry the State by from ten to fifteen thousand, and Tilden probably twenty thousand.

I see in the papers that the Republicans about Washington are counting upon North Carolina as probable for Hayes and Wheeler. In my estimation they are mistaken. North Carolina will go with the solid South.

Since the civil rights excitement North Carolina has been undeniably Democratic. The Legislature is two to one Democratic. Both Senators are Democratic. Every member of Congress but one is Democratic. The Governor only is Republican, and he because he was elected four years ago, before the civil rights tidal wave swept over this State and carried it bodily into the Democratic party. Before that firebrand was thrown into the South there were counties in this State where the white voters were more than two to one Republican. Think of that, and then curse the stupidity, the malace, and recklessness of the Republican majority in the Senate and Congress who deliberately enacted a measure that could be of no earthly benefit to the blacks, but which drew the color line and annihilated the white Republican majority in sections where a leaven of the kind is needed above all things. I cannot account for it. Perhaps it was because "whom the gods destroy they first make mad."

The prejudice engendered by that measure is still largely used to drive all the whites into the Democratic party and keep them there. But for that the Republicans would carry the State as surely as they will carry Pennsylvania.

For instance, they are circulating a story that Mr. Carson, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, favored the civil-rights bill, and that he once sent one of his children to a "mixed school."

EASTERN AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

In this, the eastern part of the State, the whites are pretty much of one way of thinking. It is in the mountains of Western North Carolina that the Republicans had the majority of whites up to the time of the civil rights agitation. This city is the home of Vance, and although Settle is much respected I suppose that Vance will get twenty-nine out of thirty of the white votes in all this region. A vote was taken on an excursion train which left this city the other day for the Centennial. The tally stood: Tilden and Vance, 376; Hayes and Settle, 5, and three of these were colored men. That is about the way the case stands in all the region hereabout.

Observing the drift of matters carefully in various parts of the State, and nothing particularly that all the young white men, almost without exception, affiliate with the Democrats, I can come to no other conclusion than that Tilden will carry the State by a majority of not much under 20,000.

VANCE AND SETTLE.

Each of these men are the natural leaders of their respective parties here and neither party could have made a stronger nomination. Judge Settle is a very able man, and as popular as any Republican can be in this latitude, and he will run ahead of his ticket, but hardly sufficient to pull through. He is a man of some national prominence, having been made president of the Philadelphia Convention which renominated Grant.

He was a captain in the southern army at the time Vance was the "war Governor" of the State. Both were ardent Confederates, and we would suppose that neither could say very much of the other on that account.—But they do. Settle paints Vance as a tyrant who forced Union men into the army, and hung women up by the thumbs to make them tell where their husbands were hid when they were needed for the army.

On the other hand, it is proved that Captain Settle, while in command of Company I, Thirteenth North Carolina regiment, drummed out some members of his company for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. In support of this we have the following certificate:

"The undersigned, citizens of Alamance county, formerly members of the Thirteenth regiment North Carolina volunteers, certify that they were present when said regiment was organized and mustered into the Confederate service in May, 1861, at Garysburg, N. C., and that several members of Company I, in said regiment, of which company Judge Thomas Settle was captain, refused to take the oath prescribed by the Confederate authorities, and were drummed out of camp by Captain Settle with tin-pans, and having placards upon their backs, with the endorsement: 'I am a coward and refuse to fight for my country.'

"Given under our hands this 22d of August, 1876.

"W. H. THOMPSON,
"HENRY M. RICH,
"H. C. HURDLE,
"J. M. TAPSCOTT,
"JOHN R. ADAMS."

Vance and Settle had both better settle down to the conclusion that each did what he could for the Confederacy, and let it go at that.

It is said, however, that the Washington Government furnishes Settle anything he wants from the rebel archives as to Vance's record, but will not furnish Vance a single document as to the rebel record of Captain Settle. This is not in accordance with the constitutional amendments, which guarantee equal rights to all.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Democrats are likely to carry every Congressional district but one. No, that is a little too strong, for there is one which is so evenly balanced that the Republicans have a living chance to get it, although the Democrats carried it the last election. When the civil rights bill gave the Democrats the Legislature they redistricted the State, throwing all the heavy black counties into one district (the Second), which they gave bodily over to the enemy, but managed to carry all the rest. This Second district has a Republican majority of about 14,000, and all black. At the last election the blacks insisted upon giving the place to one of their own color, Hyman by name. He was a great success as a Congressman in one respect—he succeeded in over-drawing his salary $500. It is proposed to credit this to the next term; and if so, it will have to come out of the pocket of Governor Brogden, who is to be chosen as Hyman's successor. The blacks are cured of the vanity of being represented by a black man. So they took a white one this time, and the question is discussed among them as to who has to lose that $500.

In looking over the districts it seems to me that the Republicans may make a gain of one, but it is more possible than probable. The chances seem about even. H. V. R.

Uncle Jimmy Williams does not wear blue jeans to gain votes from Grangers, but because it is dear to him from many old associations. "For many, many years in the country where I was raised," the old man says, "they could get nothing better to wear." He learned all he knows, though 'taint much he says in clothes made of blue jeans. In blue jeans he went to school, and never wanted broadcloth when he went to apple orchards and sledding parties. "I went a coortin' in blue jeans," says Uncle Jimmy, "and neither she nor the minister objected to marry me on that account when the time came; I'd be ashamed of myself if I was to go back on them now because of a lot of little-minded jackasses think fit to sneer at them."

Hon. A. M. Waddell's Appointments

Col. Waddell will address his constituents of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Friday, October 6th, at Point Caswell, Pender county
Saturday, October 7th, at Harrell's Store, Sampson county
Monday, October 9th, at Clinton, Sampson county
Tuesday, October 10th, at Newton Grove, Sampson county
Wednesday, October 11th, at Faison, Duplin county
Thursday, October 12th, at Kenansville, Duplin county
Friday, October 13th, at Halfsville, Duplin county
Saturday, October 14th, at Catharine Lake, Onslow county
Monday, October 16th, at Jacksonville, Onslow county
Tuesday, October 17th, at Stump Sound, Onslow county
Wednesday, October 18th, at Sandy Run Pender county
Monday, October 23d, at Newport, Carteret county
Tuesday, October 24th, at Beaufort, Carteret county
Wednesday, October 25th, at Cedar Island, Carteret county
Friday, October 27th, at Sanders' Store, Carteret county

THE ELECTION LAW.

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL, CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1874-75.

3. There shall be an election held for the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor; third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Congress in the several districts; ninth, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a register of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; thirteenth, five county commissioners; fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff, for their respective counties.

4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three hundred inhabitants.

5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under the last section.

6. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

7. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of October, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as registrar.

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names may have been left off the registration list of such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

9. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock, P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

11. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping.—And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as judge or inspector of election.

12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistant therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of —— township. So help me God."

13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

17. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there is nothing in them.

20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the county canvass cannot be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court-house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered.

29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

32. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, furnish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1873-74.

12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

ACT OF 1874-75.

5. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, except as to the time of holding the same, as are prescribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act concerning elections in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, both of which, so far as they are not incorsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted.

6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act.

7. That the Secretary of State shall furnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise the same at the court-house door of their respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be a president,—vice-presidents, secretary and a working committee of — members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the — Saturday in every month.

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 7. That the members of this Club pledge themselves to each other and the Conservative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and post-office addres of each officer of the Club.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other pois