EVENING EDITION

NATIONAL Democratic Reform Ticket.

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#### STATE TICKET

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> FOURTH DISTRICT, JOSEPH J. DAVIS. SF FRANKLIN.

Colland State Jon

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF GUILFORD.

E . A Malague MXTH District. MONANTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND. -

SEVENTH DISTRICT. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS. OF IREDELL

RIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE, OF BUNCOMBE. GRANT'S ORDER.

The military ukase of the President has been generally reprobated. The independent as well as the Democratic press have denounced it unsparingly, while the better sort of Republican papers have not hesitated to condemn the act, pointing out that it is not only indefensible in principle but is calculated to damage greatly the prospects of the Republican can-

not of a political movement but as an affair that concerns all men interested in perpetuating free institution and and an annual an annual and an annual an annual and an annual an annual and an annual an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual an annual and an annual and an annual and an annual tions, we are compelled to pronounce the order of Grant to Sherman the act of a Casar stark, cold-blooded de lerrorism, an attempt to overawe the people of certain States and take away from them the right of voting like other free American citizens. Disguise it as Republicans may-call is improtecting the negro in his and "the suffrage," and "the suppression of lawlessness"—the fact remains that the policing of South motern electoral precincts with armed soldiers of the United States is

and Liberals to refrain from violence even if provoked beyond the ordinary limits of endurance. Let us be calm, for thus we may defeat the conspiracy of our enemies. Southern men, without regard to bayonets or intimidation of any sort, should go about their business as usual, and by all means should rote just as they please in the National and State elections.

#### SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF AR-TICLE FOUR IN THE CONSTITU-

The principle in the Amendments to the Constitution requiring a rotation among the Judges of the Superior Courts in the holding of terms is a right one. Once in four years is as often as any Judge can hold a court in any District. This precludes bias, insures a fair, unhackneyed administration of justice, is better for the physical health of the Judge, and is preferable to the old system on almost every account.

The manner of making appointments to fill vacancies on the bench is not vague and unsatisfactory, as in the present Constitution. There is no uncertainty as to what election is meant by "the next regular election," for the words, "for members of the General Assembly," &c., determine the particular election precisely. All incumbents shall hold their offices until their saccessors are qualified.

The Amendments are always clear. and nothing is left in doubt for the Supreme Court to construe in accordance either with its prejudices or the seeming justice of the case.

The Convention deemed proper to add a section to this Article placing the power of removing such Judges as may become mentally or physically incapable of performing the duties of their offices in the hands of the General Assembly. Bu, the Judge must be notified at least twenty days before the day of action, and two-thirds of both Houses must Green's "Short History of England" was concur in the order of removal. This due to the ters is implicity and clear pictusection is a sate guard which should always have been in the Constitution. Nothing is more conducive to disorder and few things serve to defeat the ends of justice more completely than the capricious mood of a Judge who is in a mental condition rendering him unfit to hold the scales; and the same may be said in some measure of the Judge who is physically incompetent to perform his duties. Such men are not suitable for their positions, and should give place to persons having sound minds with sound bodies. This power of removal should, however, be entrusted only to the Legislature. No other authority in the State is at once so impartial and represents so nearly

the sovereingly of the people. The Amendments likewise provide for the removal of Clerks of the Supreme, Superior and inferior courts who may be mentally, or physically incapable, and the reasons for such power being vested in the Legislature are as strong as those assigned above for the removal of Sapreme and other Judges who are imbecile. In the case of the Clerks, however, a notice of only ten Jays is all that is necessary.

#### STAR-DUST.

- Patti, Nilsson, and the Spanish Countess of Galve, have made the London fashionables horribly jeasous. The Prince of Wales danced with them at Maribo-

— The opening of a coffin of a young man at Derby, N. H., who died 33 years ago, discloses the singular fact that his hair has grown out wo feet or more, and is heavy, bright and fresh.

- The Western stage has a new star in Mrs. Nellie Marshall McAfee, a descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, of Kentucky. She will make her debut in Louisville, and then travel through the West and South.

### Spirits 'i urpentine

- Gen. Leach, Conservative Elector for the State at Large, will speak at Wadesboro on the 9th of September. - The Monroe Enquirer reports

two attempts on the part of negroes to commit rapes on white women of respectability. One of the negroes is in jail. This scoundrelism must be stopped

- Mrs. John Beatty, who lives in Sharon Township, about five miles from Charlotte, was outraged by a negro man, last Saturday, while returning alone from a funeral. The negro has not been appre-

e Must Vote for Tilden

[American Israelite.] No choice is left us; we must vote for Tilden and Hendricks, who are opposed to centralization of power and wealth, and are not only pledged to reform, but are in position to carry it out. The Republican party claims to be the reform party, and Gen, Sherman conditions it. Why desert it? The answer to this query is plain, because the godfathers of the party and its greatest men, those who built it up and brought it to power, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Banks, Johnson, Guely and many, many others, deserted it when it had as such, we call upon all Democrats. ing correction and shelter.

#### OUR LITERARY LETTER.

The Harper Publications Continued. Gladstone's "Time and Place of Home Green's "Studies from England and Italy" - Castelar's " Lord Byron and Other Sketches." NOVELS: "The Dilemma"-"Squire's Legacy" - "For His Natural Life," and the First Volume of "Daniel Deronda," &c.

[Star Special Correspondence.]

GEORGIA, Aug. 19, 1876. The Hon. Mr. Gladstone's work upon Homeric Synchronism, or, An Enquiry Into the Time and Place of Homer," is perhaps the most learned and profound essay in relation to "Homerology" yet composed by any Englishman. Its main purpose is to connect the poems of Homer by means of the internal evidence which they supply, with events and personages which are now known from other sources to belong to periods already approximatedly defined, of the primeval history of our race. The progress of such an argument involves discussion (within the present case an affirmative conflusion,) as to the absolute unity of the Homeric poems constituting the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and the existence of Homer himself as a distinct personality, in opposition to all those theories which aim at disintegrating the poems, and breaking up into nebulous fragments the sun of all ancient literature.

Mr. Gladstone's reasoning, supported by a well-digested mass of information and of recondite facts, has left the Wolfian hypothesis (which Coleridge, through his insane speculative hunger, was disposed to second) in a very feeble and dilapidated state, proving, among other things, that-

First. Homer's poems are historical as a record of manners, characters, feelings, races and countries: Second, that there was solid nucleus of

fact in his history of the Trojan war; Third, that his own chronology is to be found in his genealogies; Fourth, that he, probably, lived within half a century after the Trojan war, though he was certainly not an eye-witness of it

Fifth, that he probably flourished before the Dorian conquest of the Peloponesus. The style of Mr. Gladstone's "Essay" hardly upon a level with the value of his facts, or the clearness of his logic. It is somewhat cumbrous, involved, and stiff illustrative embroidery. But his book addresses a select few; those scholars who e re and how a thought is expressed, if the thought usef be original or suggestive. In the latter sense, this essay leaves little to be

resqueness of the style. The same general qualities are discoverable in his "Studies from England and Italy." These embody a series of papers upon many disconnected top c , each a thoroughly complete "study," as he calls it, and full of interesting, often of novel, statements and conceptions. Take, for instance, the two papers, "A Brother of the Poor," and "The Pirate Towns of the Riviera." How rife with information, practical force, and humane sympathy, is the first; how scenically effective is the second! We are led, therein, along the track of Tennyson's "Daisy," and his gay little poem comes back to us—

# "What Roman strength Turbia showed In ruin, by the mountain road; How like a gem beneath the c ty Of little Monaco, basking, glowed!"

Monaco has considerable historical interest. The place, Mr. Green tells us, has always been a pirate haunt. At the period of the Genoese Commune, it became a refuge alternately for Guelph and Ghibilline, for Spinolas or Grimaldis. In the 14th century it passed finally to the Grimaldis. one of whom took service with France in her combat with Edward III. Seventy-two galleys of his set sail from Monaco, crowded by those Genoese bowmen-15,000 strong,—who so unexpectedly appeared in the forefront of the battle of Crecy; but only, as Froissart says, to be massacred by the superior skill of the English archers, with their terrible cloth-yard shafts, before which armor and buff coat went down. like grass in the mower's sweep !

Monaco remains true to its buccaneering traditions of the Past. No longer able to equip pirate galleys and send them roaming all over the Mediterranean, it preys upon the public through means of rouge et-noir and the roulette tables!

"There is something exquisitely piquant," observes Mr. Green, "in the contrast between the gloomy steraness of the older Robber-hold and it egayety of the new. The navel is splendidly decorated, and its cuiis a pleasant cafe. The doors of the Casina itself stand hospitably open, and strangers may wander from hall to readingroom, or listen to an excellent band which

plays twice a day.
"The terrible 'bell' which one had pictured with Dantesque accompaniments, is really a charming room, with cozies all round and exquisite flowers in the centre. "Nothing can be more unlike one's preconceived views than the gambling itself and the aspect of the gamblers.

"Of wild excitement, frenzy, outbursts of despair, there is not a sign. "The games strike a bystander as singularly dull. " " In fine, the general air of the company is that of a numher of well-to-do people bored out of their lives, and varying their boredom by quiet nods to the croupier, and assiduous prick-ings of little cards."

We commend Mr. Green's book as spe cially attractive in this African weather. It interests, entertains, or informs us with out making exhaustive demands upon our attention or fancy.

The papers on "European Republicanism," by Emilio Castelar, first issued in Harper's Magazine, attracted much attention at the period of their publication in that brilliant monthly. But evidently the Senor Castelar is a profounder political than literary writer. His half biography, half criticism, of Lord Byron, which occupies nearly two-thirds of the volume before us, (called "Lord Byron and Other Sketches,") betrays an extravagance of enthusiasm in the inverse ratio of its judgment, perception, or accurate knowledge

of the character and poems discussed.
Indulging continually a sort of "'Ercles' rein" of sentimental passion, we are treated to such passages as the following: 'Inclosed in his own independent individuality, impatient of every yoke, he be-lieved that in the bosom of his being was found the Principle of his Life; that which could bear him far above Humanity, to remain immovable, as in his centre of gravity, in the immense Heavens, which he beheld peopled with the light of his ideas, trans-forming himself in the Infinite, as the cold iron is transformed by fire into a burning mass; but the mortal clay repressed his mass; but the mortal clay repressed his flight; and then turning against himself, he dashed against the confines of his narrow cell, as a prisoner bird against its cage; kindling his blood with the violence of malediction, striking his claws into his bosom to tear out his heart; and changing himself into a melancholy shadow, like an angel who with his harp in his bands before the Creator, when the worlds spring forth into heing in the immensity of space, should suddenly find himself alone, dumb exited, his wings clipped, under a funeral shroud of thick darkness, in a deserted Planet of

Again, he exclaims: "There is no tragedy comparable to the tragedy of Byron's own heart! We must ascend to Jeremiah to meet in universal literature a Poet, who could, like him, and his voice from the tombs; repeat like him, the elegy of Ruin?"

Now, to sober-sided Americans and Englishmen, who have mastered the details of Byron's life, who understand his temperament, and really appreciate his very pecu-liar genius, rhapsodies like the above pro-voke a sentiment of blended irony and

Byron's intellect may have been lofty, but his moral was low. The notion, therefore, of comparing him in aspiration, or performance, with any of the truly great prophets of humanity; of associating his cheap diatribes against his time and pec-ple, with the awful Immentations of a Jeremiah, partakes in about equal proportions of the absurd and the blasphemous!

In justice, however, to Senor Castelar, we must say, that his papers on "Victor Hugo," "Dumas," "Thiers," "Emile Girardin," and "Daniel Manin," are infinitely more satisfactory than his ambitiously elaborated essay upon Lord Byron. These illustrious Frenchmen, through the af finities of neighborhood, race, and edu-cation, he perfectly comprehends, but of Byron, he knows nothing; that is to say, nothing beneath the surface of his Lordship's spurious enthusiasms, and his mock philanthrophy, which masked an egotism as colossal as any this world has ever seen!

Among Harper's novels the titles of which we mentioned in a former "letter," "The Dilemma," by the author of "The Battle of Dorking," and "The Squire's Legacy," by Miss Hay, are the most noteworthy. The former gives us a series of graphic pictures of the life which English officers and their families led in India during the great mutiny; and these chapters of the tale are full of valuable matter. But when tife mutiny has been subdued and the hero of "The Dilemma" returns to England, the interest wofully decreases!

From that point to the unveiling of the strangely sad and unsatisfactory denouement, the narrative drags heavily, so that we almost wish the dramatis persona, without exception, had been previously disposed of by reber bullets, or the fury of the elements.

Miss Hay, by the "Squire's Legacy," does not fully sustain her reputation as the author of "Old Myddleton's Money." True, she displays in this last book the same inventive power, subtle faculty of characterpainting and talent for original effects, which constitute her mitier as an artist. But our impression is that success has made her just a trifle careless, in the matters both of construction and of style. Excellent, as we cannot but pronounce it, "The Souire's Legacy" falls short, in several important particulars, of the artistic force of "Old Myddleton's Money," and this (need we say it to the writer?) is an evil sign.

En passant, two other novels have just been mided to the Harpers' ": elect Ser es," v z: "For His Natural Life," and the first volume of George Elliot's "Daniel Derouda." "F r His Natural Life" is, as the title implies, a tale of convict existence, the hero being an Englishman, falsely convicted of a capital crime, who spends what should have been the better part of his days in such wretesedness and degradation near Betany Bay that one's mind recoils in horfor at the mere detail of his outward expe-

There is almost a Dantesque vigor in the description of some of the horrors introduced; and all the time one feels that he is placed face to face, (as in Charles Reade's 'Never Too Late to Mend," and similar "Matter of Fact Romances") with a condition of things which actually exists; reproach to civilization, Christianity, and the more merciful temper of our age !

Thus far "Daniel Deronda" strikes us as the ablest novel its author has given to the world since the appearance of her "Mill Upon the Floss." Not only is the characterization superb, but the general conduct of the story is less involved than in "Middlemarch," and its immediate predecessors; there is a vastly more ingenious plot, and -last, not least-instead of having half s dozen different novels rolled into one, we are presented with a single consistent and admirably developed narrative, the interest of which, (tending apparently towards a tragic issue), deepens with every additional PAUL H. HAYNE.

#### SARATOGA CONVENTION of Southern Railroads-United Action and the Formation of an As-

sociation Recommended. SARATOGA, August 17. The conference of the managers of Southern railroads concluded their

session to-day. The Business committee reported recommending remedial measures for the evils now existing, and threatening to bankrupt the property committed to their care. First, Reform in the existing management, the restoration of the rates for through business to prices fair and just as between the companies and their patrons adjusted with reference to uniformity and permanence so far as may be found practicable. Second, As a means of avoiding injurious competition, the committee recommend a division of territory as between competing lines, when practicable, and when arrangements cannot be effected, then divide the business at competing points. When competing roads cannot agree then refer the matter to arbitrators. Third, The abandonment of payments of commission to influence trade or travel between competing lines. In furtherance of these views, it is recommended that these Southern railroad and steamship lines form a permanent association as an organization calculated to effect much good in . promoting fair management between the competing lines, and it is urged on the managers of all railroads in their section to become members, and abide by the regulations and decisions of said association, as being absolutely necessary to enable it to meet the objects and purposes of its creation. It was furthermore recommended to have an annual reunion at this place of managers and other parties interested for such consultation as may be deemed beneficial to the interests represented. The President was requested to give proper notice of the next meeting in August, 1877. The discussion of the report and some other resolutions introduced elicited valuable information regarding the several roads represented. and members feel that much good will ensue from this consultation. The full proceedings are to be printed in The organ of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South. pamphlet form and copies sent to all railroads, steamship and steambont lines connecting with them.

The King of Dahomey has a shrewd idea of European traternity. He holds four Frenchmen as hostages to prevent Englishmen from attacking his subjects, and of course the British fleet is powerless because of France.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTERNOON REPORTS. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The Eastern War-Decisive Fight Going on Between the Belligerents-Prince Milan Favors Mediation-Farewell Address of Mr. Disraell. SEMLIN, Aug. 22.

Forty thousand Turks, under Kerim Pasha, met the Servians Sunday between Alexinatz and Supovaz, and made several attacks, but were every where repulsed. One wing of the Servian army successfully assumed the offensive. The battle was renewed Monday. The Servians will probably fall back to Alexinatz and a decisive battle be fought there. If the Servians win the war will continue, and if the Turks are victorious the Servians will be willing to conclude peace.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22. A special dispatch from Vienna to Le Nord says, "Whatever may be the issue of the fig'st now going on, there is every reason to expect that the mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted.

VIENNA, Aug. 22. Prince Milan, in spite of the war party to the contrary, has received the communications of England with considerable fayor, and is personally inclined to apply to the Powers for mediation.

London, Aug. 22. A Turkish official dispatch from Nissa eports that the Ottoman forces defeated he Servians, near Alexinatz, and that the

Servian loss was considerable. Mr. Disrael i has issued a furewell address o his constituents, by whom he has been returned to the House of Commons conu usly since 1847. He says, "throughout my public life I have aimed at two chief results. Not insensible to the principle of progress, I have endeavored to reconcile change with that respect for tradition, which is one of the main elements of our strength, and in internal affairs I have endeavored to develop and strengthen the empire, believing that the combination of achievement and responsibility elevates the character and condition of the people."

#### THE INDIANS.

Fight with Hostile Apache Indians-Defeat of the Red Skins-Treachery of the Uter, &c.

NEW YORK, August 22.

The Herald has the following: Prescott, A. I., Aug. 21.—The following nformation is announced officially: Capt. Porter, of the Eighth Infantry, under instructions from Gen. Kantso, commanding Department of Arizona, left Camp Verde August 12, with a detachment of the Eighth Infantry and fitteen Indian scouts, in pursuit of a hostile party of Apaches, which had left San Carlos reservation and committed depredations upon the settlers in Northeastern Arizona. Capt. Porter's command struck the renegades thirty miles north of Verde, and immediately attacked them. After a severe fight of some hours the Indians were defeated, with a loss of seven bucks killed and two women and five children captured; Porter's casualities were one Indian scout badly wounded. He is still in pursuit of the renegades, and will probably capture or kill the whole party.

CHEYENNE, August 22. All but twenty seven of the Utes who left Fort Fetterman after being feasted and armed have deserted, taking with them the arms furnished to fight the Sioux.

#### VIRGINIA.

Bold Attempt to Break Jail-The Chesterfield "Stre-Flend" Heads the Plot.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22. Hillary Page, the negro known as the 'Chesterfield Fire Fiend," under sentence of death for a series of arson, attempted to 6 1-82d. escape from jail vesterday by throwing a pail of water in the face of the jailor, and grappling with him while he was blinded. All of the prisoners in jail, some thirteen, were in the plot, but the attempt was frustrated by the jailor.

Thermsmeter Record.

The following will show the state of the thermometer, at the stations mentioned, at 7.85 this morning, Washington mean time, as ascertained from the daily bulletin issued from the Signal Office in this site

from the Biguar Ome	e in this city:
Au zusta,	New Orleans,
Indianola, J.v. 79 Jacksonville, 84	Savannah
Key West, 183 Knoxville,71	St. Louis 5
Lynchburg68 Memphis78	Vickshing
Mobile,79 Montgomery,78	Wilmington7
Transition of the control of the con	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 22-3 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market quiet at 27 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 250 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.-Market quiet at \$1 124 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. Sales of 500 bbls "C" at \$1 124 per bbl. TAR-Market quiet, with sales of 157 bbls at \$1 30 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market quiet at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 60 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 250 bbls at quotaions.

COTTON.-Market quiet on a basis of 111 cents for Middling. No sales to re-

York Naval Stores Market, August 19, 1876. Receipts to-day, 1,610 bbls rosin, 574 do spirits turpentine. In spirits turpentine ittle of importance transpired either in the way of business or features. Holders retained steady views and quoted at 291c. with 50 bbls sold at that price. The rosin market was without change. Trade was limited, both for consumption and export, yet holders retained their late steady basis. far was easier, under more liberal arri-

The telegraphic advices were as follows: Liverpool-Spirits turpentine, 25s. steady; rosin—common, 5s. dull; fine, 12s., steady. London—Rosin 5s@5s. 3d for common; pale, 12@15s; spirits turpentine, 23s. 6d.

vals; sales to-day of 100 barrels on private

terms. City pitch quiet and quoted us be-

Charleston Naval Stores Market,

August 19. The arrivals were 360 casks spirits turpentine and 912 bbls rosin. There was some inquiry for medium and low grades rosins. Sales 600 bbls at \$1 25 for strained to good strained, \$1 40 for extra No. 2, \$1 65 for low No. 1. The higher grades were not sought after. Spirits turpentine was quiet at 241c for whiskeys, 251c for oil, and 261c for regulars. Crude turpentine was valued at \$1 25 per bbl for virgin and yellow dip.

#### BY TELEGRAPH. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 22-Noon

Stocks dull and unsettled. Money offered at 2 per cent. Gold opened at 1102 and closed at 1102. Sterling Exchange—long 488; short 490. Governments duli but better. State bonds quiet—Tennessees and Virginias new better.

Commercial.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn without decided change. Pork quiet at \$18 30. Lard heavy-steam \$10 75. pirits turpentine unchanged at 291c. Ro sin steady at \$1 56@1 671 for strained. Freights steady.

Cotton quiet, with sales of 1,049 bales: uplands 121 cts; Orleans 12 7-16 cts. Futures opened a shade easier as follows : Sepember 114@11 11-16c; October 11 15 32 @111c; November 11 11-32@111c; Decem ber 11 11 82@11#c; January 11 7-16@11#c; February 11 @11 11-16c.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, August 22-Noon. Cotton-market dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1-16d; middling Orleans 6 3-16d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 which were taken for speculation and export receipts 15,400 bales: American 3,800 bales Futures flat and 1-32d cheaper-middling uplands, l. m. c., August delivery, 515-18d new crop middling uplands, l. m. c, ship-ped November and December, per sail,

Middling uplands, I. m. c., November and December delivery, 5 15-16d.

LATER. Breadstuffs steady; new mixed western corn 24s 9d; American lard t0s 6d;

Cotton—new crop middling uplands, l. m. c., November and December, per sail, LATEST.

Cotton-Sales of American to day 4,600 J. & P. BALTZ'S

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