

NATIONAL Democratic Reform Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

Presidential Electors: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake, JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

- 187 DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM, 20 — JOHN F. WOOTEN, 23 — JOHN D. STANFORD, 24 — F. H. BUSBEE, 25 — FRANK C. ROBBINS, 26 — R. P. WADING, 27 — W. M. B. GLENN, 28 — A. C. AVERY.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE, JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER, JOHN M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR, SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS: FIRST DISTRICT: JESSE J. YEATES, OF HERTFORD.

THIRD DISTRICT: ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NEW HANOVER.

FOURTH DISTRICT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

FIFTH DISTRICT: ALFRED M. SCALES, OF GUILFORD.

SIXTH DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, OF IREDELL.

EIGHTH DISTRICT: ROBERT B. VANCE, OF BUNCOMBE.

Private Dalzell is writing letters to Hayes and Wheeler. To Wheeler he puts the startling question: "Did you send your sons, nephews and neighbors into the Union army, and bid them God-speed as they went, and follow them yourself?"

The Courier-Journal asks: "With Dr. I. I. Arctic Hayes sounding his hyperborean trumpet in Indiana, and William Winter stamping the people's letters in a New York post-office, where is the need of extreme measures on the part of the Administration to perpetuate its system?"

DO NOT BE INTIMIDATED. The elaborate instructions of Mr. Attorney General Taft to the marshals in the South should excite no alarm among the people here.

John Stuart Mill worshipped his wife for her great mental powers, and he ascribed to her wonderful genius several of the best sections of his philosophical works.

The last two planks in the platform declare the power of the people to relieve the State of Republican misrule, extravagance and corruption wherever found, and hold up honesty as the first and highest qualification for office.

Thunderbolt, White Bluff, Montgomery Benlic, Isle of Hope, and all settlements on the salt are crowded with people from this city.

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The State Canvass.

French's Creek, Bladen Co., N. C., September 4th, 1876.

This gentleman is making a fine canvass. His speeches have been listened to everywhere with close attention, and have elicited the warmest commendation.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Conservative Convention of the State at Raleigh, on June 14th, is one of the most comprehensive political platforms ever made.

WATCH WORDS—SOUND PRINCIPLES. The platform adopted by the Democratic Conservative Convention of the State at Raleigh, on June 14th, is one of the most comprehensive political platforms ever made.

Every word and shading of a letter in this declaration is true. In sixteen years the Radicals have broken the Constitution, oppressed the people by levying high taxes to support their profligate and dishonest office-holders, upset the country's financial equilibrium, and performed numberless acts that have brought disgrace upon themselves, and deep, perhaps permanent, injury on the country.

The first resolution in the platform gives the thundering "lie" to the bloody shirt calumny. The Democrats of North Carolina in this resolution "invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the Government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country."

The second resolution endorses the Amendments adopted by the late Constitutional Convention. The benefits of the proposed changes in the fundamental law are tersely but comprehensively referred to. We print the resolution in full: "Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the Amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditure of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State."

The third resolution is a pledge to the State that the great plan for a State Railroad system shall be perfected and carried out faithfully. It reads: "Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointment and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West, and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our unfinished railroads. We pledge the earnest and untiring labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period."

The candidate on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor is the set foe to these great improvements. Besides, he is a notorious corruptionist and could not be relied upon to assist in carrying out the programme of western improvement. The Republican party will do nothing for the Conservative West. That section must look to the Democrats for aid.

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OUR LITERARY LETTER.

New Publications of James Osgood & Co., Boston.

"Among my Books" (2nd series), by James Russell Lowell. (3) "Letters and Social Aims," by Ralph Waldo Emerson. (3) "16th Volume of Little Classics," (with titles of authors). (4) "Vest Pocket Series," &c.

As a poet and literary critic, Mr. Lowell occupies a high rank. And never have his critical powers and well-digested learning been more conspicuously illustrated than in the series of articles collected under the general title of "Among my Books," which treat of the five great poets, Dante, Spenser, Milton, Wordsworth and Keats.

Lowell's own rich, delicate imagination, and fine sense of rhythmic grace, harmony and beauty, especially enable him to appreciate the noble subtleties of Spenser's muse—to follow the creator of "The Fairy Queen" through all the luxuriant intricacies of his matchless fancy and ineffable music, doting now upon some far-away thought, made immortal in a single pregnant line, terse as any of Chaucer's, and again rioting in endless descriptions of sensuous or spiritual loveliness.

Lowell remarks—"No German analyser of aesthetics has given us so convincing a definition of the artistic nature as these radiant versers. 'To reign in the air' was certainly Spenser's function. And yet the commentators, who seem never willing to let their poet be a poet, pure and simple, though had he not been so they would have lost their only hold upon life try to make out of 'Mother Hubbard's Tale' that he might have been a very sensible, matter-of-fact man if he would. For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him none the less for being impractical, and that I am not sure that the Hamlet and left it nothing but a ship timber. Such men as Spenser are not sent into the world to be a part of its motive power. The blind old engine would not know the difference, though we got up its steam from roses, nor make one revolution more the minute for it. Yet, what practical man ever left such a heir-loom to his countrymen as 'The Fairy Queen'?"

"Practical men are not so scarce, one would think, and I am not sure that the 'Fairy Queen' is a more beautiful work than 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' says he, 'was certainly a Puritan, probably a convict, rather than from any social influences.' Nor is this belief shaken by the famous line to be found in 'Mutability,' viz: 'like that ungracious crew, which reigns demure grace, and is supposed,' he admits, 'to glance at the straighter religionists.' 'Supposed to glance!' We should rather think so, for at whom could the plain, straightforward words have been directed just then, but Precisians, who affected a demure grace, 'with numberless other virtues, their possession whereof might be reasonably doubted?'

Again, when Ben Jonson visited Drummond of Hawthornden, he expressly invited him to write a paper for the Raleigh had of the allegorical 'Fairy Queen,' by the Blatant Beast the Puritans were meant."

"But, no!" exclaims Lowell, with amazing "cheek," apropos of Jonson's assertion: "This certain among these Puritans, there were different shades of Puritanism, according to individual temperament, and it was with the more generous side of Puritanism that Spenser sympathized." If this be not "whipping the devil round a stump," we must never again be lulled into a false opinion of our own by the high and mighty Sir Walter Raleigh was Spenser's bosom friend, with whom the poet conversed confidentially in regard to the canons of his immortal work, and, therefore, if any man had a right to speak of Spenser's meaning, it was he. What right, par consequens, has a scholar of the nineteenth century to contradict an assertion so direct, from a source so unquestionable? But who so blind to our own position as to attempt such errors, however, in an essay like that under consideration, are as spots on the sun!

Macaulay in his "diary," on one of his letters, commenting upon Emerson, says in effect, that the Concord philosopher's style is sure to damn him with posterity. Nothing radically obscure can live long in any literature. "There we detect a beggling of the question, or, at all events, a summary and imperfect judgment."

Emerson is not radically obscure. On the contrary, whatever obscurity may be found in his writings, is merely the result of too great condensation of ideas, and a too habitual tenaciousness of expression. The thoughts themselves are often both clear and grand. But the result of a whole year's study is being continually epitomized in a single page, and, possibly, at first, perhaps we feel more confused than satisfied. Let the reader, however, exercise a modicum of patience, and the conceptions, images, thoughts come out, gradually, like words on a "palimpsest," when exposed to the action of heat—always forcible and suggestive, not unfrequently of the highest order of originality!

Indeed, Emerson's specialtie consists in the enormous power he possesses of cramming thoughts into the smallest conceivable space—of making a solitary word or phrase perform the duty of a score, or, for that matter, of an hundred ordinary words or phrases. This peculiarity gives to his style a certain oracular air, impressing one with the notion that he knows his language austerly, because he knows its value as the medium of golden conceptions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTERNOON REPORTS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Eastern War—The Situation Around Alexandria—Pence Efforts of the Powers—Death of George Smith, the Assyrian Explorer.

The beautiful series of "The Little Classics" concludes with a volume called "Authors," embracing compendious biographies of all the writers which the editor thought proper to include in his collection.

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THE INDIAN WAR. The Campaign Considered a Wild Goose Chase—No Indians Found—Terry to go into Winter Quarters.

SITTING BULL. Confidently asserted that He Fell in the Battle of Big Horn.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—Resolutions Admitting Women to Party Meetings.

THREATENING ATTACK OF INDIANS—Settlers Much Alarmed.

DISTRICT COURT CLERK WAYLAD AND MILED—Negroes Shooting Whites.

THEMOMETER RECORD.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OIL, Sept. 5—5 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 28 cents per gallon for Southern pack.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 05 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet on a basis of 11 cents per lb. for Middling, a basis of 4 baies Middling at 11 cents, 4 do strict Low Middling at 104 cents, and 7 do Low Middling at 101 cents per lb.

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