## NATIONAL Democratic Reform Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT : SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS OF INDIANA

> Prosidential Electors : POR STATE AT LARGE: DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake, JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson. DISTRICT ELECTORS

IST DISTRICT-LEWIS C. LATHAM

-JOHN F. WOOTEN. -JOHN D. STANFORD -F. H. BUSBEE. -FRANK C. ROBBINS -R. P. WARING. -WM. B. GLENN.

## STATE TICKET

-A. C. AVERY.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG. LIEUT. GOVERNOR THOMAS JARVIS, ATTORNET GENERAL

S. KENAN. THOMAS OF WILSON.

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

JOHN M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH

SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD,

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

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.

OF GUILFORD SIXTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS OF IREDELL

HTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT B. VANCE OF BUNCOMBE

Private Dalzell is writing letter 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?" M Wheeler has not yet been heard from in response.

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 postoffice, where is the need of extreme measures on the part of the Administration to perpetuate its system? to stimulate its rascally fears?

DO NOT BE INTIDIDATED. The elaborate instructions of Mr. lication for office. Attorney General Taft to the marevery citizen feel that he cannot be deprived of his right to vote. Let him determine to vote, quietly if he can, but in spite of all opposition that may be offered. There is no by his mourning for her that may be offered. There is no by his mourning for her.

cause for any forebodings if every man is resolved to do his duty.

JUDGE FOWLE.

This gentleman is making a fine canvass. His speeches have been listened to everywhere with close attention, and have elicited the warmest commendation. The Charlotte Democrat says of Judge Fowle that he "has always been a Conservative in the strictest sense of that termhe has ever acted with what has been called the "moderate" wing of the Democratic party-and it is gratify ing to know that the prudent counsels of such men are now being taken by the people of North Carolina, and that the day has at last come when party of the State and nation to vic; torv." Judge Fowle does not resort to personal abuse, but relies upon facts and close argumentation.

WATCH WORDS-SOUND PRINCI.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Conservative Convention o the State at Raleigh, on June 14th is one of the most comprehensive political platforms ever made. Its preamble gives the history of the Republican party in a few strong strokes. That preamble declares that "the Republican party, for the "last sixteen years, has had the com-'plete control of the Government in "all its Departments and, by its disregard of constitutional limitations; "by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and waste-"ful expenditures; by its unwise and "mischievous financial policy; by its "unexampled official corruption per-"vading all branches of its adminis-"tration-has brought disgrace upon "our government and unparalleled "distress upon our people."

Every word and shading a letter in this declaration 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. After all this ought the Republican party to be longer trusted with the administration? Does not the burnt child dread the fire?

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 ad-"ministration of the Government, 'and thus promote the general wel-

"fare 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 perfeeted and carried out faithfully. It

"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 Paint Rock and Ducktown, and of our unfinished railroads. We pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious 'egislative 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. pices of the Association. All con-The Republican party will do nothing for the Conservative West. That section must look to the Democrats

for aid. The last two planks in the plat. With winter and the Arctic regions form declare the power of the people all settlements on the salts are crowdboth at work for it, what is there left to relieve the State of Republican ed with people from this city. At misrule, extravagance and corrup- King's landing, Tybee Island, some tion wherever found, and hold up parties have erected a tent and are honesty as the first and highest quali-

shals in the South should excite no wife for her great mental powers, probably nearer the number. Special alarm among the people here. Let and he ascribed to her wonderful ge-

Canvass State

French's Creek, Bladen.

FRENCH'S CREEK, Bladen Co., N. C., September 4th, 1876. A large number of Democrats assembled here on Saturday last. Our township was largely represented and

from every portion, while adjoining townships poured in their reinforcements and swelled our ranks to three or four hundred. The Tilden and Vance Club held ts meeting and added thirty-four

names to its membership, which now numbers eighty-four after two meetings. The new flag was raised, and floated gracefully seventy-seven feet above the heads of the enthusiastic crowd. Speeches were made by N A. Stedman, Jr., D. C. Allen and such men will lead the Democratic Dr. J. S. Devane. More than usual enthusiasm was shown. The people are fully aroused, and will show in November greater strides than be-

After the speeches a Convention was held for appointing delegates to County and District Conventions. D. O'Hanlon was called to the Chair, and Daniel Leonard was made Secretary. The following are the dele-

For County Convention-F. J. Anders, Robert Smith, J. R. Corbett, D. O'Hanlon, A. J. Squires and W. J. C. Bush. For District Convention-Dr. F.

Thomson and Daniel Leonard. The day passed off pleasantly, and part of the enthusiasm of the day was carried to each and every home. The crops in this section are good.

> Cumberland and Harnett. [Star Special Correspondence.]

S. G. W.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3. The Senatorial Convention for this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, met here on yesterday. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Ex Senator W. C. Troy was nominated on the second ballot. Mr. Troy has lead the party to victory twice already in this district, and it is useless to say that he will do so again on the 7th of November.

The Rads held their County and Senatorial Conventions on the same day, and nominated a full ticket. with the exception of Sheriff. They knew there was no possible chance to beat Hard'e, so they thought the best thing they could do would be to endorse him. They might, however, have thought the same thing for their whole ticket, for there never has been a time when old Cumberland was so thoroughly aroused as at present, and when the people were so determined to defeat the whole Radical ticket as the present. Their nominees are: For the Senate, W. A. Guthrie, and for the Legislature, T. S. Lutterloh and John C. Blocker. The balance of the ticket I am not reliably informed about. The Democratic party is wide awake, and intend to do more than their whole

CLARENDON.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

duty in November.

[Savannah News, of Monday.] The official reports for Saturday show fourteen interments, of which nine were yellow fever cases, and for Sunday twelve interments, of which seven were yellow fever cases. In the latter report, however, one case, infant Roumillat, is reported interred, but this is a mistake, as the funeral invitation in another column shows that he will not be buried un-

til to-day. HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT. OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER, SAVANNAH, Sept. 2, 8 p. m. New cases since last report 21

Deaths 6. J. B. McFarland, M. D., Health Officer.

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER, SAVANNAH, Sept. 3, 8 p. m. Consolidated report of yellow fevers for last twenty-four hours; 24 new cases. Deaths 5. J. T. McFarland, M. D.,

Health Officer. The weather yesterday was more moderate, and in the afternoon there was a heavy rain, which cooled the atmosphere and also cleansed the streets and sewers.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION held their daily meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday, and the reports showed that many cases of distress and destitution had been relieved, that the sanitary condition of the city was improving. The meeting this afternoon will be held at 5

SOUP HOUSES. In view of establishing soup houses for the relief of the indigent, the Benevolent Association solicit donations of beef and bread, to be prepared and distributed under the austributions should be sent to Captain J. W. Wheaton, acting President, or Geo. C. Freeman, Esq., Secretary.

REFUGEES. Thunderbolt, White Bluff, Montcamping. The outward trains still carry numbers of refugees. The number who have left the city is esti-

OUR LITERARY LETTER.

New Publications of James Osgood & Co., Boston.

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

GEORGIA, Sept. 1. As a poet and literary critic, Mr. Lowell occupies a high rank. And never have his critical powers and well-digested learn ing 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 pocts, Dante, Spencer, Milton, Wordsworth and Keats. The most original, no less than the most elaborate and exhaustive of these essays, is the initial essay upon Dante; but the paper succeeding it, on Spencer, is, to our taste, the more charming of the two, in some respects, indeed, the masterpiece of the entire volume.

Lowell's own rich, delicate imagination, and fine sense of rythmic grace, harmony and beauty, especially enable him to appreciate the noble subtleties of Spencer's muse-to follow the creator of "The Fairy Queen" through all the luxurious 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.

Quoting those superb lines which run, "What more felicity can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with liberty,
And to be Lord of all the works of Nature?
To reign in the air, from earth to highest sky,"

Lowell remarks-"No German analyser of æsthetics has given us so convincing a defi nition of the artistic nature as these radiant verses. 'To reign in the air' was certainly Spencer'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 from 'Mother Hubbard's Tale' that he might have been a very sensible, matter-offact man if he would. For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him none the less for being unpractical, and that my reading has convinced me that being too poetical is the rarest fault of po-

"Practical men are not so scarce, one would think, and I am not sure that the Tree was a gainer when the Hamadrya flitted, and left it nothing but ship timber. Such men as Spencer 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 with attar of roses, nor make one revolution more the minute for it. Yet, what practical man ever left such an heir-loom to his countrymen as 'The Fairy Queen ?'"

We have extracted this paragraph as characteristic of its author's style, of the singular felicity with which he turns his phrases-making an inherently bright fancy, simile, or illustration, brighter still by the grarest appropriateness of expres-

Unconsciously repeating Leigh Hunt Lowell says of Spencer's vices allegorized, that "he has made them so beautiful, we should not be very much afraid of them if we chanced to meet them; for who can escape from the Poet's genius, which, if i led him as a Philosopher to the abstract contemplation of the Beautiful, left him as a poet open to every "impression of sensuous delight.' We are amused by an idiosyncracy of

the critic, who must needs maintain that Spencer was a Puritan! "When he wrote 'The Shepherd's Calendar,'" says he, "he was certainly a Puritan, probably by conviction, rather than from any social in-

Nor is this belief snaken by the famous line to be found in "Mutability," viz: "Like that ungracious crew, which feigns demurest grace"-a line "supposed," he admits, "to glance at the straighter religion-"Supposed to glance!" We should rather

think so, for at whom could the plain, straightforward words have been directed just then, but these Precisians, who "affected a demurer grace," with numberless other virtues, their possession whereof might be reasonably doubted? Again, when Ben Jonson visited Drum-

mond of Hawthornden, he expressly informed him that "in a paper Walter Raleigh had of the allegories of the Fairy Queen," by the Blatant Beast the Puritans were meant.

"But, no!" exclaims Lowell, with amazing "cheek," apropos of Jonson's assertion: "This is certainly wrong, because, forsooth, there were different shades of Puritanism, according to individual temperament, and it was with the more generous side of Puritanism that Spencer sympathized." If this be not "whipping the devil round a stump," we have never seen that adroit little opera-

Sir Walter Raleigh was Spencer's bosom riend, with whom the poet conversed confidentially in regard to the cantos of his immortal work, and therefore, if any man might claim to speak dogmatically of Spencer's meaning, it was he. What right, par consequence, has a scholar of the nineteenth century to contradict an assertion so direct, from a source so unquestionable ? But who so blind, or mad as your propounder of untenable theories ?

Such errors, however, in an essay like that under consideration, are as spots on

Macaulay in his "diary," or one of his etters, 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 begging of the question, or, at all events, a summa-

ry and impertinent 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 terseness of expression. The thoughts But the result of a whole year's study is being continually epitomized in a single page, and, possibly, at a first perusal we feel more confused than edified. 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 forceful and suggestive, not unfrequently of the highest order

of originality! Indeed, Emerson's specialite consists in the enormous power he possesses of cram-ming thought 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 weighs his language

austerely, because he knows its value as the medium of golden conception.

His last work, "Letters and Social Aims," presents Emerson at his hest. It contains eleven essays, all more or less admirable. upon "Poetry and Imagination," "Social Aims," "Eloquence," "Resources," "The ter shleep."

Comic," "Quotation and Originality,"
"Progress of Culture," "Persian Poetry,"
"Inspiration," "Greatness," "Immortality."
The concluding treatise on "Immortality" is almost a library in itself. Its language

is winged with enthusiasm; its imagination

seeks the empyrean; its conclusions are equally sublime and comforting. "As a hint of encless being," he says, "we may rank that novelty which always attends life. The soul does not age with the body. On the borders of the grave the wise man looks forward with equal elasticity of mind or hope; and why not? for it is the nature of intelligent beings to be forever new to life. Most men are insolvent, or promise by their countenance, and conversation, and by their early endeavor, much more than they ever perform-suggesting a design still to be carried out. The man must have new motives, new companions, new condition, and another term. Franklin said, 'Life is rather a state of embryo, a preparation for life. A man is not completely born until he has passed through death.' Now, every really able man, in whatever direction he work-a man of large affairs, an inventor, a statesman, orator, poet, painter, if you talk sincerely with him, considers his work, however much admired, as far short of what it should be! What is this Better, this flying Ideal, but the perpetual promise of

his Creator?" Words as elevating as philosophically true. Moreover, they show how unjust and absurd is the charge every now and then brought against Emerson, that he believes in nothing save a dreary species of Pantheism, which ignores the individuality of the human soul, and of course, a conscious immortality!

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. These "Lives," as far as the exceedingly limited space admits, seem fairly enough presented when Mr. Johnson deals with European and Northern (American) writers, but when he touches upon one of the very few Southern writers, from whom a single poem bad been quoted (we mean Henry l'imrod), he perpetrates some blunders

vhich strike us as characteristic: Firstly, we are told that Wm. H. Timrod advocated the Union cause in South Carolina during the Nullification contest of 1831-2, "as heartily as his son advocated Secession thirty years later!" This assertion shows that Mr. Rossiter Johnson is thoroughly ignorant of Southern politics and parties in the ante-bellum days, down the very period when the States were divided, so ignorant that we marvel he has not, after the fashion of his Northern conferes, written an elaborate book upon the

Because, when the entire South had separated herself from the Union, and formed one compact Confederation, Tim rod celebrated her victories and mourned her defeats, Mr. Johnson affirms, without qualification, that he "heartily advocated

He did no such thing. On the contrary, Timrod was to the last possible moment a cated the policy if not the right of seces sion, while maintaining with his whole heart and soul that the South had been grossly wronged. Like Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and many others, he would have preferred a longer Constitutional struggle in the Union, but after the issue had been irrevocably decided by the majority of his people, he acted as Stephens did, as Lee did, and others of equally high tone; in a word, he refused to become a traitor to his State and section. It is, therefore, clear that the New England compiler's haste to speer at Timrod's political backsliding (as he viewed it) has committed him to an assertion that is false.

Again, Mr. Johnson gives us his estimate of the Southerner's writings in the followog language:

"Timrod," says he, "during the first ears of the rebellion, composed numerous martial lyrics, in which the usual cant of Southern chivalry was relieved by a considerable tinge (!!) of poetic thought and

Charming condescension! Whateverthe elegant phrase, "a considerable tinge of poetic thought and diction," may mean, we perceive that this "great unknown" among critics (who is Mr. Rossiter Johnson?") is disposed, in the main, to merciful conces

No "cant" of any sort, as, for example, he "cant" of sectionalism, the "cant" of narrow-minded intellectual bigotry, the 'cant" whose first maxim, touching peoples and individuals, is "let us praise ourselves and underrate all others;" the "cant" of self-sufficiency and self-stultification, is to be traced in the serene spee dixit we have quoted. Certainly not. Or, even if some trivial wrong has been committed, 'tis only upon a literary pariah and outcast, and he has been dead for nearly a decade! What does it signify?

Dr. Johnson used to say, that "books ou may carry to the fire, and hold readily n your hand, are the most useful after all. The truth of this is proved anew by the marked success which has attended the publication of "The Little Classics;" a popularity, indeed, which has encouraged Osgood & Co. to issue another series of tiny volumes, entitled the "Vest Pocket Series," so very small that they can actualy be carried in any vest pocket of moderate dimensions. Their Lilliputian size, legble type, and flexible cloth bindings, adapt them for the beguiling of short journeys, while the high excellence of their contents makes them desirable always and

Twelve volumes of this unique collection we have already received. They embrace two volumes of essays by Emerson, Dicktwo volumes of essays by Emerson, Dickens' "Curistmas Carol;" "Barry Cornwall," and "Hawthorne," by Jas. T. Field; "A Day's Pleasure," by Howells; while in Poetry we have "Evangeline." "Miles Standish's "Courtship,". "Snow-Bound," "Enoch Arden," "Lady Geraldine," and The Deserted Village.

The wood-engravings which illustrate the noems are almost all good, but those in 'Snow Bound," "Evangeline," and "Miles Standish" strike us as simply and purely exquisite. On p. 55, of 'Miles Standish, coast scene occurs, which, for correctness of drawing, and fineness of detail, could hardly be surpassed, in its way. Lilliputian as the figures are, they all stand out in bold relief, and the perspective of windy sky and the darkly defined billows is captally managed.

By the way, the price of each of there fairy volumes is only 50 cents. PAUL H. HAYNE.

Remarkable Speech.

The most remarkable speech ever made by a presiding officer has just been delivered in Florida. The man who made it is a member of the Legislature, and he was called to the Chair unexpectedly at a convention of his constituents. Here it is in full! 'You knew I can't make a speech. We came here for something else. I hope you will not make asses of yourselves and break up the party." It is safe to say that more good was never crowded into so short a space.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFTERNOON REPORTS

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Eastern War-The Situation Around Alexinatz-Peace Efforts of the Powers-Beath of George Smith,

the Assyrian Explorer. LONDON, Sept. 5. A special from Belgrade to the Daily News, states that Gen. Harvatovich occupies Alexinatz with ten battalions. Tchernayeff's headquarters are at Delegrad.

The Minister of War has declared that an attack on the Turks must be made im mediately. If the flank movement of the Turks i not checked Alexinaiz and Delegrad will have to be abandoned. The decisive buttle of the war would then be fought in the open valley, where the Turks would have

the advantage. The Daily News special from Vienna says Tchernayeff has ordered civilians to leave Alexinatz, and the town is now quite deserted. The Servicins hold the northern redoubts with a small force. The main body has gone to Deligrad. The Turks are preparing to ford the Marava, the bridges over which have been destroyed.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says the representatives of each Power has presented a note similar, but not identical, to Turkey, that the Princes of Servia and Montenegro desire peace and offer a medi-

A dispatch from Constantinople says the British Ambassador has presented a demand for an armistice to be followed by peace negotiations,

England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention, the Porte must not reckon on the British government, caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was the power likely to interfere, but in spite of the English declaration, Turkey may think that in the decisive moment of an impending one sided Russian intervention, England's national interests will have weight.

A telegram has been received reporting the death of George Smith, the Assyrian explorer.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Campaign Considered a Wild Goose Chase-No Indians Found-Terry to go into Winter Quarters.

CHICAGO, September 4. The Inter-Ccean's Bismarck special says the latest by a courier, arriving to day from the expedition, is as follows: "The general feeling among both officers

and men is that the campaign has been and s likely to prove an immense wild goose chase. No Indians have been seen of late, with the exception of occasional small bands making their appearance for the purpose of stealing or harrassing small parties engaged in the movement of supplies on the Yellowstone. The main column has not succeeded in overtaking Sitting Bull. Orders have been received by Terry for t establishment of a cantonment at the mouth of Tongue river for winter quar-

Sr. PAUL, September 5. Advices from the north bank of the Yellowstone say Gen. Terry has divided the command, Gen. Crook moving eastward of Little Missouri. Terry crossed Yellowstone and marched north and east. The steamer Yellowstone was fired into going up the river and one killed.

SITTING BULL.

Confidently Asserted that He Fell in the Battle of Big Horn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5. A special dispatch from Terry's headquarters, dated August 27th, says it is conidently asserted that Sitting Bull fell in the battle of Big Horn. His brother, it appears, came into Fort Berthold and gave a full account of his death. From a descripion of the man who killed him, Col. Reno says it is certain he fell by the hand of Capt. Keogk, under whom the last desperate fight was made, as shown by the disposition of his battalion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention-Resolution Admitting Women to Party

Meetings. WORCESTER, Sept. 5. The Republican State Convention met at 11:30 this morning, when an organization was effected, and Committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Permanent Organization appointed.

Mr. W. Blackwell offered the following resolution: Reso ved, That hereafter women who are known to be Republicans in principle, and who possess qualifications of age, residence and education required of male voters, are invited to take part in the primary meetings of our party, with an equal voice and

the transaction of business. OREGON.

Threatening Attitude of Indianstettlers Much Alarmed. San Francisco, Sept. 5.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, last night, says the Nez Perces Indians have made a formal demand upon the commandant at Fort Walla Walla for the surrender of two men who killed an Indian near there last spring, and threaten to burn every house in the valley within two weeks in the event of refusal. The settlers are much alarmed, and a company of cavalry has been sent to protect them.

LOUISIANA.

District Court Clerk Waylaid and Milled-Negroes Shooting Whites NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

Acting Governor Antoine, of Louisiana, has a dispatch from Red River parish, stating that Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, was waylaid and shot, but

Accounts from Bastrop state that the negroes are prowling about in that section shooting white men, several of whom have

ARKANSAS.

The State Election - Overwhelming Democratic Majority.

The election was quiet here and throughout the State. It will require the official vote to decide this city. The State is conceded to be overwhelmingly Democratic. Thermemeter Record. The following will show the state of the thermometer, at the stations mentioned, at

7.35 this morning, Washington mean time,

as ascertained from the daily bulletin issued

from the Signal Office in this city : Charleston, ..... 76 New Orleans, .... 81

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKE

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 5-5 P. M SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market for at 28 cents per gallon for Southern pact ares. Sales of 250 casks at quotations. ROSIN -- Market firm at \$1 20

Sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1 25 per bbl. TAR-Market firm at \$1 40. Sales of 100 bbls at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market steady

Strained, and \$1 25 for Good Strained

at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales of 202 bbls at one tations.

COTTON. - Market quiet on a basis of 11 cents per lb. for Middling. Sales of 4 bales Middling at 11 cents, 4 do strict Low Middling at 10‡ cents, and 7 do Low Mid dling at 101 cents per lb.

Charleston Naval Stores Market Sept. 2. The arrivals were 320 casks spirits turpen

tine and 1,005 bbls rosin. Some limiter sales of spirits turpentine have taken place in the past two days at 26c for oils and 27c for regular packages. R sins have been in demand for low and medium grades; sales 1,000 bbls at \$1 25 per bld for strained to good strained; \$1 40 for ex tra No. 2; \$1 65 for low No. 1, \$1 75 for No. 1. Fine rosins nominal. There are reports of considerable transactions in rosin on private terms, but the quantity and prices have not transpired. Cruce to pentine was valued at \$1 25 per bbl for

> BY TELEGRAPH. DOMESTIC MARKET

NEW YORK, September 5-Noon Financial.

virgin and yellow dip.

Stocks unsettled. Money 1½ per cent. Gold opened at 1091, and closed at 1091 Sterling Exchange—long 486; short 4884 Governments active and better. State bonds—Louisianas better; rest steady.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quie and steady. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork firm at \$16 75. Lard firm-steam \$10 22; Spirits turpentine firm at 31@311c. Ros quiet at \$1 55@1 65 for strained. Freight Cotton quiet, with sales of 980 bal

uplands 11 1-16c; Orleans 114c. Futures opened easier, as follows: September 114@ 11 17 32c; October 11 13-32@11 7-16c; No vember 11 11 32@11#c; December 11 11-32 @11#c; January 11 7-16@11 15-32c; Feb. ruary 11 21-32@11 11-16c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Cotton firmer and prices have advanced a fraction; middling uplands 6 1-16d; middling Orleans 6 3 16d; sales 12,000 bales, iscluding 2,000 which were taken for spec ulation and export; receipts 500 bules, no American. Futures heavy and 1-16d cheat. er, as follows: Middling uplands, l. m. c. September and October delivery, 6d; Octo ber and November delivery, 61:32d; December and January delivery, 61:16d; new crop middling uplands, l. m. c., shipped November and December, 61:16d.

LATER. Cotton-Middling uplands, l. m. c., September delivery, 61-32d; October and No. vember delivery, 6 1-16d.

LATER. Cotton-new crop middling uplands, m. c., shipped November and December per sail, 6 3 32d.

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