## EVENING EDITION

NATIONAL

Democratic Reform Ticket. MEW FLOUR! FOR PRESIDENT SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

POR VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, fileup of indiana

Presidential Etectors AN A DIMON TOWNS BY LANDES F. A CHE BUILDING TOWLE, of Wake, JAMES M. LRACH, of Davidson. DISTRICT BLECTORS. INT DISTRICT-LEWIS C. LATHAM. -JOHN F. WOOTEN, 39 ST DIFFE -JOHN DISTANSORD 4TH ... F. H. BUSBER.

-FRANK C. ROBBINS. -WM. B. GLENN. STU -A. C. AVERY.

STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR, ZEBULON B. VANCE OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT. ATTORNEY GENERAL. THOMAS S. KENAN.

od vette MUST good SECRETARY OF STATE. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD

OF NEW HANOVER. TREASURER, JOHN M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

BUP'S PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH norement to Cheaper

> FOR CONGRESS: FIRST DISTRICT : JESSE J. YEATES.

THE DISTRICT ALFRED M. WADDELL OF NEW HANOYER

FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOSEPH J. DAVIS OF FRANKLIN.

Georgie's Bank Codfish. ALFRED M. SCALES. OF GUILFORD. determit for mittel berteite.

EXTH DISTRICT. WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, WILLIAM M. ROBBINS 19 VOF IRSUMLY is transfer dinast to 1 MIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE, OF BUNGOMBE.

SULLE SEIMINALS. The only protection society has m respect to those who commit infamo is acts contravening the laws of God and man, is in placing such erminals under the ban. And merely to punish them for the offence or series of offences by sentence of Compalming ver severe the pensire ward, is not of itself deemed sufficient by the best organized communities, There is surely no desire on the part of any people to damn to infamy any one; it is not such a feeling as this that prompts to judicial severities But it is the law of self-preservation -that first law that regulates our buman conduct—that impels the law maker to adept a stringent and un-

bending code for the repression vice and disorder. 18 110110 In North Carolina, where, amil recent day, the traditions of the old Saxon system of justice were held in the highest reverence. and where crime was repressed with even and yet with hold hand, the laws were easy to be understood which arranged for the punishment laws were easy to be understood which arranged for the punishment of criminals, and the certainty of

punishment was great. Always had the maxims of the old Common Law of England been the bottom principles of North Carolina jurisprudence. Always, until a recent period, have North Carolina juries been compose of good men and true who swore do right impartially, and kept their oaths like the loyal knights who clong to King Arthur and his "glorious chivalry." As the North Carolina juries, so the North Carolina judges. What a line of grand old men! What memories do they awaken-what pride of the past do they excite! Society was then able to produce grand men-no other could be borne by such a mother. Society was safe, and society was honorable, and society was virtuous, and society was manly. But a change came with the men who dishonored the old State in 1868. Let their names be accursed in the history of the State. They fell to and backed the fair body of the Commonwealth until hardly a trace of its former noble beauty was left. The Constitution of 1868, it is fair to sav. was the vilest abortion ever known in political malpractice. It was infamous beyond all compare; but odious and intolerable as it was, with the North Carolina habit of endurance and the dislike of change and revolution so characteristic of our people, only a comparatively few al-

ed. The same conservatism which

caused the people to pause on the

threshold of a fratricidal war, and de-

liberate long and anxiously upon the

step of secession, now operates to

prevent a final rending of the for-

eign instrument of 1868: That in-

strument will never be altered in its

entirety. The Amendments proposed

by the Convention of 1875 will doubt-

less be adopted and will work much good, and a few other Amendments may hereafter be gradually effected. One of the Amendments under consideration in this cauvass is that reof Article VI is an explicit statement of the general law of suffrage. It changes the old regulation of resi dence in the county from thirty to ninety days, thus purifying the ballot, making the status of the voter more certain. By it the arts of the Republican ballot stuffer will be greatly circumscribed. It will cost : fine round sum to feed any considerable number of voters or provide profitable work for three months. The fund over which Mr. Zachaviah Chandler presides will have to be considerably elongated. Mr. W. P Canaday will have to stretch his own purse strings and his patience as well when he runs for Congress after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. If for nothing else the honest people of the State should vote for these amendments, and help to break up the abominable Radical practice of colonizing voters. Ninety days' residence in a county should be required. No honest man can ob ject to a probation so reasonable.

The Amendment under discussion makes the purity of the ballet more certain in another particular. The old clause provides that all who have been "convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, &c., shall be disqualified from hold ing office. They can vote, however; wield a mighty power which of right belongs to good men; wield it, per haps, for tremendous wrong to their neighbors and the State. The new section supplies the unhappy omission. It declares that "no person "who, upon conviction or confession "in open court, shall be adjudged "guilty of felony or of any other "crime infamous by the laws of this "State, and hereafter committed, "shall be deemed an efector unless "such person shall be restored to the "rights of citizenship in a mode pre-"scribed by law."

Surely so wise a provision, so excellent a safeguard as this meets with the unqualified approval of the lawabiding classes in North Carolina, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

For the Star.

KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE. Republican editors of the Schurz type, and Republican politi cians generally, have evidently been "kissing the blarney stone," or they think the people of America a set of stupid voters who have not sense enough to penetrate their hypocritical pretences and understand their ball-faced deception and demagogucry. In 1869-December 6th-Riesident Grant caused the following to be written for him concerning the

CHAS, D. MYERS & CO.

payments, and put an immediate stop to the fluctuations in the value of the cur-

He was professedly a great hardmoney advocate then, and yet it is a matter of history that he has done every thing in his power during the last six or seven years to pullify his utterances and to destroy the very principle or policy which he pretended to favor so warmly. Haves, who is the nominee of Grantism-who is the figure-head set up by Cameron, Chandler & Co., the special friends and fuglemen of the President-Haves too, has set himself up as the champion of hard-money, and is quite as zealous as Grant, and yet he can not go beyond Grant in promises, and probably cannot and will not excel him in his performances. But, again. Gen. Grant was a tre-

mendons pacificator on paper. Words

are cheap, and he said to the people,

"Let us have peace." This was in

1868. He had not then been elected

President. Like Barkis, he was willing. His declaration became the watchword of the campaign. It humbugged the people, and he went into office. We all know the unhapterations have been made or attemptpy sequel. For eight years under this Radical peace-maker the bayonet has been stronger than the ballot, and the sword of the despot has been mightier than the pen of the patriot. The Gulf States and South Carolina, and our own State in 1869 and 1870, tell the sad story of the tremendous wrong, and how Grant fulfilled his pacific mission and gave such a fatal edge to his promise. But the American people have at last opened their eyes. Cunning and duplicity will not allure them longer. The politicians who supported and defended Grant in lating to suffrage. The first section his tyrannical and subversive measares need not sing the strain of peace and reconciliation. They will not be believed. Their actions have spoken far louder than their words. No sensible man can be enticed by the strains of such a syren. Hayes may pipe away, as he does in his letter of acceptance, but no peace lover will dance to his piping. The American people have learned what is the true value of a demagogue's promise when he wishes to win votes. What confidence can be placed in such a reformer and peace-maker as Hayes, when he has not one word of condemnation for the recent order of Cameron, the Secretary of War, to use the army of the United States, not to defeat and destroy the Indians who are at war butchering Union soldiers and peaceful citizens, but to intimidate and persecute the white voters of the South? He has not exceeded Grant in his earnest utterances for peace, and his silence at such a time, when the liberties of the people are threatened by those in power, only shows that he will not exceed Grant in prosecuting peaceful ends. The very men who have stood by Grant in his assaults upon the Constitution and the rights of the people, are the men who have nominated Haves as Grant's successor. In their hands Hayes will be as putty or wax, to be manipulated into any shape. They will stamp his administration, if he tutional liberty on this continent will should be elected, with their own have fled.

image and superscription. Once more. Grant declared himself a true reformer, and this years ago. He has again and again assured the country that he was the determined friend of thorough civil service reform. No blatant Radical ever exceeded him. In 1870 he indulged the following strain that certainly transcends any thing that Haves bas said:

"Always favoring practical reforms, I abuse of long standing, which I would like o see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country, I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of clerks and employees, who do not require the advice; and cousent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of miking all ap-

In no particular has Grant showed by what he has done that he was honest and sincere in this declaration of six years ago. Now Gov. Hayes need not flatter himself that his promises as to reform exceed in quantity or quality those of Grant. He has himself sustained the President during the eight terrible years sad, dening, ruining, blighting years. during which Grant has held the reins of authority. He has stood by his President, and, if elected, he will in the main pursue the same evil and destructive course. He could not do otherwise. The men who control Grant will control him, because they will elect him, if he be elected. All the destruction is the best of the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the destruction is the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the destruction is the same and same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him, if he be elected. All the same they will elect him and the same they will elect him.

appointing the best men to office, regardless of party, and making the tenure of office depend upon their honesty and ability, is the softest sort of decoy-duck. He must use other deceptions. The American voter has learnt something, and he will not continue always to be caught by any such gudgeon fastened to his

rusty political pin-hook. He has been cheated and bamboozled for at least eight years, and he will not be deceived by any candidate who has sustained Grant during his long term of misrule and oppression and corruption. Hayes will not answer for a Reformer He has been "cheek by jowl" with Grant and his set in all of their assaults upon honesty and constitutional government. In his letter accepting the nomination, he endorses the platform, and plants himself squarely upon it. That platform endorses Grant and his administration. That endorsement by Hayes, and his profound silence now when Grant, Cameron & Co. are using the military to carry elections in the South, show only too plainly what sort of a Reformer he would make. T. B. K.

Rayard on Taft's Order.

A reporter of the World has been favored with a most interesting interview with Senator Bayard on the subject of Attorney-General Taft's extraordinary "order" turning over the South to military law.

R .- This order then, Senator, beng thus in defiance of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and without warrant in law or the Constitution, what legal effect can it have in bind-

ing good citizens? Sen. B .- Upon me it would have none. Between the decisions of the Supreme Court enlightening my sense of duty as a citizen under a government of laws and the unwarranted and partisan order of an executive official, I could not hesitate for a moment which way my duty lay. I am as sure as I am of my existence More Vellow Fever Cases-No Cause that if Judge Taft's order can be carried out in letter and in spirit, it will totally subvert our form of government and leave local self government, which I believe to be the very soul of our institutions, the shadow of a name. In my judgment it will behoove all citizens who desire to perpetuate our system of government to raise their voices in instant and severe condemnation of this attempt unlawfully and dangerously to enlarge Federal authority. All officials entrusted with State power should examine this document of the Attorney-General, and prepare to hold him and every subordinate who shall act under his instructions liable to the laws of the State which they shall invade in its execution. While I cannot believe

that he will venture practically to enforce these monstrous assumptions of power, yet it will be best that he and hose who propose to act under his authority should be confronted with the results. I view the action of resident Grant, with his Secretaries of War, the Navy and the Interior, and his Attorney-General, acting as they are represented to have done, in consultation and concert, with Sherman, the general of the army; Chamberlain, the Governor of one of the States; and Patterson, a so-called Senator from South Carolina, in no other light than as a conspiracy to invade the plainly reserved right of the States to neld free elections ur-

der their own authority. If such attempts escape public reprobation, or if the people of all the States remain blind to their danger and permit themselves carelessly or wilfully to be led by their votes into their maintaining in power any party so led and so sustained, my hope of consti-

Hold Up.

[Southern Home.] Hold up, gentlemen of the press hold up, if you please, on the subject of "deserters" and "deserter hunting." Judging from the tenor of political discussion, to some extent, on both sides, one would imagine the majority of North Carolina voters had been "deserters and Union men during the war. We refuse to countenance any such implication.

All over New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the launch of splendid ships is a matter of every day, occurrence. Somebody must be mistaken in the statement that the shipping interest is depressed, or shipbuilders bave very great faith in the future,

Mr. Lecky is writing a history of Social Life in the Eighteenth Century-a fascinating subject; and Wiltiam Morris has in press an epic poem employing the great Northern story Siegfried and the Nibelungs

The Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, has written a sensible article on the extravagance of funerals, and in order to set a good example of economy, savs he desires to be buried in a pine coffin the the route of

We saw this in a Radical paper the other day: "A great mistake to hold one's self too high and rate one's self too cheap.

to the south being the involved vertical to that being to the lateness of the

AFTERNOON REPORTS. R INDIAN CAMBAIGN. dvices from Gen. Crook—Terry's Co-crating Column Dissolved—fris Campaigu Virtually at an End.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12. Advices from Gen. Crook, to the 2d, are to the effect that part of the Indians have gone back, and Gen. Crook is apprehensive of his wagon train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. A special dispatch from Terry's camp on the Yellowstone, near Glendiva, Sep 5, via Bismarck, Sept. 11, says Gen. Terry ssued an order this morning dissolving his operating column. Gen. Gibbon, with the Montana troops, leaves in the morning for Fort Ellis. Maj. Reno, with the 7th cavalry, and Maj. Moore's battalion of the 6th infantry will patrol, the north bank of he Yellowstone, in order to prevent any band of hostile Sioux that may be retreating before Gen. Creok crossing the river. ol. Otis, with the 22d infantry, will remain at this point in charge of the subsidi ary department. Gen. Terry and staff will proceed to Buford by steamboat. The Generd will give his whole attention to the forwarding of supplies to the new post f Tongue river.

The campaign may be regarded as vir tually at an end, so far as General Terry's column is concerned. Everybody in camp is delighted, as it has been evident for a long time that we were not likely to accomplish much good by remaining in the field

DEALN SC.

Further Returns of Monday's Election-Increased Republican Majori

PORTLAND, Sept. 12. Returns from 214 towns give Conner 52, 970; Talbot 41,422; same towns last year gave Conner 46,450; Roberts 26,967. Net The towns unheard from gave last year

327 Republican majority, in an aggregate vote of 34,007. The total vote of the State will probably reach 134,000 and the Republican majority will be 12,000.

Reed is elected to Congress in the First district by about 1200 majority. The other Republican candidates are also elected The Republicans will have two-thirds of the House and probably 27 out of 31 Sen-

BOSTON, Sept. 12. Returns from 48 towns in the Third Conressional District of Maine give Lindsay Rep., 2093 majority. The Fourth District gives Powers, Rep., a majority probably of 1500. Hale, Rep., in the Fifth District, has about 3000. Frye, Rep., in the Second, has probably a majority of 3000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept

Two cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health of this city to-day The first was that of John Evans, a wealthy business man of Savannah, Ga., who died at a fashionable hotel on Broadway; the second, a sailor, found sick at a sailors' boarding house, 61 Market street. Evans came here from Savannah to escape the scourge. Prominent physicians say there is no cause for alarm, as the season is too far advanced.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

More Spanish Troops for Cuba-Workshire Handleap Hace. MADRID, Sept. 12.

A detachment of 2,700 Spanish troops will embark, on the 15th of September to reinforce the Spanish army in Cube, to be followed by 4,800 others before the end of this mouth.

London, Sept. 12. At Doncaster, to-day, the race for the reat Yorkshire handicap was won by Bersagher, with Merry Duchess second, and Oglethorpe third

CHARLESTON.

The City Quici-Several Arrests of Armed Negroes. CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.

The city was quiet last night. Several arrests were made by the police of colored men in the streets for carrying muskets contrary to the provisions of Gov. Chamberlayne's proclamation.

SAVANNAH.

Yelfow Fever Report-Aid Asked for Sick and Destitute. SAVANNAH, September 11. The total of interments since last report is 33, of which 20 were yellow fever, The Benevolent Association asks aid to

assist them in providing for the sick and destituta. . G A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, re-

ports the death of the celebrated trotter, Ethan Allen. He was twenty-seven years

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 :

Cairo, ..... Charleston, ..... Cincinnati, ..... 66 New York .... Corsicana, .....62 Fort Gibson, .... 62 Galveston ...... 75 | Punta Rassa, Savannah Jacksonville, .... 8 Lyuchburg, ..... 66 Vicksburg, .... lemphis, . . . . . . . . . 62 Washington, ... Mobile, ........69 Wilmington, ....

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ECONIMICIRO DATE

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, Sept. 12-3 P. M. PIRITS TURPENTINE-Market firm 291 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 425 casks at quotations. ROSIN.-Market quiet at \$1 17} fo Strained and \$1 20 for Good Strained. No sales to report. TAR.—Market firm at \$1 50. Sales at

CRUDE TURPENTINE -Market ster dy at \$1 00 for Hard, and \$1 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. Sales of 262 bbls. at quo-

COTTON.-Market steady on a basis of 103 cents for Middling. Sales of 1 bale at and 59 do. at 10% cents per lb.

Charleston Naval Stores Market,

The arrivals were 73 casks spirits ture pentine and 260 bbls rosin. There was a good demand for rosins. Sales about 1,800 bbls at \$1 25 per bbl for strained and good strained; \$1 40 for extra No. 2; \$1 65 for low No. 1; \$1 75 for No. 1. Spirits turpentine was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for whiskeys, 26c for cile was firmer at 25c for cile was a good demand for rosins. oils, and 27 cents per gallon for regular packages. Crude turpentine was valued at \$1.25 per bbl for virgin and yellow dip.

> BY TELEGRAPH. I. L. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 12-Noon.

Stocks active, unsettled, and feverish

Money 14 per cent. Gold opened at 110 and closed at 1094. Sterling Exchange long 4834; short 485. Governments active and a little off for '65s., old and rew, with rest steady. State bonds—Tennessees, old and Virginia consuls lower; rest better.

Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 1@2 cents better. Corn a shade firmer. Pork firm mess \$17 50@17 75. Lard firm—steam \$11 25. Spirits turpentine firm at 33c. Rosin steady at \$1 57 |@1 70 for strained. Freights

Cotton quiet, with sales of 1,141 bales aplands 11 9-16c; Orleans 112c. Futures quiet, as follows : September 11 19-32@11ac; October 111-011 17-32c; November 11 17-32c; December 11 17-32@ 11 9-16c; January 11 31-32@11 11-16c.

POREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 12.-Noon. Spirits turpentine 25s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12-Noon. Cotton-middling uplands 6 1-16d; middling Orleans 6 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 which were taken for specu-lation and export; receipts 16,500 bales, 2,800 of which were American. Futures quiet and steady, as follows: Middling upber and December, per sail, 6 1-6d; Decem-

ber and January, per sail, 61d.

LATER.

Breadstuffs firm. Cotton; sales of American to-day 4,700 bales.

Market for yarns and fabrics at Manches

Cotton—Middling uplands, l. m. c., Oc-tober and November delivery, 6d, new crop middling uplands, k. m. c., shipped Octo-ber and November, per sail, 6 1-16d.

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