SELECTION AND ALLES

WILMINGTON, N. C. Friday, July 16th; 1875.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, cach, 1 year, post-paid; ... \$1.25 It is not required that Clubs be made up at on ost-Office. The number is all that is no e paper will be directed to as many different Post must accompany every order. A copy of the pape will be furnished without charge to those who rais Jubs of 10 or more, princey to vive ! I. --

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

## LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEK . LY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are requir ed to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at \$1.00 per year and pay the postage besides

The following will be our revised terms of subscription:

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1 50 " Lor" of months, "or " vo 1 100

latergad go A. H Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid

\$1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list. A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trust

Remember that we send free of postage after January 1st.

all will respond without delay.

## MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only \$1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

## PAPER VERSUS GOLD.

Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" says: "The substitution of paper in the room of gold and silver money replaces a very expensive instrument of commerce with one much less costly, and sometimes equally convenient. 'Circulation comes to be carried on by a new wheel, which costs less both to erect and to maintain than the old one."

The issue of paper money should be restricted to a certain limit. If this is done, it becomes a far less expensive and a more convenient currency than gold or silver. If we look around among the nations of the earth, we will find that, already, the "et flourishing people use less gold, and no paper currency and vice versa! It is been observed that the shrewd New Engrader and economical Scotchman never way a disposition to receive gold instal of greenbacks. The wear and tear we specie is another important consideration. In speaking of this, Mr. McCulloch, who is considered high authority with political economists remarks: "Supposing the expense of coinage were defrayed by a seignorage, the deficiency in the weight of old worn coins, when they are called in to be recomed, has to be mule up by the public. There is, besides, a constant loss from shipwrecks, fire and other accidents; and when due allow ance is made for these different causes of waste, perhaps it would not be too much to suppose that a country which had fifty millions of gold goins in circulation would have annually to import the one hundredth part of that, or half a million, to maintain its enrrency at a proper level."

It's estimated that it costs France about \$28,200,000 a year to maintain her metallie circulation. If the United States requires a currency of about the amount/it now has say, \$800, 000,000, the difference between having it all in coin or all in paper, is simply at 5 per cent. \$40,000,000 a year. The amount of gold and silver in the United States, in the shape of com is about \$140,000,000. In Great Britain and Ireland \$700,000,000 In France \$800,000,000, making a total of \$1,640,000,000. To keep this sum up to its par value, restoring Wrick, &c., costs, according to the cal- pers.

gold bullion to the extent of \$18,400. 000. Figures speak for themselves, and they speak much more eloquently and foreibly than any words can, in this instance.

Is it possible for the United States to go into the markets of the world and buy up the \$150,000,000 of gold which some of the journals favorable o a speedy resumption of specie paynent admit will have to be added to our present sum of \$140,000,000? The South at least, cannot bear the strain upon its already crippled resources and the West will not bear it. Suppose, however, the Republic were to take this step, then, following the reasoning and calculations above, could the combined resources, energies and statesmanship of this mighty nation pay conveniently the cost of such a currency? We prophesy, "no." And we venture to assert, that besides making tens of thousands utterly bankrupt, it would prostrate the reviving industries of our country for years—it may be for cen-

A well regulated paper currency is as safe as a specie currency if the government that issues it is safe and rightly managed. It can be kept equal to gold by statesmen, who are honest and have the welfare of the nation at heart. The machinery by which this eminently desirable plan may be accomplished is simple enough and cheaper than any other, provided, always that competent and master machinists direct it, and keep it working.

According to the Bullionists, the English made a perfect, financial sell regulating system in 1844. In three years it would have gone to destruction, if her wise and practical ministers had not interfered and acted in direct opposition to their own financial principles. The same thing he occurred twice since. We want, first, a sound, economical financial system; and, second, the right kind of men to run it.

## BRING OUT THE VOTE.

Don't stop now to discuss the par ticular amendments to the Constitution that are necessary or desirable. It is too late in the campaign for prolix arguments or elaborate discussions. The correct thing now is to urge on our people the importance of going to the polls. Don't tell them how bad the present Constitution is. but how much worse it will be if, by our own supineness, we permit the Radicals to elect a majority of the

Of course, no man in whose behalf a commission de lunatico inquirendo has not already been appointed imagines for a single moment that the Radicals, in case they could control the Convention, would meet, and immediately adjourn without interfering with the Constitution, They would do no such thing. They would add to the enormities of the present Constitution, and then rely on the prestige of their victory in the August election to secure an endorsement of their work at the hands of the people.

In his queer and striking style George Alfred Townsend has expressed in the St. Louis Times the moral we deduced from the Beecher slime; "On the whole this trial has enormously revived the respect of men for the old, grim, leather-covered Bitte We want it allepathie, excruciating, with all its dismal wisdom and fateful lor. Therein we see our destiny and submit to it and just as we love most these whom we see die, so in that great mysterious plan of pain, discipline and the grave there is a stoic consolation, an inhalation of the bereafter, a self respect nobler than all the varnish put on human devils by men the world has pamper-

"Col. Charles Lamb, of Norfolk, who commanded the Confederate forces at Kort Pisher, has issued a call for a re union of the survivors of that gallant hartle, on the foth of November next at Wilmington." So says the Petershurg Index Ap peul, fresh from the enjoyment of "our gentle Elia," No, no. . It is William, the whilem man of swords and not the whade of England's pa titled but kinglike humorist, who proposes to celebrate with his surviving command the great artillery conflict of the war, yath and galant galand

No man who calls himself a Conservative, and no man who has bere tofore voted with the Radicals but at the last election voted to squelch the abominable civil rights principl and those who advecated it can hesi tate how he will east his suffrages at 

Don't notice the garbled and pe yearly the loss from attrition, fire, warted extracts of Badjeal newspa-

A dontributor to the Raleigh News, whom that paper gives the prominee of leads, presents a table comparative expenses which exhibits the great difference in cost between the two parties in the administration of the government. The table may be summarized thus: Including ordinary expenses of General Assembly, Special Session of 1868, public print ing, Holden's War on the People contingencies and other ordinary exenditures, the total cost of the gov ernment for two years of Radical rule, was \$981,163.80; while the Conservaives administered the affairs of the State during the four years since they ot control until September, 1874, at

total cost of \$915,381 99. Read, mark, learn and luwardly digest these figures, for they are sword oints of truth in argument. In FOUR years the Conservatives administered the government for \$95,775 81 less than the Radicals administered it in only two years!

Nor is this all that Conservative rale has done for the people of North Carolina, It was a Conservative Legslature which changed the sessions of the legislative body from annual to biennial; so that the saving will be greater in the future. The expense of the last Legislature, \$109,-168 80, should be divided by two to show a proper per annum expense.

The Holden War waged upon the iberties of the people by a Radical Governor and Legislature backed by Supreme Judiciary too soon "exhausted," if it ever tried to do anything for popular rights, cost \$76,-607 61, while the Conservative Legislature which impeached the traitor and usurper spent only \$13,098 08 in bringing him to justice and preventing thereby the commission of other crimes against the peace and dignity of the Com-

The contributor mentioned makes this estimate of the cost of a Convention, which we suppose is about the

right figures: 120 delegates at \$5 00 per diem ... door-keepers at \$5 00 per diem 2 clerks at \$5 00 per diem.... 2 pages at \$5 00 per dim..... 10 00

Estimate the duration of the Convention at thirty days, and we have .....\$18,050 00 Mileage.....

Total cost of Convention ... \$30,050 00 The voting population is about 200,000, so that the cost of Convention will be fifteen cents to the voter. The property, however, pays the tax, and estimating the taxable value of the property of the State at \$150,000, 000 we find the cost of Convention but twenty cents on the thousand dol-

Surely this will be considered a slight expense a small sacrifice when we consider what it enables the people to save. The Constitution requires under its provisions an expensive outlay for township and county governments which are at present too complex and cumbersome for the genius of this people. A Convention controlled by Conservatives will change all this-making the burden of government more tolerable There are other useless offices, and many costly appropriations which could likewise be got rid of. And without revolution, without any confusion, simply by the exercise of the sovereign rights of the citizens of the

We hope the figures given above will be sent all over North Carolina that every man who is old enough to vote can see the difference between the two parties, and thus recognize his duty to himself and the State.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democratic Conservative mas convention to select candidates for the State Constitutional Convention will meet at the Court House in this city on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that the fact of Radical numerical ascendancy in the two counties, of New Hanover and Pender, which will vote together this year, will not put our people to sleep. The Conservative organization should be kept, alive and fresh all the time, in every county, no matwhat the odds against us. "Le us nominate a strong ficket and work for it faithfully. Come to the county mass meeting,

STIR OF MORE INTEREST. Let not the canvass flag: Push the Conservative Idea. By argument and eloquence crush out! all'opposi tion. Arouse the people. We want a corps of earnest canvassers in every section of the State Able men to the front balle will not pay to sit still waiting for the news of defeat. Get no pasent right for winning victories without deserving them. No man deserves success no party deserves success—without striving for it. Then to work I to work I now and hard I i be hip. up and work to prevent it. We have

roperty of the grandfather of Mr. Hear which resulted in the triumph of "Tipps cance and Tyler too," in the following paragraph under the head of the 'Origin of the terms Hard Cider and Log Cabin," which were so much in vogue During the month of Josemit settle

"The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, a prominent Van Buren paper, alluding sneeringly to Harri-

"Give him a barrel of Hard Cider and ettle a pension of \$2,000 at year, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a Log Cabin, " and)

Rev. Dr. Closs. The following extract concerning this rentleman we take from the Raleigh Christian Advocate, Dr. Closs was for many years Presiding Elder of this district of the M. E. Church, and consequently is wel known to a great portion of our cifizens: We regret to learn that the health of Dr. Closs is very precarious—so much so that eminent physicians have told him that if he continues on his present round of appoint-ments he will not live until its close. At the District Conference at Plymouth he ddenly lost all consciousness, which con tinued for several hours, and for a day and ight there was a total loss of memor ve years ago he had a similar attack Magnolia. Since the attack at Plymouth he has suffered from chills and hillous fever, but, notwithstanding, has attended all of his quarterly meetings but one. Now, at the advice of his physicians and the urgent request of his people, he will quit his work for a while and go into the hill country for recreation. We trust his health may be speedily and entirely restored.

Our City and Its Western Rallway. Apropos of the deliberations of the Colton States Congress, now in session in that place, the Raleigh News produces a sketch of the Carolina Central Railway accom panying a map of the territory tributary and contiguous to this port. We copy certain parts of the article as follows: thanking the News for the kind interest it takes in our prosperity:

"Rival lines may have looked upon this road with disfavor, and rival interests obtion. We only look upon it as a great work necessary for the present develop-ment of the country through which it passes, indispensable to the prosperity of our greatest commercial seaport, and promising in the future by its connections with the great West to bring North Carolina in the reat line of Inter-Oceanic traffic.

"This Road was originally known as the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford road, and before the war, under that name, completed to within a few miles of Rockngham in the county of Richmond. The ompany fell into difficulties and the road assed into other hands under a change of been completed to Charlotte. Before the war the western end of the road had been completed as far as Cherryville. This end has now been extended nearly to Shelby, making a continuous line from Wilming on of 242 miles, the longest single line line

'Its farther extension west is the subject of a difference of opinion, merely in regard to the direction. The extension is a ixed determination, to be made with the Western North Carolina Road, but whether at Hickory by a branch from Lincolnton or whether from Shelby to Asheville is an unsettled point. But when the connection is made Wilmington is brought, by the completion of the W. N. C. Railroad to Morristown, within 580 miles of Cincinnati, the same distance that it is from Bal-

imore to Cincinnati. "We believe that Wilmington possesses such superior advantages for control over the West India and South American trade, that she will attract it and control it, soon as the Carolina Central shall have ushed its way through the mountains, and so soon as the broken link is com which unites the Great West with the At-

iantic Seaboard at Wilmington.
"Cincinnati, for instance, 580 miles from Wilmington or from Baltimore is that much nearer to the West Indies by the distance between Wilmington and Baltimore, 380 miles. Wilmington is south of all the dangerous Capes on the coast, and consequently has the advantage not only in saving of distance but in insurance. What applies to Cincinnati applies also to St. Louis, Chicago and the regions along the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri. It is not, therefore, a visionary expectation, that not only will Wilmington be the entreport for the great bulk of West India and South American ican products, products needed for the sup-ply of the West, but she will be the ship-ping point for much Western produce seek-ing foreign markets, and thus aiding the Southern Cotton Congress, now in session, in carrying out their plans of direct trade with Europe and foreign points generally.

Supreme Court. Opinions have been delivered in the folowing cases in the Supreme Court: D. D. McBryde et al. vs. John Patterson, from Robeson; judgment modified; cost

By Reade, J.:
M. L. Holmes et al. vs. T. J. Crowell et al., from Union. Error, and judgment here R. J. Holmes et al. vs. T. J. Crowell et d., from Union. Affirmed, and judgment ere for defendant. Alfred Dockery vs. R. S. French et al. from Robeson, Reversed and action dis-

nissed, dot bur Josef Court, and to keep land We learn from a gentleman recently from Onslow that the crops is that and other counties on the coust, especially cotton, are very poor. It seems difficult to assign s cause for this partial failure on the part of the farmers of that section, but it is hoped that they will do better pext time.(1)

Pender County Commissioners. This body met on Tuesday last. No business of impuriance, was transacted. Mr. J. B. McPherson was appointed Tax Collector, his bond being fixed at \$20,000. The Board ballotted again for a commissioner to fill the vacancy of A. V. Horrell, sheriff elect, but without definite result. The County Surveyor was instructed to run the new lines of the county. The Board meets again pext Monday sabut atolad hun'l

ne, having been made from a tree under phich James Love was killed, during the Revolution, while manfully strugging with he British soldierly for his life. soldie of

The following, regarding the history of the affair, we copy from the Wilmington Chronicle of June 11th, 1845; "James Love, who not long before had massacred at Rouse's house, near Wilington, with many others, by a detach ment from the command of Major Oraig, who was in possession of the town. Love was a companionable man, both gay and facetious, and had his followers, either in sports or adventures. He with a number of select companions, after night fall, repaired to Rouse's house, on the Newbern road, to drink cider and play whist. They had not been long there, before the house was surrounded by British Infantry and aken bis saddle into the liouse and lai his sword upon it. He seized both, holding the saddle before him, he cut his way out of the house, making for a mulbe in the yard; near its trunk he fell, his body ran through with bayonets. Out of the bloody struggle only one of the sociable few estaped, a young man named Wilson, from Duplin county," (The tree is still standing to mark the spot where the seene of caruage took place, and the piece of its wood which has been so neatly fash-ioned into a gavel, will ever we are sure bear a melancholy interest from the mourn-

Rocky Point - The Crops-The Star and the Telegraph Company.

ful story that clings around it.

ROCKY POINT, N. C., July 12, 1875. Epirons Stan: As public attention more especially turned to Pender county; this first week of its Superior Court, the eaders of the STAR will be pleased to bear of the fine prospects of the crops about this nice and improving little village of Rocky Point. There is enterprise, intelligence and substance here, and the very spirit that can and will build up a thrifty little town at this prominent station on the railroad. of on

Among the commercial and agricultural improvements going on in this prosperous community may be mentioned the useful lessrs. Westbrooks, which, by the aid of a owerful engine and its advantages and expensive fixtures, grinds and saws lumber, gins cotton and cleans up peanuts for the ublic. This valuable appendage to Rocky Point adds life and usefulness to the place and is patronized far and wide by the citizens of Pender. at har

The STAR fails to put in an appearance here of late more than once or twice a week until it is too old to be of interest. The editors had better give somebody an overhauling for neglect in this matter. It very often fails to come to the postoffice here until it is several days old. Rocky Point has also been treated badly of late by an unceremonious taking away of the tele graph office from this place by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Neither the authorities of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company nor the Ticket and Freight agency here had any notice of this change. Our people here are disgrantled, and justly so, too, at such treatment, and the Railroad Company protest against it. A telegraph office is indispensi le here. The Railroad Company also feels the discourtesy of the Telegraph Company in removing it as they have done. It hould come back.

ROCKY POINT. THE COTTON STATES CONGRESS Second Annual Session!

Raleigh News, Tuesday. This body will convene in this city his morning at 11 o'clock, meeting at the hall of the House of Represen-

At the hour named the President Col. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, will call the Convention to order, when Gov. Brogden will welcome the Con-gress in behalf of the State, which will be responded to by the President.

Mr. F. H. Busbee will then wetome the visitors to the city in benale of Mayor Separks, which will be responded to by Dr. Win! Makwell, Master of the State Grange of Ten-

After that the usual order of busiess will be proceeded with. At 4 P. M. the members of the Congress will visit the Insaue Asyum at the invitation of Dr. Grissom. Members of the city and visiting, press are invited to accompany the excursion to the Asylum.

This Congress was organized dur-ing the meeting of the State Fair in Atlanta in the fall of 1873, and held its first aunual session in Atlanta in June last, at which session Col. D. E. Butler was re-elected President of

The attendance upon the present session, it is thought, will be good, all the Southern and many of the Northwestern States being represented, . rn adoans The ladies and the public generally

are invited to attend the sessions of the Congress of seal tollo lo Hecovery of Mulen Money.

Some weeks sincel a young man

named Anhur E. Galt, a clerk in the Lynchburg (Va.) National Bank, ran away from that city, taking with him \$10,000 of the bank's money. A few days since the officers of the bank received a letter signed "M. H. Morgan," and dated Yosemite Valley, Cat., enclosing acknowledgment of money deposited with Vermillyer & Co., bankers, New York, The Lynchburg Bank at once sent an agent to New York, and being convinced that "M. H. Morgan" was the missing clerk, Galt, the New York bankers at once baid over the amount on deposit, \$5,000. The supposition is that Galt having deposited the money in an assumed name was unable to get it out again, and that he made a virtue of necessity and reported it so that it might be returned to the bank. While in New York, the banker's agent heard that Gall had left a traine as Mantreal. He proceeded there, and opening it found \$1,600 in many. Galt is still at large.

S CONGRESS,

Congress to order.

In the absence of the Secretary, Messrs.

R. T. Folghum, J. D. Whitford and John

stone Jones were elected Secretaries of th A committee was appointed to wait or the Governor and invite him into the hall.
Gov. Brogden being introduced by Col.
T. M. Holt, proceeded to welcome the members of the Cotton States Congress to the capital of the State of North Carolina. The speaker hoped that much good results would follow from the labors of those who had, on this occasion, gathered together had, on this occasion, gathered together from different States and from different sections of the Union. The United States had been peculiarly blessed in many respects, and it only remained for our people, and particularly our mechanical, manufacturing and farming interests, to work together more harmoniously, advisedly and energetically to make this country all that its most ardent friends could wish—the its most ardent friends could wish—the ride of our own people and the admira on and envy of the world. And in this effort the people of the South and of the great West had much to do, as upon their pended the success of every enterprise in this great country. The Sout should depend to a much greater extent upon her own resources if she ever wished to become prosperous and independent-we needed more manufactories of every character, a greater diversity in our crops and a more harmonious working togethe of those interests which were so identical He again extended a welcome to the Cotton States Congress to North Carolina.

Col. Butler, in behalf of the Cotton State Congress, thanked the Governor and the people of North Carolina for this welcome to the Capitol of this State.

Col. Win. Johnston introduced Mr. F. H. Bushee, who in behalf of Mayor Separks, extended to the Cotton States Congre earty welcome to Raleigh and its hospi

Dr. Maxwell, of Tennessee, responded to Mr. Busbee in behalf of the Congress. On motion, Gov. Brogden and Mayor Separk, of the city of Raleigh, were invited to seats on the floor, and these gentlemen eknowledged the compliment in befitting

The call of the State and delegates pro ent showed the following representation Representatives of National Grange-Hon, R. Shankland, of Iowa, and Judge J . Jones, of Arkansas.

Arkansas-John T. Jones. Georgia-Col. D. E. Butler, Dr. Thomas Rugene Morehead. North Carolina-Col. Thomas M. Holt. Brevard Davidson, Capt. C. B. Denson, Capt. James R. Thigpen, Dr. George W. Graham, Jordan Stone, R. T. Fulghum, Azariah Graves, G. W. Lawrence, James F. Johnston, Col. Wm. Johnston, M. A. Bledsoe, P. C. Carlton, Dr. M. Closs, S. B. Alexander, B. M. Collins, Jno. T. Whitford, John C. Wooten, George C. Taylor, den. W. R. Cox and Carter Harrison.

South Carolina-R, M. Sims. Tennessee Dr. W. Maxwell. Judge Jones, of Arkansas, moved a com-nittee on business. Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, Jaynes, of Georgia, Maxwell, of l'ennessee, Holt, of North Carolina, and Sims, of South Carolina, were made said

President Butler gave a brief history of the organization and its objects. It was organized at Atlanta in 1873 with a view of bettering the condition of the people of the cotton State At half past 4 o'clock the gentlemen of the Congress, accompanied by the Commit-tee of Invitation, the Mayor of the city and a number of gentlemen of the city took seats in carriages and proceeded to the In-sane Asylum. Arrived there, they were welcomed with the courtesy characteristic of the Superintendent, Dr. Grissom, and conducted through the different wards, kitchens, laundry, gardens, &c. The visitors were much struck with the order, system and perfect neatness and cleanliness of every thing. Comparisons were drawn be tween this and similar institutions in other

this one of North Carolina. NIGHT SESSION. The following order of business was re 1st. Report of committee on constitution and by-laws, of which J. L. Bridgers is 2. Report of committee on cotton facto

ries, J. E. Moore, chairman. 3. Report of committee on statistics. 5. Call for information, from the Direct Trade Union of Patrons of Husbandry. 6. Call for information in regard to the establishment of agricultural bureaus in the several States.

7. Essay on agricultural education by Dr E. M. Pendleton, President of the State Agricultural College of Georgia, to be read by Capt. C. B. Denson.

8. Inquire into the best means of bring-ing about a close intercourse between the 

The regular order of business was de ferred and miscellaneous business was en The Congress decided to hold its next regular annual session at Nashville, Ten-nessee, at such time as the President shall The following dispatch was read and referred to a special committee composed of Messra, Wm. Johnston, Jos. J. Davis and

ricultural implements and machinery.
12. Miscellaneous business.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18, 1878, To the President of the Cotton States Congres Your body is asked to consider whether the ten per cent, tax on other circulation than National currency is beneficial to the cotton interests of the South, and if its repeal would not lower the rates of interest

and greatly benefit the farmer. Delegates to National Cotton Exchange. The following additional delegates were reported: Messrs, R. D. Wynne, of Georgia, H. N. L. Leary, of Louisians, Rev. M. J. Huat, of North Carolina, John Donnan, are excepted) drom the hirst Dunilo

-Boarding school miss-"O, Char-lie! I expect to graduate at next commence-ment." "Graduate? What will you grad-uate in ?" "Why, in white tulle?"

In Baltimore during the weel ending July 3, there, were 06; deaths from cholora infantum, and during the week ending last Saturday there were 70.

"Dollymount" has hitherto bat fled the punsters. But Mrs. Sartoris gave birth to a fine had yesterday, and the doll amounts to 101 pounds.—Philadelphia Star.

"Pretty as a Little Butterly," and other pieces of excellent cheap music are hereby denowledged from F. W. Helmick, 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, O.

In Ohio things seem to be so mixed and confounded politically, that it would puzzle the most expert light. ning calculators to approximate the result in October with any degree of

certainty. The Liberal Republicans are rebellious at the inflation plank of the Democratic platform, and are squinting strongly toward Gen. Hayes for Governor, and the Germans are mad generally at the De. mecracy for nominating Cary, an apostle of Temperance, for Lieutepant Governor, and madder still at the Republicans for their support of sumptuary laws. On the other side, the old-time hard money Jackson Democrats sicken at the paper inflation plank, and gag not a little at the novel dose presented to them; but as Allen lived and was indoctrinated in the days of Jackson, they will likely let the platform slide and hold on to their candidate. While the Liberals will divide between Hayes and Allen. with a majority in favor of the Republican candidate, the Germans will probably drop Cary and rally pretty generally for Allen, and the hardmoney Jackson Democrats will con sider Allen and any sort of money as better than Hayes and specie payments some time in the uncertain fature. ration saured bearings. But there are two elements that are

less boisterous and less noted in look ing over the field. The inflationists are in earnest, and have the vantage ground with the people. Granted that they are illogical and that their promises of relief are delusive, who can demonstrate that to empty pockets and empty stomachs? A drowning man will not stop to discuss the quality of the timber or the architectural arrangement of a raft that offers him one chance in a thousand to get to shore, and the tens of thousands who have suffered embarrassment, or want. or bankruptcy, and who now proffer their labor or their products for a just compensation in vain, will be inclined to prefer any policy that contemplates a change from the present universal paralysis of business. They saw prosperity, or what they regarded as prosperity, when inflation was at its high est tide, and would gladly return to it as a refuge from present suffering. They also see profligacy and luxury in official circles, while the general thrift of the country has been prostrated, and the politician who pro poses to overthrow debauched and distrusted placemen, and put money in everybody's purse, will have pa tient and sympathetic auditors, while hard-money men may theorize in the grandest eloquence and most unanswerable logic, without inspiring applause, or even passive approval. from men who are studying how they may procure meat and drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed To-day Judge Kelly plunges like a bull into the Ohio political china-shop, and will vindicate the inflation platform to men of all parties at Youngs town, and every proof he offers in support of it will be a plame in Allen's cap. Close upon his heels is General Butler, who publicly defends the Ohio platform, insists that it is the one vital issue before the people, and prays for the success of the Al ticket. Such is the political jumble in Ohio, and after the Liber als and the Germans and the free drinkers and the forcible abstainers and the Jackson specie-jinglers shall all have cut their pranks in the cam paign, we look for empty stomachs and empty pockets to win the battle states by no means to the disadvantage of in the end, and make Allen, the old style hard-money Jacksonite, the inflation Governor of the Buckeye Commonwealth, The Tribune and the World will then publish elaborate editorials to prove that Allen's election is a hard-money triumph and the Cincinnati Enquirer and Judge Kelley and General Butler will proclaim the glorious victory of inflation. "You pays your money and you takes your choice!"

Death of Gen. Francis P. Blair. The telegraph announces the death of Gen. Francis P. Blair, which event occurred at St. Louis, Mo., Thursday night at midnight. Although Gen. Blair had been ill for some months, by means of the operation of transfusion of blood he had been gradually recuperating, and it was sanguinely expected that he would entirely recover. At the time of his death Gen. Blair was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Lexington, Ky., and was educated in New Jersey, but soon after finishing his college course moved to St. Louis, Mo., and began the practice of law. When the Mexican war broke out, being " the plains in pursuit of health, he collisted in the United States army as private, and served until 1847. In 184 he attached himself to the Frees branch of the Democratic party, su porting Van Buren and opposing the extension of slavery into the territories. The actual commencement of his public career, however, may be said to have been in 1852, when he was returned to the Missouri Legisla ture. After serving in this body for two terms he, in 1856, was elected to Congress, and at the next election was defeated, but in '60 and '62 was again returned. In 1861 he entered the United States army as a Column of volunteers, but in November, 1862. was made a brigadier-general, and in Sherman's murch to the sea commanded the Seventeenth corps of the Army

Senator from Missouri, his term expiring in 1873, and based on sur The Democrats and Liberals of Wisconsin hold their State Convention on Sept. 8, instead of July 8, as reported. Their call is entirely non-partisan.

of the Tennessee. He resigned his seat in Congress in 1863. General Blair was probably best known to

the Southern people from being the Democratic candidate for Vice Presi-dent in 1868, on the ticket with

Horatio Seymour. His last publis

service was to the United States as