The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

Friday, November 3d, 1876.

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NATIONAL Democratic Reform Ticket.

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OF NEW YORK.

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"RATIFICATION."

FOR CONGRESS:

FIRST DISTRICT:

JESSE J. YEATES,

OF HERTFORD.

THIRD DISTRICT,

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

EIGHTH DISTRICT,

ROBERT B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE,

(New Hanover and Pender,

DAVID G. WORTH.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN W. DUNHAM.

E. L. PEARCE.

FOR SHERIFF,

OWEN FENNELL.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS,

JOHN D. LOVE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

BERRY GLEAVES.

FOR CORONER,

H. A. BAGG.

FOR SURVEYOR,

JOHN K. BROWN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

ALFRED MARTIN,
G. W. WILLIAMS,
JAMES MADDEN,
H. VOLLERS,
DAVID S. SANDERS.

The latest pool selling in New York shows a still further depreciation of the Hayes stock. On Saturday last Tilden sold for 200, and Hayes for 165.

THE AMENDMENTS—COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

If the amendments are adopted, as they ought to be, and as we trust they will be, a wonderful change will be wrought in the condition of the people in many sections of our State, and great benefits will flow in the end to all portions of our commonwealth. Every class will be more or less blessed, and many a grievous burden will be lifted from the shoulders of the oppressed tax-payers. Let the amendments be adopted, and the rightful power is restored to the people which was wrested from them by General Canby.

The people need an honest, economical, just government. If the changes that are proposed in the amendments should take place, the people will resume their proper authority in governing the State. It is for the people to say whether they will accept the changes or not. If they decide adversely, then the expenses of the State Government will continue to be far heavier than there is any actual necessity for them to be, and the county governments will continue to be a great and unnecessary burden for twenty years, it may be, to come. If the people are wise, economical, prudent self-respecting they will go to the polls on the 7th of November, and say plainly we intend to be the rulers hereafter, and the office holders shall be our servants. We mean to rid ourselves of the blighting curse and the tremendous incumbus that have rested upon us—we mean to be the masters once more. All that the amendments propose is to give to the people that power which was taken from them by the violent hand of wrong.

The change proposed in the amendments in regard to county governments will be an unmixed blessing to seventeen counties in the State—to the negro-ridden counties where high taxes abound, and where thievery, fraud, rascality and oppression hold a perpetual saturnalia. The proposed change refers to article 7 of the Constitution, and leaves the whole matter in the hands of the Legislature. If the amendments are adopted, the people will have it in their power to regulate and alter at pleasure the governments of counties. The people can demand, by instructing their legislative representatives, such changes as they, the people, may think best for their own interests. They can instruct the Legislature to provide for the appointment of magistrates as was the case under the Constitution of our forefathers before the advent of Canby and the carpet-baggers. They can in the same way have proper provision made for the board of County Commissioners. In the West—in the counties in which the government is in the hands of honest, capable and faithful officers, there will be but little need for change. But in the Eastern counties—in those counties like Warren and New Hanover and Jones and many other counties—there must be relief, or the thieving, plundering and wasting must continue.

It ought to be left with the Legislature to regulate the county governments. There ought not to be any constitutional provision at all, but the whole work ought to be left open, a subject of change by statute as was the case before 1868. From immemorial time the right to make changes in county affairs belonged to the people. It was only with the carpet-bag institution that this power was taken away. The people of North Carolina have always shown that they were capable of self-government and loved liberty. It is one of the greatest essentials of freemen that they shall regulate their county governments to suit themselves. By the terms of these amendments the whole matter will be left for the wisdom, prudence and necessities of the people to determine whether the Legislature shall do this or that in regard to county governments. There is no danger in giving the people power, but safety and protection rather.

We clip the following from a State contemporary, which presents one aspect of the case in a plain, simple light:

"Look at Edgecombe, Halifax, Granville and other Radical counties. The people who pay the most of the taxes have no voice in selecting the county officers; the public money is squandered and stolen; extravagance and swindling are the order of the day; the credit of the counties is below par, and county bonds are sold at a heavy discount and the tax payers have to foot the bills. Ignorant negroes hold the Justice's courts, which are a disgrace and mockery in the sight of decent men, and the same characters sit on the commissioner's bench to arrange and regulate the county finances.

Contrast the condition of these Radical-ridden counties with that of Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Duplin and other Democratic counties. Here we see white men in office. We see the county finances managed with prudence and honesty; there is no swindling—everything goes on smoothly, and the county orders are as good as greenbacks. Under such circumstances ought we not, as honest and just men, to be willing to see the magistrates appointed by the Legislature, as they were in olden times, and especially, if that would save our brethren under negro despotism from being oppressed and robbed as they now are."

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

Even a few of the Hayes papers have some remaining sense of justice and some attachment to country. The Springfield *Republican* is possibly the most influentist paper in New England—more influential than any paper in Boston. It is supporting Hayes for President, and Adams, we believe, for Governor. It does not like the way Grant acts towards the South, and would have wise counsels to prevail in the direction of public affairs, and especially in the management of the Southern problem. It lately said:

"We must get rid of the Southern question. There is no chance or hope of healthy politics until we do get rid of it; on that point all intelligent men are agreed. So long as the "war issues" are capable of being warmed over from year to year and election to election; so long as a large section of the country is disturbed by violence and paralyzed by misgovernment; so long as white is arrayed against black, capital against labor; so long as hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and fellow-citizens have a smarting sense of outrage and oppression—so long will the victory of the Union be incomplete, so long will our politics be feverish with disease. The problem is a knotty one; it has difficulties which are not lessened by ignoring them or understating them. But it is a problem that must be resolutely faced and successfully solved, if the restored Union is to be a blessing to either South or North. This is a big country; but, big as it is, there isn't room in it for Poland."

ANOTHER ADDRESS.

About sixty of the leading residents of Charleston, who were in the Northern States, held a meeting on 27th inst. They adopted an address to the people of the United States. In this timely publication they say:

"The address to the people of the United States which has just been made by the reverend clergy and the principal capitalists in the State, faithfully and forcibly exposes the untruths that have been uttered and the truths that have been suppressed concerning this people, and it is useless for us to recapitulate them. All that is said in that address has our cordial approval. We know that its declarations, in their spirit and letter, are the simple facts, and, as such, we accept and affirm them without exception."

* * * * *

"The cause we advocate has for its exclusive objects Honesty and Reform in the government of the State, and we cannot abandon that cause any more when its exponent is Hampton than we did, a year or more ago, when its spokesman was Chamberlain.

"We ask you, fellow-citizens of the Northern States, to put yourselves in our place, and to judge us as you wish to be judged. All we strive for is the purity, the justice and the economy in the administration of public affairs that come to you, whatever party rules, without especial effort. Our only offence is the vigor and earnestness with which the contest is waged. We ask you how you would feel and act it, when you were engaged in a similar struggle, the strong arm of the State and Federal government was raised to strike you down and remand you to subjection to public ignorance and vice? Resolve this question honestly and fairly, translate your thoughts into action, and you will not only free us from tyranny and oppression, but will, by stamping with the seal of your condemnation what else may become a dangerous precedent, give new security to your liberties and that of our common country."

The wholesale merchants and jobbers of Charleston, some sixty or more in number, have also presented an address, "To the Merchants of the United States." Their appeal is of a like import with that of the Northern residents, and of the clergy before referred to. They all bear common witness as to the wickedness of Grant and the baseness of the charges made by Chamberlain.

OH, THE RASCALS!

In the extreme desperation to which the Radical party has been reduced, it has added to its brilliant repertoire of crimes. After ruining the country, in order to perpetuate its withering rule it resorted first to lying, then to brute force, and now it has taken to forgery for a living. It is sending out fabricated articles, and dating them "Democratic Central Executive Committee, New York City." The latest forgery we have noticed is what purports to be taken from the New York *World* of October 20th. It is headed—"Read! Ponder! Reflect!" It is evidently a lie, made out of the whole cloth. His Majesty who rules in the doleful regions of despair will envy the resources of the Radical engineers, and will have to enlarge his borders.

That weak old legal fraud, Attorney General Taft, made a speech for Hayes in New York city, on 25th inst. His theme was Southern outrages and Federal interference. The old humbug dawdled for an hour or two and then collapsed like a pricked bladder. The *Herald* says that his drivel "fell like a wet blanket upon his audience." We hope after the election Ulysses will treat Taft as Antony said of Lepidus:

"Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in commons."

On October 5th pools sold in New York thus: Tilden $300, Hayes $500—on general result. Twenty-one days thereafter, on 26th, they sold thus: Tilden $200, Hayes $185. "Why is this thus?" Let the South Carolina dragonade speak.

AH, HA!

We have some very pleasant reading for gentlemen who happened to be born beyond the great ocean, and are not, therefore, like Know Nothing Hayes, "native and to the manner born." We wish all of our readers, whether of Irish or German birth, and who are inclined to vote for the nominee of the "American Alliance," the new Know Nothing order, to give due attention to some very choice extracts from certain Radical speakers who are illuminating and electrifying the dark places in the North with the light of their bright intelligence. They will find from these extracts that there are those in the Radical party who are ready to say to them—"Halt, Ye Foreign Born, Americans must rule America."

Our first extract is from Hon. Jas. M. Wilson, one of the leading Grant-Hayes supporters in Massachusetts. He lately made a speech at Salem, before a Republican meeting, in that State. We think the following passages from that speech ought to satisfy all foreign born citizens, that the Republicans in the Northern States are in sympathy with pure and simple Know Nothingism. What can prove this if the following fails to convince them? Mr. Wilson said:

"In the heart of the foreigner beats not one single noble impulse—not one single throb of patriotism. He is so brutish and degraded that he has no sympathy for anything but cabbage and lager beer, potatoes and buttermilk, or some other abominable, outlandish dish, only fit for the hogs of the street or pen.

"Some tell me that many foreigners are intelligent. How in the name of Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchman smoking his pipe, and if you can see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, slovenly-looking face of his, show it to me. Look at the drunken, bloated Irishman, with his rot-gut whiskey bottle in his pocket, and he drunk and swearing and reeling, and show me in that polluted face one spark of morality, intellect or education. The idea is perfectly absurd—it is preposterous.

"We must change the laws of the land, and prevent these ignorant paupers here from voting and holding office. They are a set of unprincipled and unworthy men, who congregate in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing from the Americans. Would you have the American citizen to stand back, and let a bloated, red-visaged, drunken brute of an Irishman vote instead of yourself? See the wretch as he approaches—his knees knocking and the slobber of tobacco juice running down his jaws; as he comes you hear him hurrah for 'Dimocricy,' and here he comes fresh from the bogs, just one year ago, and wants to vote—and if he should happen to get knocked down for his impudence, a great cry is made about it by old time demagogues. I say it is right, let them stand back. Again, you see a lop-eared, wide mouth, mullet-head Dutchman coming up just from a lut in the land of krout, with the foam of beer still sticking in his horse-tail whiskers, and his breath smelling strong enough of garlic and onions to kill a white man three hundred yards, and before he can say anything in the world but 'Dimocrat,' he must vote, and that vote counts as much as yours or mine. This is outrageous and abominable."

Our second and last extract is from a speech made by Rev. Mr. Trafton, at a Republican meeting held at Wallaston Heights in Massachusetts. The Reverend speaker said this:

"The Republican party has to meet the entire Catholic hierarchy. When the war began there were many Irishmen who rushed into the army and enlisted in large numbers, but very soon the Catholics, taking their cue from Bishop Hughes, who took his cue from the Pope of Rome, began to fall off, and their enthusiasm to die. The Catholics opposed the Union, they opposed every movement to save the Union, because the Catholic Church has no interest in free institutions, in public schools."

When we read these utterances, and the speakers suffered no rebuke from their audiences who were evidently as one with them, we may easily understand how easy it was—how natural it was, for Gov. Hayes, who has long been a Know Nothing, to accept gladly the nomination of the American Alliance. Gen. Sigel says he knows absolutely that Hayes is a Know Nothing in principle and in sentiment. No wonder then that Hayes should say to the Alliance that "at the proper time references will be given you to committees for such aid and co-operation as seem to be advisable."

Where is the self-respecting foreign born citizen who can say, "Hurrah! for Hayes?"

The sermon of Rev. Dr. Wilson at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning, was upon one of those difficult, grand, oppressively rich texts in which Saint Paul's writings abound, and under the weight of which the highest intellect is borne down, and human language staggers and falters and fails. His discourse, however, was a vigorous, earnest, logical presentation of an imposing subject, abounding in lingual felicities, in cumulative thought, in sonorous and glowing periods, and in occasional imaginative excursions at once appropriate and attractive.

It is sickening in the extreme to hear the lugubrious New York *Tribune* squeaking and gibbering after this fashion:

"Presently it would be seen that the nation no longer had power to resist secession. Then men would begin to propose withdrawal from the Union on any pretext, or without any."

Poor old senile *Tribune*. It has evidently reached the seventh stage in journalistic respectability—sans teeth, sans eyes, sans everything.

WHITE MEN, READ THIS.

Richard C. Badger bears an honored name. Read the following and see how he brings reproach upon it. If he is to be believed the Radical party mean Revolution. If he knows what is the meaning of what he utters, then wicked, reckless, unscrupulous men are resolved to destroy the very government they profess to uphold and defend. Read what he says of the devilish purposes of his maddened and venal party, and then swear in your heart of hearts that you will from now until the day of election give your time and your talents to the cause of your country. Be true to yourselves, and "quit you like men."

"Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
Strike until the last armed foe expires,
God and your native land."

Read this, fellow countrymen, which we copy from the Newbern letter in the Raleigh *News* of 29th inst. Badger, who is U. S. District Attorney, made a speech to the negroes at James City, in which he said:

"That any colored man who would vote for Tilden and Vance was a criminal, unworthy the ballot, and deserving the scorn and contempt of his race. He hesitated not to say, and assure them that the United States senate would refuse to declare Tilden elected, in the event he should receive a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, and would most surely and certainly reject the returns from South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, provided those States voted for Tilden. To crown all, not content with deluding the ignorant but well-intending audience, not satisfied with exciting prejudice in the bosoms of the two hundred negroes present, this man Badger, aptly styled the degenerate son of a noble sire, when concluding, requested that the soul-stirring melody of John Brown, which embodied the first principle and the gist of Republicanism, be sung as a special favor to him. Waving his hat and wildly gesticulating, he stood among them shouting at the top of his voice and keeping time, while the negroes, perfectly wild, went through the most disgusting and humiliating spectacle a white man ever witnessed. God may forgive Badger, but the people never can."

THE AMENDMENTS—CONVENTIONS.

There is but one amendment bearing upon the calling of Conventions, but that is an important one. The 29th amendment provides that no Convention shall be called without first submitting the question to the people. No sane or just man can object to such an amendment. It must commend itself so plainly to the understanding of every ordinarily intelligent mortal, that it really does not require any argument or explanation to enforce it. In whatever way it may be viewed the proposed amendment is a very judicious one. Let it be incorporated into the organic law of the State, and ever hereafter it will be impossible to call a convention without the consent of the people being first obtained at the ballot-box. It is entirely in accordance with the structure and genius of our democratic or republican form of government—a government in which the people are the sovereigns and office-holders the servants—that such a provision should exist. Let this amendment be adopted, and henceforth there will be no more excitement or fear felt on the subject of conventions. When the power to call such extraordinary bodies into being rests with the people, then all is safe.

As the matter now stands, the Legislature may take the matter in their own hands, and in violation of the will of the people it may call a convention at a heavy expenditure of money, and may excite alarm among all lovers of a free government regulated by law.

If a convention can be called without the people's consent, then the rights of the people may be invaded, and an attempt may be made to abridge them, they not consenting to such a course. But if this amendment is adopted, the people will have entire control, will be masters of the situation, and no convention can ever assemble without their express sanction.

"Germane to the same matter is the proposition that when a part of the constitution is thought to need amendment, by a three-fifth vote of the Legislature the matter may be submitted to the people. And this is the only way of amending the constitution."

U. S. District Court.

The following cases were heard in this Court yesterday:

United States vs. James A. Bray, charged with having a still set up; defendant found guilty.

United States vs. James A. Bray, charged with distilling; defendant found guilty.

United States vs. J. W. Plummer, charged with neglecting to destroy stamps on empty tobacco box; defendant found not guilty.

United States vs. Alex. Sinclair, charged with robbing the mails. The evidence was conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner, and a verdict was so returned.

United States vs. Lewis T. Wood, charged with passing, uttering and publishing false, forged and counterfeit coin; defendant found not guilty, the prosecution failing to establish the intent to commit the crime.

Some fifteen or sixteen cases were continued for a future hearing.

GOV. VANCE AT JACKSON.

His Progress from Goldsboro to Weldon—Large Crowds at Fremont, Wilson and Enfield Greet Him—Speaks at Jackson to 2,500 Men—A Great Speech.

GOLDSBORO, Oct. 30.

Some of us had the pleasure of hearing Governor Vance at this point on the 27th, and again at Jackson, in Northampton county, on the 28th, as well as on his trip from this place to Weldon on the night of the 27th. He went from Goldsboro to Weldon on one of the numerous extra cotton trains now passing. At Fremont, Wilson and Enfield, the people having heard of his progress by the extra train, came in crowds to see him. The engineer, Lawther, telegraphed his coming, except Fountain, the Radical operator at Fremont who had failed to send it to Wilson, consequently only a few were at the depot when he arrived; but the news spread like wildfire, and in ten or fifteen minutes seventy-five to one hundred people had assembled to see and hear him, and although he told them that he was tired and suffering from sore throat, yet they insisted upon his saying something. At Enfield he was taken out of his bed—a bed in the car. He had to dress and go out, and make a speech, and he did it in his inimitable style. Quite a large number of ladies were present at Wilson and Enfield, and all cheered him and greeted him very warmly. He told them the skies were very bright and brightening to the most brilliant day. He estimated his own and Tilden's majority at not less than 8,000, and it might reach 12,000. He said he had crossed the State three times, travelling about 3,500 miles; had seen and spoken to 100,000 people, and such enthusiasm he had never witnessed, and he was told by the old men that nothing of the kind had ever been seen in the State since 1840, when Morehead carried it by 10,000 majority. At Weldon he arrived at 11:30 P. M., when the Agricultural Fair Ball was going on. All was stopped and Gov. Vance was carried into the ball room and introduced to the ladies, where he had again to address them. After supper he was allowed to retire at 1:30 A. M. About 9 A. M. we started for Jackson and arrived about 12, where we found 2,500 or more people, including several hundred ladies and five hundred negroes. I think Gov. Vance made here his best speech. I have heard him three times before, in regular addresses, and this was the best of the campaign. He lifted the Radical party up to public view in all its abominations and corruptions. Its outrageous trampling of the Constitution in the dust, by every sort of wrong and under every sort of pretence, was vividly portrayed, and now, said he, to cap the climax, Grant has assembled a large part of the army in South Carolina to control the free voice of the people and to hold up that carpet-bag thief, Chamberlain, for Governor, while savages are murdering the people of the Northwestern frontier. The army was carried to South Carolina to trample on the Constitutional rights of that people, but, said he, Grant and his party see the hand writing on the wall and this is their desperate work to save themselves from utter overthrow and destruction. Go on, my friends, for a few days longer, and at the ballot-box see that your votes are all deposited. Don't forget the Amendments, and the most glorious victory of our day and generation awaits you.

The passage of Gov. Vance was a perfect ovation all along the route to Northampton; there two hundred mounted men escorted him from Capt. Peebles' to Jackson, about four miles.

He speaks in Randolph to-day and in Burke, McDowell, and that region to the day of election. OBSERVER.

A TRUE INDICTMENT.

We are not intolerant of opposition when men are governed by principle and judgment, and not by an unsanctified greed for government pap, and by bold ambition. Carl Schurz is a man of very superior abilities. He has exerted a commanding influence on the side of good and honest government. It is true he is now engaged in the disreputable business of trying to keep corrupt and vicious men in office, but words live when the men who utter them are either forgotten or lost. In the past, Schurz arraigned the Republican party at the bar of the nation, and made a powerful argument in favor of its guilt and condemnation. We give an extract from that speech:

"And thus it is that the great name, the great authority of the Republican party in its national capacity, is being used this very moment to uphold the most atrocious system of government which this country ever saw. A party which cannot live and prosper unless it be supported by corruption; a party that cannot prosper unless it be supported by a revival of the old war feeling, and by tearing open again the wounds from which the people of the United States have bled so long; such a party, when it has come to that, does not deserve to live."

If this language was true in 1872, how much truer in 1876. If Carl Schurz bore true testimony then, he is not telling the truth now. Oh, the cruel, deadening, corrupting influence of lust for office! How it blisters and seers the conscience!

NO CLUB RATES.

We have entirely abandoned the club system, and hereafter the invariable price of the WEEKLY STAR will be $1 50 per year, $1 00 for 6 months, 50 cents for 3 months.

THE AMENDMENTS—SUFFRAGE.

All men are concerned in the preservation of the ballot from impure influences. The safety of our country, the conservation of civil liberty, rests upon the purity of the ballot-box. Relating to suffrage there are two changes proposed that are certainly important. One requires a voter to live ninety days in the county before he can vote, and the other provides that no person hereafter convicted of felony or any crime infamous by the laws of the State, shall be allowed to vote until restored to citizenship. No man can object to these proposed changes. Why should a criminal be entitled to the privileges that belong to good citizenship? Why should a house-burner, a thief, a low brute, have the rights that should only belong to a man who obeys the laws and does his duty as a citizen? Ought there not to be a well defined distinction between a criminal who has violated the laws of the land and broken into the penitentiary, and a man who has conducted himself with propriety and honor, and who has met all the obligations that attach to good citizenship? An exchange says:

"If a pool-box should be opened at the penitentiary the 500 penitentiary birds there would be allowed to vote at every election as the constitution stands, and it is now proposed to draw the line in the interest of honesty and good citizenship. A thieving rascal ought not to be on a level with an honest man.

When a man has been convicted by an honest jury of stealing, or any other infamous offence, he ought to be deprived of his right to vote until by his subsequent good conduct he has shown that he is reformed. This amendment, if adopted, may prevent much stealing and many crimes."

If the proposed changes should be incorporated into the Constitution then a greater protection will be thrown around the ballot-box and its purity will be the more certainly guaranteed. We all know how negroes under the Canby system have been "colonized" just on the eve of an important election. We all remember how negroes and, indeed, certain whites, have been brought into doubtful counties from other sections and kept until after they had voted, when they suddenly disappeared, and the places that knew them knew them no more forever. Adopt the amendments, and a death blow will be given to that feature of Radicalism, by which the State was lost in 1872, Merrimon was defeated, and Horace Greeley was sent to his grave a disappointed man. Let men be compelled to reside for ninety days in a county instead of thirty, and there will be no more "colonizing," or only on a very small scale. As a contemporary says:

"This provision would give honest men some protection against fraudulent 'squatters' who, under the present law, could be brought into the county thirty days before the election to kill the votes of honest and *bona fide* citizens.

"The other provision prohibiting thieves and other felons from voting commends itself to every honest man."

As our contemporary, from whom we have quoted, further says:

"We do not see how any party can contend that it is right for five hundred rogues in the penitentiary to offset the five hundred good and worthy citizens. This amendment offers a reward for honesty and a punishment for crime, and it is calculated to check much of the stealing that is going on in the country."

Every man of ordinary decency should feel a profound interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his State. He should be willing to do what he can to promote the reputation and success of his people. He should regard himself as a real factor in developing the best interests of his section. He can not refuse to sustain the most important changes proposed by the Amendments without subjecting himself to the suspicion that he is not really at heart what he would have his fellow-citizens to suppose. There can be urged no valid objection against the two amendments we have briefly referred to above. Let every good, honest citizen go to the polls and vote for them.

GEN. RANSOM AT WARRENTON.

Complete Vindication of Gov. Vance's Connection with the Blockade Business.

An incident of the occasion of Gen. M. W. Ransom's speech at Warrenton, yesterday, is referred to in a special telegram to the STAR as follows, which amounts to a complete refutation of the groundless charges against Gov. Vance by the Radical press and speakers in regard to his connection with the blockade business during the war:

"At the conclusion of Gen. Ransom's great speech to-day, Mr. John White, of this place, appeared upon the stand and requested him to state that he (Mr. White) was the agent of the State of North Carolina in England in the blockade business; that he had read Gov. Vance's letter in the Raleigh *News* and *Sentinel* of 30th ult., and that every statement in that letter was substantially and literally true; that Gov. V. always refused to have any thing sent by the State steamer for his benefit; that the fifteen bales of cotton were carried out on Collie's steamer, and that he (White) had the accounts verifying in every respect Vance's statement. Mr. White is a gentleman of the highest character. Every man in the county will vouch for it."

The Meeting in Masonboro.

The Democrats of Masonboro had a rousing meeting on Tuesday evening at Lewis Todd's store.

At 7 o'clock the flag, inscribed, "Tilden, Vance, Waddell and Reform," was hoisted to the top of the fine pole, and floated out on the breeze. A salute was fired in honor of the proud names.

At the request of Mr. Farrow, Democratic County Committeeman for Masonboro, Mr. C. H. Robinson called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. John London, the first speaker. He was followed by Messrs. J. I. Macks, Jno. W. Dunham, F. H. Darby, Roger Moore, W. M. Parker and Sandy Hewlett.

The speeches were all first-rate and the enthusiasm immense, being in all respects a most enjoyable meeting.

The good Democrats of Masonboro are wide awake, and will give a good account of themselves. When they turn out they mean business. Let the other townships go and do likewise, and help roll on the ball for Reform.