

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

FOR PRESIDENT: WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.—Hancock in 1868.

FOR CONGRESS: JOHN W. SHACKELFORD, Of Onslow.

[ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 2.] DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- For Governor—THOMAS J. JARVIS.
Lieut. Governor—JAS. L. ROBINSON.
Sec'y. of State—WM. L. SAUNDERS.
Treasurer—JNO. M. WORTH.
Attorney General—THOS. S. KENAN.
Auditor—W. P. ROBERTS.
Sup't. of Public Instruction—J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

MORE ABOUT THE CLEMENT.

The proprietors of the new paper published at Little Rock, Arkansas, entitled the Cotton Planters and Manufacturers Journal, have had considerable experience with the Clement Attachment.

"Mr. Webber in his work (Manual of Power, page 97), gives the expense of taking baled cotton through the opener, picker and carding machines at the Boot Cotton Mill, at 65.100 per pound. On that plan, accordingly, it would cost \$1.166 to make 100 pounds of silver from seed cotton.

"This estimate on the expense of ginning is based upon the usual practice (where gins are owned by other than the planters or cotton manufacturers), where parties own gins and gin cotton on shares or for money. Even if only \$1 is saved on the hundred pounds of cotton it would amount to a very large saving.

From all the evidence we have been able to gather from time to time there is much to encourage the use of the Attachment. Unless practical operators and business men in many States are greatly deceived, the invention of the Attachment is one of the most important to the South that has ever been made.

In the death of Col. Junius I. Scoble, of Greensboro, which occurred in New York, of heart disease, on the 12th inst., North Carolina loses a faithful son, who in war and peace rendered true service. He was a brother of Gen. Alfred M. Scoble, was born in Rockingham county in 1832, married Miss Henderson, of Granville, we think, and served two seasons in the Legislature.

The Raleigh Observer says it is reported that Tourge is to stamp North Carolina for Garfield. That will be the culminating point of "A Fool's Errand."

BLACK VERSUS GARFIELD.

Garfield and Judge Black are warm personal friends and both belong to the Campbellite Church. But in 1876 Garfield made a speech which was so replete with false statements and false accusations as to thoroughly disgust the able and pure Pennsylvanian, whose pen is keener a thousand times than Garfield's tongue or sword.

Judge Black opens upon his religious brother after this style: "To Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, member of Congress from Ohio: I have read the speech you sent me. I am astonished and shocked. As the leader of your party, to whom the candidates have specially dedicated the conduct of the pending campaign, you should have met your responsibilities in a very different way.

After disposing of a number of points raised by Garfield in his speech Judge Black next discusses a fundamental Republican lie. We quote what he says about the States and the "Nation."

"You say that there were two radically different theories down in the foundation of the North believing and holding that we were only a confederation of sovereign States. It is not true that any such theoretical conflict ever existed between the sections. That the Articles of Confederation first, and the Constitution afterward, united the States together for certain purposes therein enumerated, and thus made us a nation among nations, was never denied that I know of by any party.

We shall publish other extracts from this notable and overwhelming reply as our space may allow. Judge Black's good opinion of Garfield's character is relied upon by the organs to stiffen up their candidate. They would do a service by copying the endorsement contained in this powerful exposure.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

The Hancock boom grows in strength daily. The people of the whole country recognize the merits of the Democratic ticket and are flocking to its support. We are more than ever satisfied with the great wisdom of the selections and the very uncommon strength the ticket is developing.

"I have been a life-long Republican since 1854, when the party was first organized; I have been one of its most ardent supporters, although not in every period. I attended the recent Republican National Convention at Chicago as a delegate from Allegheny county. I left before the nominations were made, and when the telegraphic wire clicked the intelligence that General Garfield was nominated, I filed me with internal disgust. I commenced to think. I stopped and thought. And I thought on until the Democratic National Convention met at Cincinnati. I was sitting in the United States Court House office at Pittsburg watching every dispatch that came. When the dispatch came announcing that my old fellow soldier, with whom I had many battles, was nominated, I arose and said: 'I am prepared to say I am for General Winfield Scott Hancock for President.'"

Already the list of Republican leaders who have rallied around the Hancock standard is long. It is a good time for patriots and freemen to leave a party that has shown itself incapable of administering honestly and faithfully and justly a great government, and that has long ago outlived its mission and its usefulness.

GARFIELD'S LETTER.

Gen. Garfield's letter of acceptance is an excellent document of the kind. It is exceedingly well prepared. Smoothly and concisely written it spaces easily and invitingly before the reader what an adroit politician conceives to be the most winning phases of politics, past and present.

It is not necessary to review at length all that he says. He presents so many issues it would be a long and tedious job to enter upon an examination of them all. For instance, his views upon States Rights are simply those of the latter-day Stalwart who holds to a consolidated government and believes in spelling nation with a big N.

The best and shortest reply to Garfield's specious statement of the doctrine of the Stalwarts is contained in the extract from his friend Judge Black's letter to be found in the STAR of yesterday. Since the war began in 1861 the party in power has shown itself ready to abandon the good old paths of the forefathers and to set up new and strange gods in the temple of the Nation, always spelt with a big N.

Garfield is a Stalwart. He is the man who said only a few years ago that he would not shake hands with any "Rebel" unless he acknowledged himself a traitor. But here are his words:

"I would clasp hands with those who fought against us, make them my brethren, and forgive the past only on one supreme condition—that it be admitted in patience, acknowledged in theory, the cause for which they fought was and forever will be the cause of treason and wrong. Until this is accomplished my hand shall never grasp any Rebel's hand except any chasm, however small."

This is the fellow who now prates about lawlessness in the South, where he declares there is no freedom of opinion, and where men cannot exercise their political rights. There is not a Republican in North Carolina who does not know that such a charge is false when applied to our own State. Gen. Garfield knows that where one man in the South is prevented from exercising the right of suffrage or of choice, there are one hundred in Massachusetts who are practically disfranchised, whilst thousands who are privileged to vote dare not exercise the right otherwise than in accordance with the orders of their employers, who deliver them, Gen. Butler says, when they are on their knees ostensibly at prayer.

From the general tone of what Garfield says of the South we have a right to infer that if he should be unfortunately elected he will not continue Hayes's pacific policy towards the South, but will return to the Grant methods, and make Gen. de Trobriand and the corporal of the guard the most important instruments in go-

vernment a refractory and insurgent people. If he does not mean this what can he mean in the following:

"The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is no such freedom and toleration of political opinion that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt."

Garfield justified Grant in all he did. He regarded his means as sanctified by the ends. He thought the usurper was only "exercising constitutional authority" when Grant broke up the Louisiana and South Carolina Legislatures and dragonaded the South with his troops. Garfield has been a soldier on a somewhat small scale, and he would like to emulate the example of the Great Captain and try the bayonet and corporal "constitutional" system of "the man on horseback." Any man who indorsed all that Grant did cannot be trusted now. Words are easily used. Garfield would not hesitate to do all that Grant did if it became necessary to perpetuate his own rule or that of his venal party.

Mr. W. H. Barnum was yesterday reelected, unanimously, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The impression had quite generally prevailed that Mr. Soot, the Pennsylvania member, would resign, and that Senator Wallace would take his place and be elected Chairman.

There is great apathy reported among the Stalwart leaders. Not one has yet offered to enter the canvass for Garfield. It is proposed that Blaine shall go to California after the Maine election, but Blaine has not yet signified his willingness to do so. Garfield's personal friends cannot comprehend the situation, and wonder why the leaders are not willing to work. The Hancock business knocked the bottom completely out of their calculations.

The Central Executive Committee's Supplement.

ROOMS OF CENTRAL EX. COM. DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF N. C. RALEIGH, N. C., July 12, 1880.

In obedience to the party sentiment from various parts of the State, expressed to this committee, the following additional rules are this day adopted as a supplement to the "Plan of Organization," adopted on the 2d day of July, 1880:

1. That section 1 of "County Organization" be amended by adding thereto the following words: "That the Township Committee shall be elected at meetings of the Democratic voters, called by the County Executive Committee for that purpose."

2. That section 6 be amended by making the vote for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election the basis of the township vote, instead of the vote for members of the General Assembly.

3. That in case where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

4. In cases where Township Executive Committees or County Executive Committees have this year been appointed under a former system, the said committees shall continue in office for the term for which they were so elected, with as full powers as if they were elected under this system; but shall in all other respects conform to this system as far as practicable.

5. In cases where all the Township Executive Committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing County Executive Committees, and meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

Organization of the Carolina Central Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company met at Weldon yesterday. The action of the Committee of Bondholders in relation to the purchase of the road was notified and approved, and the following officers elected:

- Directors—Messrs. F. O. French, A. V. Stout, A. B. Graves, R. A. Lancaster, T. H. Porter and F. W. Torrey, of New York; J. S. Weddace, of Baltimore; D. W. Oates, of Charlotte; C. S. McCall, of Bennettsville, S. C.; and George Davis and D. R. Murchison, of Wilmington.

General Manager—Wm. McRae. Superintendent—V. Q. Johnson. Secretary and Treasurer—Jas. Anderson. The election of Capt. D. R. Murchison to the Presidency of this road will give universal satisfaction. In Wilmington, where he is so well known, he is recognized as a business man of the very finest capacity.

Another important feature of the reorganization is the appointment of Gen. William MacRae to the position of General Manager. Gen. MacRae is no stranger to the people of Wilmington. Competent judges, not only in North Carolina but in other States, concede to him the highest ability as a railroadier.

Capt. V. Q. Johnson, the present Superintendent, was reelected. He has been a very useful and efficient officer, and is exceedingly popular all along the line of the road from Wilmington to Shelby.

Mr. James Anderson, the new Secretary and Treasurer, is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, a man of excellent business habits, and will make a most capable officer.

It is the intention of the new company to put the road in first-class order, and make it, what it ought to be, one of the best equipped and most valuable railroads in the country.

We think we can safely say that under the new management new life will be infused into the Carolina Central, and that within a short time the value of brains, energy and skill in railroadings will be made manifest to the friends of this great commercial highway.

Breeding Soft Crabs.

This season a new branch of industry has been started by fishermen along the Chesapeake, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun. They have taken to breeding soft crabs for the market, and thus far it has been a very profitable business, since there is no outlet except the labor of one or two men at each place where it is carried on. The plan is to catch as many hard crabs as possible, take them up a small inlet or bay, and deposit them behind weirs or dams, where they can have the freedom of the water and plenty to eat.

Had Accident.

We regret to be called upon to make the sad announcement of the accidental drowning of little Isaac S. Bunting, a son of Mr. T. O. Bunting, of this city, aged about seven or eight years. The accident occurred yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, in the neighborhood of what was formerly known as the Burnt Mill dock, in the southwestern portion of the city. The lad was in bathing and is supposed to have gotten beyond his depth. He was a promising little fellow, and his afflicted parents will have the sympathy of the community in their sore distress.

At last accounts the body of the unfortunate child had not been recovered, though every effort was made to find it.

Bishop Atkinson's Condition.

Through a letter received by a gentleman of this city, yesterday morning, from Col. J. Wilder Atkinson, dated at Baltimore on Monday, we learn that his father, the Bishop, has been gradually though steadily improving since he last wrote, and, while still very sick, he is not now considered in any immediate danger. Every effort is at present being directed towards preventing a relapse, which would likely prove fatal. The fact that the condition of the beloved and venerable Bishop is still improving will be a source of relief to anxious ones throughout this State as well as elsewhere, and many prayers will ascend to Heaven for his early and complete restoration to health.

Col. Atkinson writes that if his father continues to improve he (Col. A.) will return home this week. Extract from a letter from B. E. Brode, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.: "I received the Tut's Pills you sent me a week ago and have made good use of them. Already I feel that I would not be without them on any account. Please send another supply, all my neighbors want them. I can sell any quantity of them as they are the best pill ever made."

THE DEMOCRACY.

New York, July 13.—The President and Secretary of the Democratic Convention have forwarded the following letters to Gen. Hancock and Mr. English:

To Gen. Hancock: Sir—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati on the 22d of last month, unanimously nominated you as their candidate for President of the United States.

In accordance with the wishes of the Convention, we have been directed to inform you of your nomination to this exalted trust and request your acceptance. In accordance with the wishes of the Convention, we have announced their views upon the important issues which are before the country in a series of resolutions, to which we invite your attention. These resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the Government shall be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn the maladministration of the party in power, its crimes against the Constitution, and its opposition against the right of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to our country.

That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the yearning of the American people for reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the Constitution, with all its jealous care and guarantees for the rights of persons and of States. Your nomination was not made alone because, in the midst of arms you illustrated the highest qualities of the soldier, but because when the war had ended, and when you recognized your courage and fidelity were placed in command of a part of the Union undergoing the process of reconstruction, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you refused to consent, but to sustain, the civil law, and the rights they were established to protect. Your fidelity to these principles manifested in important trusts heretofore confided to your care, gives proof that you will control your administration with the same wisdom, justice, and assures the country that our indissoluble Union of indestructible States, and a Constitution, with its wise distribution of power and regard for the boundaries of the States, will be maintained, and will not suffer in your hands; that you will maintain subordination of the military to the civil power, and will accomplish a purification of the public service, and especially that the Government which we love will be free from corruption, without sectional agitation or malice in any shape or form.

Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon this bright promise for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personally the assurance of the general esteem and confidence which have summoned you to this high duty, and will aid you in its performance. Your loyal citizens, JOHN W. STEVENSON, President Convention.

Nicholas M. Bell, Sec'y.

July 13, 1880.

Dear Sir—By direction of the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati on June 22d last, it becomes our pleasant duty to notify you that you were unanimously nominated as the body for the office of Vice President of the United States. Your large experience in the affairs of government, your able discharge of many trusts committed to your hands, your steadfast devotion to Democratic principles, and the upright character of your personal qualities, and your public services well merited this honor. The action of the Convention was no doubt designed not only to vindicate their appreciation of your services, but to testify their profound respect for the Democracy of Indiana, your native State, with whose manifold struggle you have been so long identified, and in whose glorious achievements you are so justly proud.

The Convention set forth its views upon the leading political issues, which are now before the people in a series of resolutions, a copy of which we have the honor to present to you, and to which your attention is respectfully requested.

It is our earnest hope that these views may meet with your approbation and that you will accept the nomination which is now tendered you.

Witness the faith of the highest esteem, we are, respectfully, JOHN W. STEVENSON, President Convention.

Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary.

New York, July 13.—General Hancock's grandfather, General H. H. H. died this morning from cholera infantum. This event has depressed the General, and the committee's visit to tender the nomination is in consequence purely formal.

Mr. English reached Governor's Island at noon, and was met by General Hancock on the veranda of his residence. The committee to notify the candidates left the New York Hotel in a body with the members of the National Committee and other visitors, and arrived at Governor's Island on a special boat. They were met by the General in the parlor of his house. Hon. John P. Stockton made a brief address, introducing the Secretary, who read the official notification.

General Hancock's reply was brief. He thanked them for the honor conferred, and stated that he would have his letter of acceptance ready shortly, in which he would say all that he had to say to them in reply.

Mr. Stockton then formally notified Mr. English of his nomination. In reply the latter stated that he accepted the high trust conferred with feelings of profound gratitude, and that he would at an early date convey his acceptance in the customary manner. Personal introductions of the members of the committee to the candidates followed. The following is a detailed account of the interview of the visiting party with General Hancock and Mr. English.

The election is over the great principles of American liberty will still be the inheritance of this people, and shall be forever. "And now, in the name of the National Democratic party, by virtue of the power entrusted to this committee by the convention as its chairman, I have the honor to hand the secretary the communication in writing informing you officially of your nomination."

Gen. Stockton then handed the secretary of the committee, Mr. Bell, the address signed by the committee, after which it was replied to by Gen. Hancock.

In reply the latter said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and I thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits I will prepare and send to you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States."

Those present were introduced to Gen. Hancock as persons of great worth and courage for each. After formalities spent in hand-shaking, Gen. Stockton, turning to Hon. Wm. H. English, said: "The Cincinnati Convention, with unanimity unparalleled, appointed us a committee to wait upon you at such time and place as would be most agreeable to you, and inform you in person and in writing of your nomination. I now have the honor to congratulate ourselves on the event, and to present to you, on the part of the committee and in the name of the Convention of the National Democratic party, the official announcement of your nomination."

Mr. English, in reply, spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: As I have never before, not much accustomed to indirection of speech, or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in a few words that I accept the high trust which you have tendered me, and which I accept with a grateful and that I will at an early date, and in writing make the acceptance which I am informed is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great, the urgent, the anxious, the arduous, the laborious, which are certain to follow, and I understand thoroughly that all the resources and power of our political foes from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in the grand battle to be fought and probably the most important of all. But these are great occasions, when the discharge of high patriotic duties is to be considered above all other considerations, and I shall not disregard the unanimous wishes of the representatives of the majority of the American people which you speak here to-day. [Applause.] I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have an abiding faith that with the favor of God and the people we shall succeed in this contest."

The speaker was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and then followed another general hand-shaking after which the party again boarded the Fletcher and left the island.

The Tanner Experiment.

[Washington Post.] There is a disposition on the part of certain individuals, and especially among certain members of the medical faculty, to abuse or ridicule Dr. Tanner on account of his self-imposed fast. Here he is pronounced a fraud, there a fool and again a lunatic, but an intelligent, unbiased view of the case places the Doctor in anything but an unfavorable light and admits of no reflections on either his honesty, sense or sanity.

He is a gentleman of good repute, of superior intelligence, of scientific education, and it is not to be questioned, from all the sources of information to which we have had access, that he has entered upon his present experiment in order to demonstrate some theory to which he attaches great value. No man would subject himself to the suffering that Dr. Tanner is likely to undergo during his enforced abstinence, or to the danger which it presumably involves, merely to achieve notoriety or gratify a popular curiosity, and we can scarcely imagine anything more cruel and contemptible under the circumstances than the attempt made by Dr. Bradley to throw discredit on Dr. Tanner's good faith by intimating that he was procuring nutriment in some surreptitious manner. Happily, however, the effort failed most ignominiously, and the confidence felt by the public in the Minnesota-tanian's sincerity of purpose has experienced no impairment.

A general hope will now be indulged that the doctor may safely and successfully accomplish the object with which he started out; but even should he fail he has already exceeded any authentic record of living without food by a person in the full enjoyment of his health and faculties.

He has demonstrated a power of will and physical endurance that has hitherto seemed incredible, and contributed to physiological science a fact that sooner or later, no doubt, will be professionally utilized in pathological inquiry. It may not be that all men could pass through a similar ordeal, nor is it essential to the completeness of the demonstration that they should. The point is established that in certain conditions life may be prolonged without sustenance, other than the air we breathe, for an indefinite number of days.

—Raleigh Observer: Died, in Wadesboro, after a lingering illness, on the 10th inst., William Cincinnati Ashe, eldest son of Hon. Thomas S. and Mrs. Caroline Ashe, of the 38th year of his age. An attempt is being made to gather together the records of the North Carolina troops in the war of the revolution and of 1812, but it is difficult and perhaps a hopeless task. The records of the war of 1812 are miserably meagre, consisting for the most part, of the vouchers for pay and receipts for the same. These bear no reference to the company, regiment or brigade of the soldier, and are, therefore, useless, of course. The records of the war of 1812 are incomplete. Several of the books containing the certified copies of the muster rolls are missing. These records were in the possession of Chief Justice Pearson in 1868. At that time the missing numbers were taken by a party in this city, now dead. Not long before his death he stated that he had the records in his possession, and would return them upon the payment of \$50. The Auditor, to whom he made the proposition, did not entertain it. The man's relatives now claim to know nothing of the whereabouts of the invaluable documents.

From Dr. G. Owens, Druggist, Altoona, Pa.: "Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has a wonderful reputation, and the demand for it is really surprising. Mothers will have no other. It is desired to supersede all other soothing syrups."