



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.
For Electors of President and Vice-President,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY
Of the Sixth Congressional District.
GEORGE B. EVERITT
Of the Seventh Congressional District.
JOHN B. RESPASS
Of the First Congressional District.
WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON
Of the Second Congressional District.
SAMUEL W. WAITS
Of the Third Congressional District.
TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE
Of the Fourth Congressional District.
G. W. PATTERSON
Of the Sixth Congressional District.
WILLIAM B. TRULL
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RALPH P. BUXTON
OF CUMBERLAND.
FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
RUFUS BARRINGER
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Secretary of State,
RICHARD M. NORMENT
Of Robeson.
For Treasurer,
RILEY H. CANNON
Of Jackson.
For Attorney-General,
AUGUSTUS M. MOORE
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ARCHIE B. BLACK
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
For Congress—First District,
CYRUS W. GRANDY
Of Hertford.
For Congress—Second District,
ORLANDO HUBBS
Of Craven.
For Congress—Third District,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY
Of New Hanover.
For Congress—Fourth District,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE
Of Wake.
For Congress—Fifth District,
THOMAS B. KEOGH
Of Guilford.
For Congress—Sixth District,
WILLIAM R. MYERS
Of Mecklenburg.
For Congress—Seventh District,
D. M. FURCHES
Of Iredell.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.
[To be voted throughout the State.]
For Judge—First District,
JAMES H. HEADEN
Of Chatham.

The best evidence that the leading Democrats like Thurman and Jere Black did not take any stock in the doctrine that Tilden was elected, and that Hayes was fraudulently counted in, is the fact that the Cincinnati Convention laid him on the shelf. The question of the validity of Hayes' election was too much an open one and too unpopular among the people to carry, during the canvass, or to permit it to be admitted as an element in the canvass. So they dropped Tilden by common consent. The question was, whether Congress has a right to go behind the returns. There was a difference of opinion on that question in both Houses and both parties. But the whole subject was referred to the Electoral Commission and that body decided that the

returns of the states should be accepted as they were received. To this the Senate and House assented, and Mr. Hayes was declared elected by the legal bodies whose functions it was to decide. His title was as legal as John Quincy Adams' was, or Thomas Jefferson's or Andrew Jackson's were, on the first terms. These shallow-pated brains which are reiterating through newspapers that Hayes was fraudulently counted in, are only making themselves ridiculous.

Fitzhugh Lee has appeared at Washington representing that the Funders are thoroughly organized and will carry the state for the "regular" Hancock electors, and that there need not be any fear about it. He says the Funders do not desire any compromise. When it is remembered that the Funders have besought Wade Hampton and Vance to go there and make speeches urging harmony, and have tried their best to bring about a compromise for at least two months, and have offered to divide evenly the two rival sets of electors, people may believe as much as they please of Fitzhugh Lee's representations. He is nearly as gassy as Wade Hampton and Belzhoover.

Senator Bayard spoke at Columbia S. C., on the 7th, on the general Democratic issues, the finances, free trade, troops at the polls, the electoral fraud. Hamburg Butler made a very violent speech, and told the negroes present that they didn't know enough to govern themselves, much less the whites. O'Connor, the bogus member from the Charleston District could not find words bitter enough to express his scorn of the "carpet-baggers" and swore that he would be elected over Mackey "at all hazards." The red-shirts were present, and a half dozen colored men swore they would vote for Hancock if they died for it.

We said the other day when speaking of the seceders to Hancock, like Butler and Forney, of Pennsylvania, that so far as our information extended not a single one of the prominent bolters who had the power to defeat or influence a single member of Congress or an elector. Directly after, it was noticed that the Hon. J. J. Martin, the sitting member in the 1st, Congressional District was defeated and the Hon. Cyrus W. Grandy was nominated. Since that time the question naturally presents itself upon our mind to what extent we ought to modify the statement which we made.

It is reported that a letter from Gen. Hancock is in existence, written to an intimate Democratic friend, proposing as a piece of strategy to make a terrible noise on Ohio in order to withdraw Republican forces from Indiana. Gen. Garfield is probably as good a military strategist as any man's strategy by operating in a similar way on six or eight southern states. The pertinency of the suggestion will appear when it is known that Hancock intended to induce his friends to "buy up" Ohio.

The Star of the 10th says that Philadelphia polls a vote for every four inhabitants. And then says if the south was guilty of such fraud and ballot-box stuffing "their organs would split the welkin." He forgets that at one precinct in South Carolina, where only 620 votes were registered, Hancock had counted for him 1,470 majority. Now let the "welkin split." That is about one vote for every 21 inhabitants! But we suppose the Star was not talking about that.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.
Attention is called to a bill introduced into the last regular session of the General Assembly by John C. Blocker, Esq., the member of the House of Representatives from Cumberland. This was entitled, "A Bill to Amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," and the import of the said bill was to reduce the number of the present Senate from 50 to 30 members. It was introduced into the House on the 23d of January 1879, and on March 8th, following, was reported favorably by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, to which it had been referred, in the following language, viz: "The Judiciary Committee have considered this bill and a majority of the Committee recommend that it do pass. Cook; for the majority." It will be noticed that the bill laid in the hands of the committee from January 23d, 1879, to March 8th, 1879, before it was reported, when it was reported; when it was approved by the committee, but tabbed for want of time to pass it, and without any objections to the bill in the House. The bill appears in full in another column of the Post.

It is evident that our Senate of 50 members and our House of 120 members are disproportionate in numbers. While the House, as large as the interests of the state requires, the Senate is too large in proportion to it. This bill would be a permanent saving to the tax payers of the state of about \$6,000, for each session of the General Assembly, besides equalizing more justly the powers of two concurrent legislative bodies. The great state of New York, with its 5,700,000 population, has a Senate of only 32, and the state of Pennsylvania with its 4,000,000 has a Senate of only 24. We recommend that the Republicans in their speeches

over the state call attention to this bill, and give it their assent. It would inevitably be a popular measure. Having received the assent practically of the last legislature the Democrats cannot object to it, and it may pass at the next session.

GEORGIA MATTERS.
The open hostility between Gov. Colquitt, Gen. Gordon and the rings and corruptionists, and Norwood, who is the independent candidate for Governor, backed by Bob Toombs, Ben. Hill and other independents, seems to be irreconcilable. As an instance of the violence to which things have arrived, we copy from a Macon newspaper where Gov. Colquitt was to speak, showing how kindly he was received:

Thereupon occurred one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed, probably, in the state. For two hours the man stood before the people, speaking amid a storm of cheers, hisses, groans, cries, cat-calls, jeers, and insults. Eloquence was powerless before it, and the presence of the most substantial and dignified citizens of Macon had little effect. A dozen times the speaker was forced to stop entirely, and several times Colonel Whittle, Captain A. O. Bacon, and others sought to calm the people in vain.

That the wrangle has assumed a very unpropitious character, and carries with it an intensity of invective hardly paralleled anywhere, cannot be doubted. Colquitt affects very Christian-like ways, and is earnest in his aspirations for a high standing among whatever there is of virtue and uprightness in Georgia. Ex-Senator Norwood, his opponent is no less respectable and esteemed for his high character, although he does not put on so many of the airs and manners of saintliness as Colquitt. And yet each of these parties are assailed by some of the prominent men of Georgia as if they were cut-throats and thieves. So there is a stiff fight going on there even more violent than exists in Virginia. But they have not yet called in Wade Hampton and Vance as messengers of peace.

In the meantime our Republican friends have held a state convention and after several days of altercation adjourned without making any nomination for Governor or other state officers, the convention seeming to be irreconcilably divided in opinion. Whatever our opinion may be upon the habit in some of these southern states of turning parties into mere wreckers, with a view of subsisting on the disasters of other factions, we may express the opinion that our Georgia Republicans have made a mistake in not keeping up some sort of a state ticket. The Republican party there is not wanting in able men, and of even representative men, such as Mr. Akerman, who might concentrate their vote, if they would cultivate the virtues of peace, amity and harmony, and utilize the situation.

Some Republicans in the state who might concentrate the party, but we speak of Mr. Akerman, because we know that he keeps free from all the factions, among our friends there, is catholic in his politics, and fitted to lead that sort of a political conglomerate, if they would once all start in the same direction, for even an indifferent purser.

If we understand the article in the Atlanta Republican entitled, "The Lost Advantage" it means to express the opinion that the course for the Republicans to take at their late convention was to support not "either of the Democratic candidates—but supporting, so to speak, the breach now existing in the Democratic party; and that we should stand by, see the fight, side with the strongest, for a consideration—and with the victor reap the spoils! We desired to put in operation the Jesuitical declaration, that the end justified the means!" It goes on to say that there would have been no inconsistency in the Republicans supporting either ticket to promote the breach, so that the Republicans could get a fair vote and an honest count. This seems to be "The Lost Advantage," which the Republicans failed to take. In another article the Republican advises the Republicans to look out and get as many members of the legislature as possible, so as to hold the balance of power in that body. In another still smaller squib, it advises that "fifty of Atlanta's best men should now get together and put out the strongest man they can as a candidate for Governor." There is still another article in the same paper, seemingly giving assent to Mr. Akerman's August 2d speech, in which he warned the colored Roman not to jump "out of the Norwood frying pan" lest "they did not jump into the Colquitt fire." We have not seen a full report of Mr. Akerman's speech but we have always understood that he was in favor of concentrating the Republican vote upon some strong Republican. The Georgia Republicans have been indulging in this sort of light drama ever since reconstruction commenced, marching under the inevitable tri-colored banner, not of the French allies, but of the chronic, malignant, inappreciable factions.

Gov. Jarvis had a large and enthusiastic crowd to hear him at Marshall. A gentleman present says that as many as twenty-five or thirty came pouring into the town to witness the display of plantation manners. But no red flag in the shape of Nat. was present to irritate the Carrick corn-planter, and everything passed off quietly.—Asheville News.

Senator Bayard at Columbia S. C., in his speech at Columbia the other day Mr. Bayard did not do himself much credit, but on the other hand did himself great discredit by some of his utterances. Among these utterances are the following words which we put on record in order that the public may judge to what extent he is fit to be considered as a candidate for President of the United States.

SENATOR BAYARD AT COLUMBIA.

In his speech at Columbia the other day Mr. Bayard did not do himself much credit, but on the other hand did himself great discredit by some of his utterances. Among these utterances are the following words which we put on record in order that the public may judge to what extent he is fit to be considered as a candidate for President of the United States.

There has been a contemptible meanness by that party and its leaders towards the negroes that needs no more hearty contempt. They knew that they were ignorant. They knew that they were weak and not able to protect themselves, and what have they done? They have professed to be their warm friends and admirers. They have told them that they were fit to occupy any station in the Government. They told them they were the equal of white men in every respect. What has it all come to, when the opportunity is given them to give substantial proof of their love and admiration? I challenge any man of any color who holds office under the United States government by the vote of the National Republican party.

Does not anybody know that the colored people are indebted to the Republicans for every benefit which they have received since 1861? Bayard knows that neither he, nor his father who sat in the Senate before him, and whose successor he was, ever voted for a single one of the measures for the benefit of the colored race. The Republicans gave them their freedom, gave them afterwards their right to testify as witnesses in courts and to sit on the jury, and finally the right to vote, and so far as status could do it, every conceivable right which belongs to any American citizen. Senator Bayard himself, or any of the highest men in character in the country, has not a vestige, not an iota, not a speck, not the minutest particle more of right as a full, complete and absolute citizen than the most ignorant descendant of one of the Africans who were held as slaves without any rights, who made them what they are? who opened the door to them to equal rights? who freed them and at last made the full citizens? The Republican party. They not only did it by and of themselves, but in spite of the uniform opposition of Mr. Bayard and men like him. Where then is the "contemptible meanness" which "needs my most hearty contempt?"

THE SOUTHERN PLAN TO PREVENT VENTURAUS.

The following letter is published in the New York Nation.

To the Editor of the Nation.

The most certain and effectual way to bring this about is to elect Hancock. The southern whites fear Republican politicians would be willing to remand them to negro rule to perpetuate their power. Remove this apprehension by a change of administration, and there could not fail to be a disintegration of parties as they now stand. The whites would then divide, and then the elections would also divide, and the elections would be more fairly conducted. It was a great mistake to confer the franchise upon the negroes indiscriminately. The mass of them are wholly unfit for such a trust. The presence of such a mass of hopeless ignorance as a factor must necessarily degrade our politics, especially as they can never vote for the whites as one people. As long, however, as the political line is forced upon us as the leading political issue, the whites must be expected in some way to be masters of the situation, and any strategy needed to effect this will be considered as justifiable, as similar strategy between belligerents in time of war.

J. H. T. Eastover, S. C., August 24, 1880.

Here below is a practical application of the Democratic plan of equal rights at the polls, a fair vote and an honest count as expounded by Hancock.

The Charleston (S. C.) News, has an account of what it calls "the amusing affair" at Abbeville Court House, of State, the story thus reads: "The Republican County Convention met here yesterday at 11 o'clock. Business was suspended, and everybody turned out to hear what the Bads would say. Only two members of the convention were white, Tolbert and Keller. When Tolbert rose to address the meeting everywhere was confusion. Our boys cried, 'Take him down! Black him! Make him as Ab Tiddy!' Amid the confusion and excitement Col. Clothran appeared and attempted to persuade the boys to retire, and allow them to go on with the meeting. The boys did not go worth a cent. Col. Clothran was enthusiastically called by the whites. He mounted the rostrum and delivered a short and meaning speech. He told the Bads 'this is your country, and it shall remain ours.'

LOUGH.

According to the Democratic press of this state the number of great men, splendid legislators, brilliant wit and fervent orators now abroad, expounding Democratic doctrines, is prodigious. Jarvis that paragon of eloquence, wears out! Buxton and every Republican he can get at. The moderate Fowle biases, and Fab. Dabree scintillates. Dr. Ac. and Barringer, and Everitt, and Gus. Moore, and Norment are completely fagged out at all points, under this delightful state of things. Major C. W. McClammy of Pender, suddenly appeared at Barga the other day and left out a shred of Judge Buxton, whom the reporter in the sublimity of his wit calls "Captain" Buxton. The days of demagogues are on hand, but nobody has found it out but the Bourbon press.

BRILLIANT TIDBITS.
CHOICE READING.

The Star, our amiable morning contemporary, is doing its best to fulfill Alex. Stephens' prophecy, that the way to elect Garfield was to attack his personal character, as he expressed it, "throw mud at him." It is not often that we regale the ears of our readers with such delicate specimens of rare and delicious English, but we cannot refrain on this occasion, on account of the lofty and magnanimous style of these fragrant extracts.

We present first an extract from the date of Sept. 15th, current, relating to the Republican candidate for President:

He proved Garfield a scamp of the meanest type, and gave the editor of the assailing paper such a rebuke he will not forget it for many a long year to come.

Again on the same date:

In all our land, we most sincerely believe there are very few more corrupt public men than Garfield. We knew he was mean and malicious; and badly tainted before his nomination; but we did not know he was desperately depraved and corrupt as he is.

Again, of the same date, one of the choicest and most brilliant of that day:

The last Radical Club name, is the "Tow-path Club." This refers to Garfield's early experience. If Garfield were to get his deserts it might end in a tow-path, as that is a good substitute for hemp.

Let us pause to admire this delicate wit.

Again on September 11th, this same soothing style:

One of the meanest of J. Ames Golyer Garfield's many mean acts was his assault upon Gen. Winfield S. Hancock in Congress. It was as mean and dastardly an attack as was ever made by a coward upon a brave man.

Still again, other fresh and cheering compliments to Garfield, on the same date as above, from this found laboratory of beautiful things.

Garfield was selected to do the work. He was the very supple tool to make the sword the weapon to be used against the South in a time of peace. Such is Garfield. There is not an act of his in Congress that does not show spitefulness and hatred towards the South.

We have a large supply of these enchanting and elegant extracts, which we will hold in reserve for the delectation of the public at some future time, as we can spare space.

This "desistently" coward, this "desperately depraved and corrupt," this "scamp of the meanest type," whom the Star intimates would catch "hemp" (that is, be hanged) if he "were to get his deserts," twelve years ago took Winfield Scott Hancock in hand, at the time he was violating the statutes of No. 17 in Louisiana, on the following style:

"It is for him (Hancock) to obey the laws he was sent there to execute. It is for him to aid in building up a civil government rather than to be preparing himself for a Presidential candidacy of the party which gave him no sympathy when he was gallantly fighting the battles of his country!"

At this time Garfield was as he is now, a law maker, as Hancock was a law breaker, and as such inflicted on him this deserved castigation. This is the reason why our morning contemporary has taken such a dislike to Garfield. We shall show next week what several distinguished Democrats say of this racial of a Garfield, as the Star calls him, and how widely he differs in the matter of good literary manners from the Star.

FROM CUMBERLAND.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 10.

Ed. Post.—I see in your contemporary, the Star, of the 9th inst., a scathing attack upon Gen. Grant for saying, "let us have a fair count." The Star says that Grant also said "let us have peace." Well, Grant may have wanted peace for the country; and he may now want an honest count of the votes polled. Grant is also, in Democratic circles, denounced for wanting a sound currency, which we have! He, it is said, wanted prosperity for the whole country, which he and his Radical friends have forced upon us. He wanted our exports to exceed our imports, and a balance of trade in our favor, which is the result, I admit without controversy, that he wanted all these things. But I can assure you of one thing that Grant did not want, and to the best of my knowledge never wanted, nor had appointed as judges of an election, H. C. Fisher, of Cedar Creek precinct, and Wm. Hall, of Blue Sand Hill precinct, the second time, when these very same pickets of perfection were poll-holders at the election when Russell was a candidate for Congress, and finding that Russell had a majority of, I think, 115 votes, never made any returns of the election, and made themselves more infamous by saying that they did not know that any returns had to be made, when they were in at the sheriff's office every day to know what the returns were. Did I know? Well, if they were such ignorances that they did not know any better, they should not have been put up again for the same duty. If they were so dishonest, and did know better, they are certainly not in any place of honor trust. Russell should have presented them at the time, but his misery absolved them.

FAIR PLAY.

AN AMENDMENT TO DIMINISH THE STATE SENATE.
A BILL TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly agreeing thereto, That article 2 (two) section 3 (three) of the present Constitution of the State of North Carolina be amended to read as follows, viz:

The Senate shall be composed of thirty Senators.

The Senators shall be elected and shall hold their office for the term of six years.

The election of Senators shall be by the qualified voters of the different Senatorial Districts into which the state shall be divided; and at the time prescribed by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Immediately after the Senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated and their term end at the expiration of the second year from their election; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year from their election, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year from their election, so that one-third of the whole number shall be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen in any manner, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the term in which it happens, by the qualified voters of the Senatorial District, or Districts, in which the vacancy occurs.

This act shall go into effect immediately upon its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of the state of North Carolina, and the first election shall be held under it at the next regular election for members of the General Assembly which happens after such ratification.

Col. Cameron, of the Durham Recorder, gets a good deal of sense in small space about North Carolina's own railroad:

"It is impossible, it seems, for North Carolina to have a railroad of her own, that is, one that is to benefit her own towns and ports exclusively. The state has gotten used to the tugging process which emptied her wealth on one side from Charlotte into Charleston by the South Carolina railroad; by a like process which led Norfolk by the Seaboard line and Petersburg by the Petersburg & Weldon Road; finally by the Piedmont Road which struck the North Carolina Road amidship, and turned the stream into Richmond. All this has been accepted as a matter of fact, inevitable, and no longer to be grumbled at. But new lines were projected lying altogether within the state, and whose course of trade seemed to admit of no diversion. The Carolina Central, extending from Wilmington to the foot of the mountains, and destined to remain a North Carolina Road. Vain delusion! Charleston has tapped it at Wadesboro, and Wilmington bleeds again. A last hope for an exclusive North Carolina road was seen in Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road, from Fayetteville to the splendid Valley of the Yadkin. No sooner is that in a fair way of completion than that too is struck on the flank. The wise and energetic people of Danville, looking to their own interests, already project a road from Danville to the Yadkin Valley Road connecting with it with a view of drawing on the traffic it will open up, and rely upon obtaining a favorable charter from the next North Carolina Legislature."

Gen. A. T. A. Torbert who was lost on the Vera Cruz wrote under date of August 17th, to a private, in his old New Jersey Brigade:

I have known Gen. Hancock for 25 years and like him, but I can't stand the company, politically, that he is with. I hope no Republican of the old brigade will desert [Garfield, for this fight is about as important as any we had between 1860 and 1875. I wish our friends in New Jersey success for the national and State ticket. Your friend and old comrade.

R. E. Earl, of the United States Fishery Commission, has made some highly successful experiments with some eggs of the Spanish mackerel. The spawning place of this excellent southern food-fish was discovered in the lower part of Chesapeake bay, and the eggs were hatched artificially. The Fishery Commission will at once enter upon the propagation of this fish and its distribution in northern waters, which is believed to be entirely feasible.

Had the north backed down in 1864 and elected McClellan, it would have reached the same end that will now be reached by electing Hancock, but would have saved great loss and much disgrace. We shall see in two months whether it means so much that same the use of it even for an instant, and it is now the strongest bridge in the whole world.

The census returns show that a colored man is living in Fairfield having a child born in 1875 named Don't H. Chamberlain, and another in 1877 named Wade Hampton.

En-Governor Ames, it is announced, has dropped politics and betaken himself to the practice of the law. He is a son-in-law of Ben. Butler.

A CURIOUS FOLLY.

A Democratic member of Congress from the XIXth District of Pennsylvania, named F. E. Belzhoover having received a request from a pension agent asking aid in securing a pension for an aged lady, wrote the following letter to him in reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your favor was received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter.

Very truly,
F. E. BELZHOOVER.

E. W. CURRIEN, Esq.

This letter found its way into the N. Y. Tribune on September 3rd, and creating great consternation in Belzhoover's district, he telegraphed an emphatic and complete denial that he was the author of it, and denounced it as an infamous forgery. Whereat the Tribune on the 10th of September published a fac simile of Belzhoover's letter, and fortified the accuracy of its statement and the identity of Belzhoover's letter, by publishing side by side with the letter which he had pronounced a forgery, a fac simile of another letter of Belzhoover which was unquestionably his, and was evidently written by the same hand as that first printed in the Tribune of September 3rd, 1880.

So the proof was absolute that Belzhoover had lied knowingly when he pronounced the letter a forgery. His freedom of speech in regard to the Southern ex-Confederate Brigadiers, especially Senator Withers of Virginia, who is Chairman of the Committee of pensions in the Senate, and whom Belzhoover termed the "Rebel General" who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate," has placed the loose tongue-tied member in a very uncomfortable fix. He is, of course, convicted not only of indiscreet use of language concerning his party associates in the House of Representatives, but also convicted of openly and deliberately and willfully lying, about it. But he lives in a district which has a fixed majority of 5,000, and may be he will run through and take the chance of being snubbed by the "Rebel General." He has undoubtedly committed an offence which renders him liable to expulsion.

ABOUT THE STATE CAN VASS.

Judge Buxton, Dr. R. M. Norment candidate for Secretary of State, and Hon. George B. Everitt, as candidate for Elector at Large, will speak in Stokes county, on Monday the 20th, and taking nearly the whole mountain region, and as far as announced, at Lenoir in Caldwell county on October 8th.

Gen. Barringer is alone in the West. Hon. O. H. Dockery, Gen. Barringer, and Marcus Erwin will speak on Monday at Asheville, and taking in Mitchell, Madison, McDowell, &c., end at Lincolnton October 5th.

Bledsoe, Rep. and Cox, Dem. are busy in joint discussion in the 5th district. Judge Furches in the 7th, and Trull and Judger in the 8th.

Canada and Shackelford are in the western part of the 3rd, district, they in Bladen, where they close so far as at present announced on October 2nd. The Signal intimates that Gen. Jarvis has hurried to Asheville in order to punch Best under the ribs about his delay on the Western Road, and that the Governor has become uneasy since he found that he hasn't the millions he boasted of.

A correspondent says that Col. O. H. Dockery made a masterly effort at Troy. A writer to the Signal says that Augustus M. Moore, the candidate for Attorney General, is the Cicero of the first district.

The election of magistrates at Raleigh doesn't work well. The magistrates of Halifax have got in the mix, and don't know how to get out. Gen. David Clark, a Democrat, charged Mack Long with being a defaulter.

E. W. Fou Esg., has written what makes nearly six columns in the Signal, tall Governor Jarvis explanation of his votes on the special taxes. We have not had time to read Mr. Fou's production, but it is long enough to contain all the information on the subject.

The Republicans of White Oak in Bladen met on the 11th, of September, and form a "Garfield, Buxton and Canaday Club," with Rufus Register, President; E. J. Brown, and six other, Vice-Presidents; G. A. Williams, Secretary; J. D. Johnson, Treasurer. After passing resolutions endorsing the National State and Congressional platform, the Club adjourned to the 25th, inst.

Freddy Miles, of Cleveland, aged four, accompanied his parents to church. On entering they knelt and bowed low. As they resumed their seats, said Master Fred: "Is you 'seed 'em God is here?" "Why, no child! Then what makes you kneel?"