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LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEKLY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are required to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR.

The following will be our revised terms of subscription: One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50

6 months, " " 1.00 50

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid, \$1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before.

A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trust all will respond without delay.

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

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR.

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

OUR WESTERN CONNECTIONS.

We invite perusal of an article copied in to-day's MORNING STAR from the Charlotte Observer on the subject of our railway connection with the Cranberry iron region of Mitchell county and the rich valleys of Tennessee and beyond.

The Observer rightly regards this a most important matter for the State of North Carolina.

Whatever tends to develop the industries and resources of the State is of necessity important to all the people.

The growth of our leading cities is dependent upon the prosperity of the sections of the country from which they draw their supplies.

For Wilmington and Charlotte to become large and prosperous cities it will be necessary to open all that region of North Carolina now cut off by lack of railroad facilities.

The extension of the Carolina Central Railway by either of the routes proposed by the Observer would largely enhance the commercial business of this city, as well as that of our country sister.

We are satisfied the management of that railroad see this and will as early as possible set on foot a scheme (either the one suggested or a better) for connecting their road with one of the Tennessee lines.

THE KING OF TRUTH.

Mr. Victor E. Piolet (pilot to victory), candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, is a common sense statesman.

He has written a letter on the leading topic of political discussion, finance, in which he makes this prediction:

Gentlemen, so soon as the overwhelming opinion of the American people, through constitutional forms, shall find expression in the national legislature our national government will cease to discredit its own legal tender money.

This once accomplished it will become the par of gold and silver and form a more convenient medium of payment for all countries entering merchandise for consumption at American ports.

WENT TO THE WRONG HOUSE.

The Louisiana Republicans are busy trying to prove to the Whigs in that State that the Republican party is substantially the old Whig party.

The Louisiana Whigs reply that it may be the same ship, but she seems, down there, to be in possession of pirates, which is a knock down and shut-up argument, you see.

Capt. Benjamin Robinson renounces his allegiance to the Republican party in a private letter addressed to gentlemen in Raleigh.

His reasons for doing so, together with his reasons for joining that party, are graphically presented in the letter.

LIST OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA FAIRS.

Agricultural Fairs in this State and border Virginia will be held at the following places and times:

NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh, October 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Sahsburry, October 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Weldon, October 26, 27 and 28.

Wilmington, November 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Hickory, November 10, 11 and 12.

Fayetteville, November 16, 17, 18 and 19.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA: Bristol, September 28, 29, 30 and October 1.

Wytchville, October 6, 7 and 8.

THE SHOE SUBJECT, &c.

The suggestions of THE MORNING STAR that some capitalists in the Eastern part of the State should undertake the tanning of our leather and that other parties having the necessary money and business capacity should then manufacture this leather into shoes and boots have met with this response from the Goldsboro Record:

We take the above from the Wilmington Star and endorse every word of it. There is a small tannery at Duplin Roads owned by Messrs. Setwell and Alderman.

They will enlarge this winter. They make excellent leather and could have procured three times the amount of hides they had last season if they could have worked them.

Enterprises of this kind are needed all over the State, not only for tanning hides but for manufacturing everything.

On the back of this the Record proceeds to urge with much earnestness the building of a cotton factory in Goldsboro.

That paper asserts that there is plenty of capital in Goldsboro for the purpose, and that it would pay better invested in that way than in any other.

The Record is right in saying it would build up the town.

THE NEW VOCATION.

The kidnaping business, though long practised in Italy and Greece and Eastern countries, has until recently been unknown in this country save among the aborigines.

The success in the Charlie Ross case is not conspicuous enough to commend child stealing to those who get their living dishonestly.

Hence, though there have been one or two imitations of Mosher, Douglass and Westervelt, there is really no great danger of kidnaping becoming a common crime.

On this subject the New York World talks thus sensibly: "There is certainly no active demand for children, per se, among tramps or criminals.

In their own interests the supply rarely exceeds the demand, and the only reason which can lead to child stealing is the hope of a reward for the stolen child's recovery.

But the story of Charlie Ross shows how hopeless is such a criminal speculation as a mode of money-making.

Mosher and his accomplice demanded an enormous ransom, which the father of the child was willing to pay.

The kidnapers, however, found the difficulty of receiving the ransom without betraying their identity insuperable; and there is no doubt that had they met with sudden death they would have been arrested by the police and received long terms of imprisonment in stead of the ransom which they at first fancied they could secure."

Children, as the mortality reports of a single season will show, are in much greater danger of death by various diseases than of kidnapers, yet, though they are swept off in multitudes every summer, parents do not generally pass sleepless nights in apprehension of the possible evil.

It is suggested by a contemporary that as the object of kidnapers is to obtain children whose parents are able to pay a large ransom, it might be well for those mothers who are tormented with anxiety on the subject not to array their little ones, when they are sent out, in such gorgeous apparel as to attract the attention of those, if such there are, who wish to make a business of child stealing.

If additional legislation should be needed the penalty of the crime might also be made so terrible as to diminish the probabilities of its becoming frequent.

It may be doubted, however, whether by proper prudence on the part of parents, and a vigilant discharge of their duty by the police-men, there would be serious apprehensions of the increase of this crime.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce was issued yesterday as a daily.

Four years ago the daily edition of that paper was discontinued.

The Journal of Commerce has been in existence, as daily and weekly, nine years—longer than any other Newbern paper. It now appears with twenty columns. We wish it a long and successful career.

Messrs. W. A. Davis & Co., of the Oxford Torchlight, have bought the Oxford Leader and will consolidate it with their publication.

The Torchlight announces that it will not for the present be identified with any political party.

In a card, Mr. Blow of the Leader intimates that he may commence at an early day the publication of another Conservative paper in Granville county.

Graybeard's defence against the mean unmerited charge of being a

EXEMPTING MANUFACTURERS.

The question of exempting manufacturers from taxation is eliciting great interest in the State at this time.

The Raleigh and Charlotte press has endorsed our recommendation to the Convention. The News publishes this as the substance of an ordinance introduced by Maj. Avery, of Burke.

"Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, that the General Assembly shall have power at any time before the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one to exempt from taxation for a term not exceeding twenty-five years any lot in a town or city or any tract of land in the country, not to exceed a given number of acres, on which shall be erected a building and machinery for the manufacture or conversion of wool, cotton, iron or copper."

Col. Bennett, we learn, has likewise introduced in the Convention an ordinance exempting from taxation manufactures made from home products.

The Raleigh News, in noticing the ordinance in its editorial columns, says: "This or some similar provision ought by all means to be incorporated into the Constitution. Sometime ago a proposition was made in the General Assembly to exempt a period of years such property as might be in use for manufacturing purposes; but while there was every disposition on the part of the Legislature to favor by this means our incipient factories, it was discovered that the terms of the Constitution forbade such a desirable measure.

As the Constitution stands, all property in the State is to be taxed equally; this in the abstract is a just and fair provision; but, inasmuch as it prevents any special favors being shown to those who wish to engage in manufacturing enterprises, it is a harmful rather than a wholesome rule."

The Raleigh Sentinel copies a recent article of this paper on the subject and adds: "We agree with you entirely as to the necessity of building up manufactures in our State. It is our only road to prosperity; to material independence, which is virtual freedom. So long as we are compelled to send to Northern factories for every yard of calico and domestic our wives and daughters use; for every plow and harrow and rake that tills our soil; for every reaper and mower that harvests our crops; for every gin that cleans our cotton and every yard of bagging and twine that wrap it for market; so long, however free we may think ourselves, we are in reality slaves—bound to the chariot wheels of Northern progress and prosperity. Every cotton and woolen factory, every wagon, plow and machine shop, established within our borders, is a step forward—a step toward the only true independence, the only liberty worth having."

"That which is our creed, we do not think the suggestion of the STAR comes with the scope of a constitutional convention's powers. All such acts of special character properly belong to the Legislature. A constitution should be short, plain and general in its provisions. Let the Legislature fill in the minutiae of a code."

As explained above it will occur to our contemporary that the Constitution must first put in the power of the Legislature to legislate on the subject.

We trust that the Convention will do all in its power to foster home manufactures. They are the very life of a people who would be independent and powerful.

Suicide at Lumberton—Conviction of the Columbus County Parolier.

From a valued correspondent at Lumberton, writing under date of yesterday, we have the following particulars of a tragedy which occurred there on Sunday, 26th instant, and of the trial of the boy murderer who recently shot, and then burned his father in his house in Columbus county.

On Sunday morning a negro woman by the name of Jennie Bell was found hanging by the neck in an old house in that town. The facts, so far, as could be learned by an interview with a son of the deceased, are as follows: It seems that she has made several attempts to take her own life within the last five or six years. On one occasion she threw herself into Lumber river, but was rescued by an accidental passer-by.

She has on several occasions told persons, both white and colored, that she had committed some crime that she could not be forgiven for, and that she intended to destroy herself. On Saturday evening she left home for the purpose of spending the night with a friend and was at that friend's house in bed at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. After which she was seen no more until found hanging lifeless.

She purchased a pair of shoes Saturday afternoon on credit, and told her son Saturday night if she never paid for them for him to do so. Mr. B. Godevin was appointed special Coroner and impanelled a jury, who rendered a verdict of suicide.

John Lamb, the parolier of Columbus county, was tried at Lumberton last Friday and Saturday in the Superior Court. The jury, after remaining out precisely three minutes, rendered a verdict of "Guilty." The boy has not yet been sentenced. There is a movement on foot to get an appeal to the Supreme Court by petition, and to raise the necessary funds. He was defended very ably by Colonel N. A. McLean and Wm. McL. McKay.

Wilmington and Neely.

The Shelby Banner of the 23rd comes to us with a flaming picture, representing the arrival of the first passenger train on the Carolina Central Railway at the Shelby depot accompanied with hearty congratulations to the President and complimentary allusions to President Roberts. Our friends are pushing for their energy and perseverance in others for their work.

The arrival of the train was greeted with a great demonstration of joy and gladness—vociferous yells, cheers and general applause, ringing the air for miles around, and the Banner adds: "Shelby, the Star of the West, Wilmington, the Sun of the East are now bound together with iron bands which form a mutual social and commercial compact, long coveted and never to be severed. Wilmington is our great commercial center, while we, in our turn, are dependent on a great extent on her for our prosperity and happiness."

George Applewhite, the Condemned Outlaw—Probability of His Release.

It would now appear that there still remains a chance that the notorious outlaw, robber and murderer, George Applewhite, whose career of infamy in Robeson county, in connection with Henry Berry Lowrey and others is so well known, may escape the punishment he so richly deserves.

It will be remembered that Applewhite, Stephen Lowrey and Henderson Oxehdine, whose names had been removed from Robeson county, were tried at the Spring term of Columbus Superior Court in 1873, for the murder of Sheriff Reuben King, and Applewhite, with one of the others, was sentenced to be hung. The prisoners were all brought to this city and placed in the county jail, from which they some time after succeeded in escaping, returning to Robeson county where they recommenced their war against the lives and property of the citizens.

Not long after this, Applewhite was shot and severely wounded by a party who were hunting the outlaws, and as he disappeared no further tidings were received of him it came to be the universal opinion that he had died from his injuries. This idea was exploded, however, on the 1st of July last, by the sudden discovery that the noted outlaw was living in Wayne county under the assumed name of Jackson, which discovery was followed by his arrest by two colored men, Freeman and Lane, who lodged him in a place of safe-keeping and afterwards received the reward of \$5,000 offered by the Governor for his capture.

He was subsequently taken to Whiteville, Columbus county, by Sheriff McMillan, of Robeson county, where he still remains. In the interval between the disappearance of Applewhite and his subsequent arrest and incarceration, however, the Legislature passed what was known as the amnesty law, pardoning a large class of offenders; but especially exempting from its provisions Henry Berry Lowrey, but failing to include the name of George Applewhite, from the fact that he was then universally regarded as dead.

Taking advantage of this failure to class him with other exempted from pardon included in the amnesty bill, Applewhite's counsel, we understand, at the late term of the Superior Court for Columbus, asked for his discharge. The motion was taken into consideration by Judge McKoy, who postponed the sentence of the culprit, leaving the whole matter in abeyance for the next six months, or until the spring term of the Court for that county.

The opinion is generally entertained about Whiteville, we understand, that Applewhite will finally be released on the ground above stated.

Fire at Shoe Heel.

Quite a destructive fire occurred at Shoe Heel, on the C. C. Railway, on Sunday morning last. It broke out in the store of Mr. W. B. Harker and was first discovered about 2 o'clock by Mr. Jackson, who lives in the adjoining dwelling. The store, including its contents, was entirely destroyed, together with all the clothing of Mr. S. McGirt, who was clerk in the establishment. The flames also communicated with the dwelling occupied by Mr. Jackson, alluded to above, which was also totally consumed, though Mr. J. was fortunate enough to save all of his furniture. Both of the buildings burned were the property of Messrs. McKoy & McLean, of Shoe Heel, the store being valued at about \$1,800 and the dwelling at about \$400 or \$500, and both, we learn, were fully covered by insurance.

Mr. Harker's goods, we understand, were also insured for their full value.

Mr. McGirt usually slept in the store and it was first reported that he had been consumed in the building, but it happened that he left Shoe Heel about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to visit a sick cousin and no one slept in the store that night.

It is generally believed that the store was first robbed and then set on fire, as a pair of shoes bearing Mr. Harker's mark were found near the store after the fire. The conflagration, of course, created great excitement in the village.

Important Appointments.

With regard to the interests of Wilmington which entitles him to the thanks of our people, Gov. Brogden has appointed from this city one of the Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Mr. W. P. Canaday is the appointee, and as it was impossible to secure the appointment of a Conservative, we are glad he was selected for the position. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of our city, and we believe he will make a capable and energetic officer.

This appointment was a question of vital importance to our commercial interests, as in it were involved, to a great extent, the Western connections of the Carolina Central Railway, the great line on which we are so largely dependent for our future growth and prosperity as a city.

With Mr. Canaday as one of the Commissioners, the Carolina Central will have an equal chance with any other road; and that is all it asks.

Messrs. W. S. Pearson and W. W. Rollins, of Asheville, are the other appointees—both Republicans, but very friendly to our commercial interests, we are informed.

Heavy Receipts of Freight.

An immense amount of freight is said to be pouring into the city over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and taxing the facilities of the Transportation Department to the utmost. A large portion of the freight is cotton. The staple seems to be coming in with remarkable freedom for the season. Our impressions are that much of that arriving has heretofore sought the coast at other points, but for various reasons is this year diverted in this direction.

We learn that the receipts from this source are not likely to show an immediate falling off.

The Grand Lodge of the State, Independent Order of Good Templars, is in session at Fayetteville. A number of our prominent temperance men are in attendance and we hope to have some account of the proceedings to-morrow.

Released on Bail.

Levidian Allen, the youth who was brought here from Magnolia last week, by U. S. Deputy Marshal VanSolen, charged with robbing the postoffice at that place of a small sum of money, and who had a preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner Cassidy, who required him to give bond in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Raleigh, in default of which he was lodged in jail, was released from custody yesterday, the necessary bond having been tendered. The accused is a small, pale-faced boy, apparently about 12 or 13 years of age, and has a number of scratches on his face which he says he received, in a fight. He was to have been sent home on the first train leaving here on the Weldon road.

Charles Atkins, colored, charged with stealing two barrels of turpentine from one Osborn Taylor, near Point Caswell, Pender county, on Friday night last, was brought to this city yesterday by Sheriff Horrell, and lodged in jail. Atkins had a preliminary examination before James Thompson, J. P., who ordered him to give security in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, with which condition he failed to comply.

Capt. Ben Robinson of Fayetteville.

Announces His severance from the Republican Party. [Raleigh News.] The following letter from Captain Ben. Robinson, formerly editor of the Wilmington Dispatch, has been received by a Democrat in this city, and has been handed us for publication. We are pleased to chronicle that so gallant a gentleman has severed his connection with the Radical party—a party powerless to accomplish any good for the people of North Carolina, even if it had the disposition to do so.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 16. My dear Sir: You are not mistaken in supposing that I do not care to disguise my political sentiments. My opinions are at your service.

No stranger am I to the position I now hold; I am Southern to the backbone. Nor you, nor any one, knowing me as intimately and as able to look squarely at facts unblinded by prejudice, can even have doubted my affection for the South. It was this made me a soldier in its armies; it was this panoplied me with fortitude to endure a thousand hells of physical agony resulting from wounds received in its service.

The hope of doing something for the South—assisting to do something—to retrieve its fallen fortunes, when at the point of the inexorable victorious sword, I was divorced from my idea of the good government in 1865, made me willing to survive brave and more fortunate comrades who now sleeping stark, Stonewall Jackson's eternal bivouac. It was this made me endure the sacrifice of pride that my vote for Horace Greeley cost in 1872. It was this—in the hope that the concession it shared in by the Southern people would transmit the mailed hand of the North into a minister to one's sufferings, that induced me to turn from the counsels of my passions, my pride, my associations, and the admonitions that were silently spoken from the twenty-one battle fields on which I had fought before I was twenty-one years old, and to unite with the party to which I had been a constant foe since my boyhood. I believed that power made parties magnanimous. I believed that submission would evoke generosity, and so help me God for the reason that I loved the South and believed that it had no where else to look for succor save to the Republican party, and for no other reason, I bowed my head to the pitiless storm of inactivity that has been piled upon me in the agony of vengeance. In some things that party has disappointed me, (the sneerer will say in not giving me office, but I have passed the ordeal of malignant criticism too often to care what the sneerer may say.) In many things I am not in accord with it, and especially as to Civil Rights, consequently I have renounced all allegiance to it. Yet I do not leave it with any other than the kindest feelings and the warmest admiration for many of its members whose friendship I have won since my connection with it.

But for a resolution firmly fixed in my mind to retire to the rear in all party conflicts, and to leave to better and wiser men the custody of the nation's honor and the nation's welfare, I should say that the South needs to cultivate a little more tolerance for divergent opinions within its own borders, to make a common sectional cause in Congress, to wield its balance of power en masse for the securing of national aid in completing the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the several trans-continental Southern canals. From this nettle of sectionalism the flower of a true national feeling would be plucked. The South would be no less materially improved than it would be made complaisant towards the North, while, by indirectly restoring to the South the destroyed capital that followed the fall of slavery, the North would not only be returning to the sufferer his goods and benefiting the emancipated slave, but would be creating a market whose demand would put in motion every idle loom, every wasting ship, kindle a fire in every deserted furnace, and bring back to the cheek of every unemployed laborer the native hue of hope and satisfaction.

Meanwhile I am for the South, and await the party that will seize this Ariadne's thread to lead the country out of its present labyrinth of woes.

Truly yours, &c.

BEN. ROBINSON.

Old Aunt Penny Rowland, colored, of Lumberton, was found on Sunday strangled to be called the Public.

It will be independent in politics.

The Last and Only Hope for North Carolina.

[Charlotte Observer.] A joint stock company composed of the wealthiest and most successful iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania have purchased the celebrated Cranberry iron beds in Mitchell county, North Carolina; and this great mine of wealth is about to be developed. This company which has control of an unlimited amount of capital proposes to buy the half-finished railroad from Johnson city, Tennessee, to Cranberry Iron Works, North Carolina, from which the iron rails had been taken and sold under an act of the Tennessee Legislature, and complete it. When we reflect what a source of wealth this mine will prove to its owners, when we remember that the mine has been pronounced inexhaustible by geologists, and that experts have declared that for the manufacture of steel, this ore is the best that has ever been discovered on the continent, when we reflect on the immense amount of steel that is demanded now for the manufacture of steel rails which are being used on many Northern roads and on all roads in Europe, and on the probability that this mine will transport ten thousand tons of freight per day. When we think of all this it is a source of intense mortification and regret that all our wealth should go from North Carolina to enrich and benefit East Tennessee. And why should this be so? We may well ask the question when we consider that the distance from Cranberry Forge to tide-water at Norfolk, via Johnson City, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 432 miles, while if the Carolina Central Railroad should extend from Lincolnton to Cranberry via Morganton, the distance from Cranberry to tide-water at Wilmington would be only 310 miles—122 miles shorter than the other route. The last and only hope for North Carolina and her sea-coast is the extension of the Carolina Central to Cranberry Forge, thus connecting at Johnson city with the whole Northwestern system of railroads. This could be done by tapping the Western North Carolina Road at either Morganton or Hickory, though the route by Morganton is a little the shortest. From either Morganton or Hickory to Morris-town, Tennessee, the route by Cranberry and Johnson city is 27 miles shorter than by Asheville and Paint Rock.

The Carolina Central must have some connection of this sort before it can ever be of any profit to its owners. This is the only railroad scheme by which Eastern North Carolina could be benefited. Wilmington is our largest city and the extension of this road would be of incalculable benefit to it and next to Wilmington Charlotte is most interested in the completion of this road. The advantages to Charlotte resulting from this extension of the Carolina Central would more than offset any injuries she might experience from the completion of the Spartanburg and Asheville, or the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroads. The completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad will greatly benefit one section, but the extension of the Carolina Central benefits nearer the whole State. The completion of the former will benefit Richmond and Norfolk, the completion of the latter will benefit Wilmington and North Carolina. We have thrown out these crude suggestions to attract attention to the matter, hoping that they may catch the eye of those most interested.

Warm Endorsement of Allen.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] As far as we have read Gov. Allen, we are with him even as to the finances. Gov. Allen is as fine a specimen of the old-time political hero as there is on the continent. There never has been an hour or a minute that we would not have walked a hundred miles and whipped twice our weight in wild-cat to secure his re-election. The campaign he is making is full of inspiration. Nothing like it, except the Douglas-Lincoln fight in 1858 and Horace Greeley's triumphant journey to his grave in 1872, can be recalled. The methods of those who opposed Gov. Allen are mean and dishonest. We have over and over declared that, if the old statesman carries Ohio by a spanking majority, he will be the Democratic nominee for President on a platform of his own dictation. We have pledged him Kentucky en masse, and in advance.

Personal Journalism in Hayti.

Personal journalism of late has been considerably exemplified in the conduct of certain American newspapers; but there is a paper printed at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, which has carried the art to the highest stage of perfection. The editor is also a storekeeper, and this is the manner in which he makes his newspaper condone to the interests of his store.

Ex-Deputy C. A. S. of Coral, is requested to pay me the few hundred dollars he owes me since 1868. Mr. E. G. of Petit Gouvé, is requested to settle for the \$700 he has to my credit. Mr. M. of the Cayes, will please tell me if I ought to lose the \$3,000 I paid him for his horse of Loumoué Wolf, besides the lawyers' fees. Their names shall all appear in full within fifteen days, unless they settle their accounts, and there shall also be given the initials of other sturdy payers, and amounts due for subscriptions to La Paix, and the names of men owing \$1,000 for goods.

Such a paper as this ought to make things lively in Hayti, whether it ever has news or not.

Messrs. W. M. Decker and H. B. Kinkaid announce in a circular that they will commence in a few days the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Fayetteville to be called the Public. It will be independent in politics.

Constitutional Convention.

[Abridged from the Raleigh Sentinel.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

The following resolutions and ordinances were introduced and appropriately disposed of: By Mr. Manning of Chatham, a resolution to add three sections to art. 4. Provides that Judges may be removed for mental or physical disability by a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly; clerks of courts to be removed for same causes by the Judges riding the circuit, after ten days notice.

By Mr. Summers, an ordinance to strike out sec. 1, art. 14.

By Mr. Kern, an ordinance to prohibit secret political organizations in this State.

By Mr. Spake, an ordinance to amend art. 13. Conventions shall be called by two-thirds of the General Assembly and ratified by the people.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The ordinance to amend sec. 3 art. 9, was taken up from the calendar. The following is the ordinance: Amend section three of the 9th article of the Constitution so that said section shall read as follows: "Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year, and the General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of a free public instruction; and the children of the white race and the colored race shall forever be kept separate in the public schools of this State."

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Education, offered a substitute for the whole matter and to cover all other pending propositions in regard to this matter. He asked to be allowed to withdraw the above and offer the following in lieu thereof. Permission was granted.

Amend sec. 2, art. 9, by adding the following words: "And the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools."

Mr. Tourgee wanted the matter to be postponed for consideration, and the new proposition printed.

Mr. Morehead said that the proposition of the committee did not interfere with the constitution. It was a naked question as to separate schools. He saw no use in postponing as identical already gone over for a week.

Mr. Withers agreed with Mr. Morehead. He saw no necessity for postponement. It was a simple proposition to make a final separation in white and colored schools, and only added two or three words to the original section in the constitution.

Mr. Wheeler did not see why the matter should be again postponed. The last proposition suited his ideas and was just what he wanted.

O'Hara, col., wanted the matter postponed.

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