

Interesting Particulars—Directions for Taking it.

On the 1st of June the U. S. Marshals and their assistants commenced taking the ninth census of the United States.

Walker is the superintendent of the ninth census, and the schedules have been prepared by him under the act of May 23d, 1850.

The first schedule enumerates dwelling houses, families, persons, with their names, ages, sex, color, profession or occupation, value of real and personal estate, place of birth of persons, their parentage, whether married or single, educated or not, constitutional relations, &c.

The enumerators are instructed: "Many persons never try to vote, and therefore do not know whether their right to vote is or is not abridged."

The second schedule gives the number of deaths during the year, causes thereof, &c. The third schedule gives the productions of agriculture, name of owner of land, number of acres, cash value, live stock, &c.

The fourth schedule is for the products of industry, and will show the name of the corporation, company or individual producing, motive power, number of hands employed, material used, value of products, &c.

The fifth schedule will show social statistics, as follows: Valuation of property, taxation, pauperism, crime, libraries, wages, colleges, academies and schools, newspapers and periodicals, religion, with all particulars covering the above.

The department expresses its determination to protect the citizen in all his rights in the present census, and declares that "no graver offence can be committed by assistant marshals than to divulge information acquired in the discharge of their duty."

The assistants to the marshals are paid as follows: Two cents for every name taken; ten cents for every farm; fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry; two cents for every dead person; and two per cent of the gross amount of names enumerated for social statistics, and ten cents per mile for travel.

There is a penalty for refusing to furnish the required information to the assistants. The act provides that every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family, in case of the absence of the heads and other members of the family, shall be an agent of such family, and is required to render a true statement of the information required, on the pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

The Baltimore "Sun" says: In connection with the census considerable feeling has been shown in Congress upon the subject of the Congressional apportionment.

Reverses in Wall Street, N. Y.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

There are four classes of men who operate on the street. Regular brokers, who buy and sell for their customers. These men never speculate; their business is both safe and profitable, and they make money.

They live in New York; they live in the East; they live in the West; they live in the South. They are merchants, capitalists, farmers, professional men, women. These casual dabblers invariably lose money; it is only a question of time.

A gentleman left the dry goods business and came on the street. He brought with him some money. He became a very daring operator and was the terror of the street.

The sixth general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has concluded its labors at Memphis and will meet again at Louisville, in May, 1870.

The colored people are allowed to go and take with them all the property that they have been using, but which was not heretofore recognized as theirs.

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North Carolina News.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court opened in Raleigh on the 6th inst.—Judge Brooks presiding.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad was held at Albemarle, Stanly county, June the 4th. Maj. Townsend was elected President, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

THE FRESHET.—In referring to the recent freshet the Goldsboro' Messenger says: "The freshet has done tremendous damage to the crops in this section."

A SAD CASUALTY.—The stables on the farm of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Geo. U. Moses, who resides about six miles from Goldsboro, were completely consumed by fire on the night of Thursday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

FALLING IN OF THE PEE DEE BRIDGE.—On last Thursday afternoon, the false works, supporting a portion of the W. C. & R. R. bridge over the Pee Dee river, gave way while Mr. Robert Harvey, the contractor, and eight of his men were upon it.

What has been done with the assets, &c. of the Bank of North Carolina? Are not the stockholders entitled to know something of what is being done or proposed to be done? Where is Mr. Mordecai, the President—where are the Directors?—Charlotte Democrat.

Supreme Court of N. C. This tribunal assembled in Raleigh on Monday, June 6th. The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law: Joseph Young Allison, Cabarrus county; George Francis Bason, Alamance county; Daniel Bond, Halifax county; William Shipp Blynum, Lincoln county; Beverly Cameron Cobb, Lincoln county; William Henry Cooke, Craven county; Robert Davidson Graham, Orange county; Arminsd Jones, Wake county; Charles Finley McKesson, Burke county; Thomas P. Parnell, New Hanover county; William Martin Smith, Cabarrus county; William Lewis Therp, Nash county; Platt Dickinson Walker, New Hanover county; James P. Wheabee, Pasquotank county.

TUESDAY, June 7th.—Appeals from Chambers were then taken up. The case, First National Bank of Charlotte vs. D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and the W. C. & R. Railroad Co. was argued. Hon. A. S. Merrimon and S. P. Phillips appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Haywood Guion and R. C. Badger for the defendants.

The plaintiff, the holder of \$50,000 of said endorsed bonds, claims that such transfer is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of the State, and of the Bill of rights; and, also, under a common principle of equity, as between ordinary persons, that the creditor (in this case the bank of Charlotte) has a right to have the said \$50,000 first mortgage bonds kept in the State Treasury as a security to its connection with other creditors; and finally, to have it, in case of failure by said Railroad, to pay its mortgage debt, to be subrogated to the right of the State in said first mortgage bonds.

A Louisville paper states that a convention will be held in that city on the 7th inst., to be composed of delegates from Buffalo, Erie, Milwaukee, Toledo, Chicago and all other points near the lakes, representing an association of nearly one thousand families, who desire to find homes in the South.

The Enforcement Bill.

The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment has been signed by the President, and is now the law of the land.

From the following brief synopsis, it will be seen that its provisions are very sweeping in their scope, and effect an almost total change in the form of our government.

Second section enacts that if there be any prerequisite for voting, the person appointed shall give to all persons equal opportunities to perform such prerequisite.

Third section enacts that the offer to perform such prerequisite shall be held to be a performance, if it fall by reason of the wrongful act or omission of the party entrusted with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, and subjects the person wrongfully refusing or omitting to receive, count, certify, register or report the vote to the punishment prescribed.

Fourth section enacts that any person, or combination of persons who, by force, bribery, threat, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person from voting, shall be punished as prescribed in the second section.

Fifth section enacts that any one who shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate persons from, or in exercising the right of suffrage, by bribery, threats of discharging from employment, ejecting from premises, &c., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sixth section enacts that any combination of persons who shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another for the purpose of violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a felony.

Seventh section enacts that if, in violating this act, any crime be committed, it shall be punished as the State laws prescribe.

Eighth section gives the United States District Court exclusive cognizance of the crimes, and with the Circuit Court concurrent jurisdiction of the civil causes arising under this act.

Ninth section enacts that the district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals, commissioners, and every other officer specially empowered by the President, shall be authorized, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed for trial, &c.; and the Circuit Court can appoint any number of commissioners it pleases.

Congressional and Washington Items.

In the U. S. Senate on Monday, Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor, which he said was intended to break up the system of C60tie contracts by which the Chinese laborers were imported to this country and held to labor for four years.

A bill passed allowing Deputy Census Marshals an increase of 50 per cent on their pay. It goes to the President.

Returns from Oregon show that the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket and have five to eight majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a United States Senator.

Letters to Senators from Kentucky state that if a general amnesty act is passed, John C. Breckinridge will certainly succeed Garret Davis in the Senate in 1873. It is probable that a bill including several thousand names will be passed.

Be Wise and Stay at Home. Many of those who have migrated westward under the glowing description of the "chances" out there, and the interested advice of those who have lands to sell, are "paper cities" to fill up with inhabitants, and meeting with disappointment.

MIXING SEED CORN WITH PINE TAR.—I have used pine tar on corn late planted for ten years. Ashes are just as good as land plaster or common lime; anything to keep the corn from sticking together.

A Proclamation. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 6, 1870.

WHEREAS, in January or February, 1869, the house of DANIEL BLUE, colored, in the county of Moore, was entered at night by a band of disguised men, known as the Ku Klux Klan, and the wife of the said Blue, who was pregnant, and five of the children were murdered, and the house with the bodies of the murdered persons, was burned down;

And WHEREAS, on the 25th of February, 1870, WYATT OUTLAW, colored, a citizen of Alamance, was taken from his house in the town of Graham by a band of disguised persons known as the Ku Klux Klan, and hanged by the neck until he was dead, on a tree near the Court House in said county;

And WHEREAS, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1870, JOHN W. STEPHENS, white, State Senator from the county of Caswell, was murdered in open daylight in the Court House in the village of Yanceyville, by persons unknown, supposed to belong to the Ku Klux Klan aforesaid;

Conservative Ticket.

For Attorney General of the State, HON. WM. M. SHIPP.

For Congress—6th District, HON. F. E. SHOBER.

MECKLENBURG CANDIDATES.

For the Senate, Z. B. VANCE.

For the House of Representatives, J. SOL REID, R. P. WALKING.

For Sheriff, R. M. WHITE.

For Treasurer, S. E. BELK.

For Register, JOHN E. MOORE.

For County Commissioners, R. M. OATES, R. L. DEARMOND, S. W. REID, T. L. VAIL.

For Coroner, W. P. LITTLE.

For County Surveyor, JOHN E. MOORE.

For Constable, R. L. DEARMOND.

For Justice of the Peace, T. L. VAIL.

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