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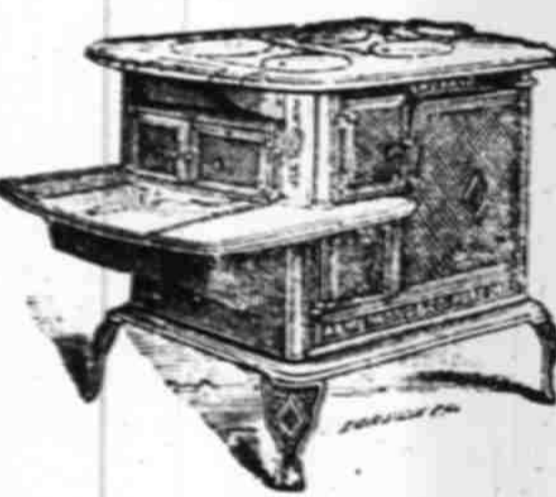
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COLONIZATION.

The most absurd ideas have got possession of the colored population of North Carolina. They have had their passions worked up to fever heat, by radical demagogues, prior to the late election, in order to keep them in solid phalanx, and secure their universal vote, when the contest should occur at the ballot box.

Now they feel that they are about to realize the dreaded calamity; and though the oft repeated assurance is made them, that their fears are groundless, still that superstitious fear that haunts the negro mind, has filled them with forebodings of evil.

There can be no doubt, but there are many worthless lazy vagabonds, who the country would like to send to Liberia, or the Antipodes, to get clear of them, but the masses of the colored race are a valuable adjunct to our material prosperity in the South, and they are more independent here, on the soil on which they were born, than they can ever be anywhere else, and if they will listen to the wise council of their best friend, Bishop Hood, who takes a parental interest in their happiness, go to work, abandon politics, give up the idea of being rulers in the State and Nation, be honest, virtuous, and industrious, they have a future before them, that shines with more brightness than has ever appeared.

This country needs their labor in the field, but not in the Legislative halls, neither in its various places of trust, and power in county, and State, and the sooner the negro finds that in this country there is for him, a home and protection, and provision, if he will but work faithfully for it, the better it will be for him, and the white race will do well to strive to secure in the negro, that confidence in the government, that will put his mind at rest, then he will settle down in his proper sphere.

The Louisiana Infamy.

The testimony taken yesterday before the Congressional committee in reference to the Louisiana case only serves to bring out in stronger relief the degraded character of the actors in the scenes that followed the election in that State.

The clerk of the Returning Board, who swore before the House committee that he had altered and forged the Vernon returns under the direction of Gov. Wells, underwent an examination before the sub-committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections, and his private life and habits were severely overhauled.

If the object of the examination was to prove the witness to be a thoroughly immoral and degraded man it was a success. But the story of the forgery of the returns and the destruction of the originals was circumstantially repeated; and, as an honest and reputable man would not be selected to do such work, the truthfulness of the story must be shaken, if shaken at all, by something more satisfactory than the proof of the bad character of the person who tells it.

The witness Maddox, who swears to the remarkable story about the one million dollars which was to be realized out of one or other of the political parties in exchange for the friendly services of the Louisiana Returning Board, was also made to admit his undesirable associations; and he nevertheless produced the

GRADED SCHOOL BILL.

This is the full text of the bill for the support of public graded schools which passed its third reading yesterday in the House of Representatives, and goes to the Senate for concurrence. It will be seen that it will apply to only two townships in the State, Raleigh and Newbern, the other townships having within their limits cities of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards having been excluded from the operations of the bill by amendment, viz: Fayetteville, Charlotte and Wilmington. This is the bill:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: SECTION 1. That in every township of North Carolina having within its limits a city of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, any 100 respectable citizens thereof, who are heads of families and free-holders, therein, may apply by petition in writing to the board of commissioners of the county in which such township is situated, asking that an annual tax be levied thereon for the support of one or more graded public schools in such township, whereupon, on or before the next ensuing regular meeting of said board, but not oftener than once a year, the board shall order and direct that the question whether such tax shall be levied, be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of such township, at the different wards and election places therein, as prescribed in Battle's Revision, section 50, chapter 68, title, 'Literary Fund and Common Schools.'

Sec. 2. That in case the majority of votes cast at such election are in favor of such tax, the same shall be levied and appropriated in such township in the manner prescribed in such section for the levy and appropriation of other school taxes: Provided, That the taxes so levied and collected shall in no case exceed one-sixth of one per centum on the value of property, and fifty cents on the poll, except it be for the purchase of building sites, or the erection of buildings thereon, and the percentage of tax on property and the amount of tax on each poll required, observing the constitutional equation, shall be specifically stated and set forth in the order and advertisement for election thereon.

Sec. 3. That the treasurer of the county, upon the order of the school committee of such township, shall invest any surplus money in his hands, belonging to the school fund of such townships, in the designated interest bearing bonds of the United States, and hold the same, subject to the order of such school committee, as an investment of such surplus funds.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of so much of section 35 of said title as authorizes the payment on only one-half, in discharge of the whole cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses, shall not apply in such graded schools, and the cost of taking the census required by section 71 of said title shall be paid by the county treasurer out of the school fund of such township, on the approval of the County Board of Education.

Sec. 5. That the qualified principal of such graded public schools, and any teacher therein who is a graduate of any normal school or college of the first class, shall not be subject to the restrictions and limitations of salary imposed by section 51 of said title, but may be employed and paid such salary as the township School Committee may deem just and reasonable. Provided this act shall not apply to the cities of Fayetteville, Charlotte and Wilmington.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS DISCOURAGED.—It is not strange that many of the Republican leaders are growing discouraged. As one of them remarked the other day, 'The bottom is falling out! Logan beaten in Illinois and a Democrat or Independent sent in his place; Butler badly whipped in Massachusetts; New Jersey sending a Democrat to the Senate; Alcorn and Robertson, from the South, going over to the other side, until it is evident that the Senate can no longer (after this session) be relied on as Republican unless there is a Republican President. Truly the tide is sweeping in a fearful manner, and it threatens to overwhelm a once great party. And the worst of it is that the prospect in the future is not encouraging. The South is 'solid,' and solid she will doubtless remain for many years to come.—Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

A DEMAND REFUSED.—Gov. Vance is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War, demanding of him the records of the office of the Adjutant General of this State for the years 1861 to 1865, inclusive. Gov. Vance has replied, refusing to comply with the demand, in the course of his reply referring to certain North Carolina letter-books now in possession of the Federal government, to which he is not permitted access, but which have been garbled by designing men and used to his detriment. He tells the Secretary of War some things which are more truthful than palatable.—News.

INVINCIBLE IN PEACE, INVISIBLE IN WAR.—The authorship of this aphoristic witicism has generally been attributed to the Hon. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, who recently applied it, on the floor of Congress, to the present day. The merit of it belong to the late Capt. George H. Derby, better known by the nom de plume of 'John Phinizix.' When stationed at San Francisco he was invited to a public dinner given by a company State militia. Being called upon for a toast, though a guest, he could not repress his love for satire, and accordingly gave: 'The California Militia—Invincible in Peace, Invisible in War.'

Meeting of the County Commissioners.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1877. Present R. W. Allison, chairman, D. S. Caldwell, H. C. McAllister, C. H. Irwin and M. L. Bost. The following was the order of business:

Pay Jane Blackwelder for keeping her mother two months, \$6.00. Pay N. Lefler for keeping his son Julius to 1st of January, 3 months, \$12.50.

Pay N. Lefler for supplies to Ann Cauble to 1st of January, 3 months, \$7.50. Pay P. B. C. Smith for Poll Lite and Son, to 1st of February, 4 months, \$20.00.

Relief of Henderson Misenheimer, the Trustees of No. 5 failed to record his return. Allowed to make his return and pay a single tax.

Relief of George Lee, being charged with poll tax being over 50 years old, tax ordered refunded.

Pay George Burrage for supplies for himself two months, \$4.00. Wily Blackwelder allowed two dollars per month for keeping his mother-in-law.

Relief of Thomas Johnston, colored, of No. 2 for erroneously charged poll tax, refunded \$2.00. Pay Dr. J. P. Gibson for medicine, \$5.00.

Pay George A. Propet for supplies for Fran Cope two months, \$6.00. Pay Mary C. Moore interest on note for 1 year, \$11.20.

Pay Isaac Beaver interest on note for 1 year, \$24.00. Robert Daywalt for supplies for Cath Lewis to 1st February, 3 months, \$8.00.

Allison & Gibson for account for supplies for Bettie Freeman, John Garris, &c., see account filed, \$95.30. Pay H. A. Blackwelder for lumber for Jail, account filed, \$86.08.

Pay Winslow Tally for keeping his sister to 1st of February 3 months, \$5.00. Robert Daywalt be allowed two dollars per month for Mary Lewis from 1st of February.

Pay Cannons, Fetzer & Wadsworth, for clothing, for prisoners, \$7.55. Pay Eliz. Bond, for keeping her daughter 2 months, \$4.00.

Pay Moses Gibson, for 3 months work at Poor House, \$30.00. Pay J. H. Townsend, for supplies to Cynda Miller, 4 months, \$8.00.

Pay Aaron Winecoff, for supplies to Rachel Murph 2 months, \$6.00. Petition from L. G. Heilig, J. M. Harkey and others for public road from Barringers Mill to Gold Hill road, laid over till next meeting.

Relief of Isaac Burleyson of No. 10, Trustees failed to list his tax return on the property of A. Bost, deceased, ordered leave to make his return and pay single tax.

Relief of Ephraim Cornelius, allowed to pay single tax. Pay Pink Carothers, to the use of A. C. Scott, for keeping his mother to 1st of January, 1877, and this order be abrogated, \$12.50.

Pay A. C. Scott for supplies for L. E. Lemmons to 1st February \$6.00. Pay A. B. White, ballance due on note, 170.75.

Pay George B. Everitt, for the American Clock Co., ballance due from county appropriation, \$180. Ordered to borrow \$100 from I. Burleyson, at 8 per cent.

Pay W. A. Willeford, for keeping Poor House, \$157.69. Ordered the three notes of J. Steward against the county, be consolidated and put in one note.

Pay R. S. Harris, Sheriff, jail fees to Jan. 1st 1877, \$319.46. Pay R. S. Harris for summoning jurors and calling county officers &c., \$175.40.

Pay J. R. White, interest on note for \$600 one year, \$48.00. Pay J. S. Fisher, for trees for bridge, \$8.00.

Pay Joseph Young, for lapsed fees due, \$9.26. Pay J. M. W. Alexander, for registering votes in No. 1, \$3.65.

Pay W. H. Orchard, for registering votes in No. 9, \$2.40. Pay E. G. Erwin, for registering votes in No. 3, \$3.20.

Pay J. C. Kluttz, for registering votes in No. 10, \$3.88. Pay R. M. McEachern to the use of C. H. Phifer, \$4.13. Lapsed fees due McEachern.

Pay J. A. Rendleman, Jailor of Rowan county, jail fees, for Bradshaw, \$2.60.

Pay Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, jail fees for L. Gray, \$40.65. Pay Beattie and Heathcock, for work on jail, \$16.45.

Pay M. Melchor & Co., for supplies to J. Hamilton, to 1st Jan. 1877, \$10.00. Relief of George Melchor, allowed to make his return and pay single tax.

Relief of W. W. Davis agent, be allowed to make his return for 1876 and pay single tax. Ordered that the county treasurer of school fund, pay out of that fund, Rev. L. A. Bickle, for two days services examining teachers, \$4.00.

J. R. Erwin, for three days services \$6.00. Col. T. H. Robinson, three days services \$6.00.

Pay Peter Glass, for Keeping Mary A. Shank, 6 months \$21.00. Pay George W. Patterson for hauling on Courthouse lot, \$39.79.

Pay J. C. Gibson, Clerk of Superior Court for insolvent costs, due said office fall term, 1876, \$525.73. R. W. Allison, M. L. Bost and H. C. McAllister, appointed to assist in the settlement with the Sheriff and Treasurer.

Pay Wes Jenkins for the use of D. Murr, for work on Jail, \$1.50. Ordered by the board that the Sheriff furnish the County Commissioners with a list of the names of persons who have paid their taxes for the year 1876, in conformity with the Law by the first Monday of March, 1877, for the purpose of purging the Jury box.

Pay J. S. Fisher for supplies for Charles Icehour 2 months to 1st of February, \$4.00.

Six Hundred Converted.

The Remarkable Result of the Widow Van Cott's Vivid Portrayals.

The Widow Van Cott closed her remarkable series of revival meetings in the West Thirtieth Street Methodist meeting house last evening. Fifteen hundred persons found sitting and standing room in the church, and at least two thousand were unable to gain admission.

A squad of police officers kept the throng of people in order. In opening the services the Rev. Dr. Corey, the pastor of the church, said that theatre managers had offered the Widow Van Cott \$500 a week to go on the stage, but that she had indignantly declined all such proposals.

The widow told the story about the rich man and Lazarus. Gathering her skirts in her hand she showed how disdainfully the rich man passed by Lazarus, the poor beggar, who was at the gate waiting for the crumbs from the table. Then she illustrated the rich man enjoying his sumptuous dinner, and puffed out her cheeks to show the effect that good living had upon him. She said: 'But the time came for the rich man to die, and he went to the place of torment.'

Mrs. Van Cott illustrated the death struggles of Lazarus, and then she showed how the angels took Lazarus in their arms and carried him to heaven. She stooped and made a gesture as of rising Lazarus from the ground, and bearing him away. In vivid language she described the beggar looking down from heaven into hell, and seeing the rich man begging for water to cool his parched tongue.

At the close of her sermon an old-fashioned hymn was sung, and an invitation was given for the anxious ones to go to the altar. So many went forward that there was not room for them around the altar railing. The number of converts made by Mrs. Van Cott's preaching was increased last evening to nearly six hundred. Many of the converts were taken into the church on probation yesterday. In addition to the meeting held in the church proper, an overflow meeting was held in the vestry, and Mrs. Van Cott divided her attention between the two meetings. After a collection, \$500 was presented to Mrs. Van Cott as a reward for her labors in the Lord's vineyard. On Thursday evening next she will commence a series of revival meetings in the East Sixty-first street Methodist Church.—New York, 5th inst.

A SAVAGE.—The New York Tribune takes occasion while Mr. Stephens is upon what it declares is probably his death bed to inform him that he is a traitor, and to remind him that he has committed 'great and disastrous errors.'

It is not often that measure found so heartless as to reproach their fellows in their dying hours; they are rather inclined more generally to lessen, by all means in their power the agonies of that dread ordeal. Among civilized men, not even the hardest can look upon the last struggle of even his bitterest foe without feeling that his enmity is gone, nor would the most unrelenting refuse to perform the most menial office if thereby he might destroy but one of the pains of death.

It is only the savage that refuses to wipe the death damp from the brow of his enemy, gloats over his agonies, and adds reproaches during his dying hours. And the Tribune is a savage.—Raleigh Observer.