We hear, says the Wilmington Star, of most diabolical attempt having been made in Duplin county a few days since to poison

colored girl, about 20 years old emloved in the family of Mr. Wash, Carroll, offended with Mrs. Carroll, made a mixture of fly prison and some poisonous herbs which

distributed it in the food which was placed him. The committee, and the memorial that the mixture, which had then to yomit, is fearful at notitienth guilles at testes tall a make them sleathly sick and then to yomit, is fearful at notitienth guilles at testes tall a land the make them sleathly sick and then to yomit, is fearful at notitienth guilles at testes the being perpetuated leven how it. As soon as the girl discovered the effect

of the poison upon her intended victims, she made her escape, but was pursued by the neighbors and anally captured on the line between New Hanover and Duplin, when shows taken to Kenansville and ledged in

When asked why she attempted to destroy the lives of her employers she said that she and Mrs. Carroll could not agree. Mr. C. resides about five mile fron Kenans

ville, is a member of the board of county commissioners, a magistrate and is said to be a very clever gentleman.

Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis. The Memphis Avalanche of the 5th inst.

About 12 o'clock yesterday Hon. Jeff. Davis called at the Overton Hotel, and was usbered into the presence of Mr. Greeley, at whose hands he met a very cordial reception. The philosopher and his visitor sat facing each other in the centre of the room, the broad, open, and plain countenance, of the one in strange contrast with the wiry, nervous, and somewhat delicate face of the

Mr. Davis was dignified and somewhat formal in manuer, while Mr. Greeley was vivors broke for the woods, distant about a could be derived from a vote of the peofrank, easy, and quite talkative. There was mile, and escaped. Had the Indians remainscarcely a reference to the political situation, ed on horseback all would have been slain. Mr. Greeley inquired concerning the health One of the men was shot by one of the gavaof Mrs. Davis with much warmth and earnest- ges in the foot, and will have to lose his foot ness, and again referred to the high regard he entertained for that lady and the family of which she came. Mr. Davis responded appropriately and

EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF HIMSELF AND

to the philosopher for his kindly services soon affer the war. This brought up Mrs. Davis's interview referred to above, on which Mi Greeley seemed to dwell with much pleasure. In the course of conversation Mr. Greeley, again spoke of the Blairs, and especially of the senior of that distinguished family, r. marking en passant that Frank P. Blair, Jr and others of the present generation, did no do justice to the old stock, to whom he re feered with apparent deep feeling. Mr Greeley then passed in to subjects neare home, and finally dwelt for several minutes on the memory of Gen. Quitman, of whom

WARM PERSONAL AND POLITICAL PRIEND in times gone by. Not a word was said on either side that our reporter could overhear, concerning Mr. Davis's condition and pros pects. All through the interview, which lasted ten minutes, Mr. Davis maintained a very reserved demeanor, while on the other hand the face of the philosopher was wreathed in kindness and smiles, with occasionally shearty laugh breaking the stillness.

It was a scene worthy the pencil of an artist, one that would make a picture valuable now and in future generations. Rising at the conclusion of the interview, Mr. Davis withdrew with a stately bow, and in a few minutes after Mr. Greeley was en route for the railroad depot, where he took the 12:45 train for Louisville, accompanied by General Merritt, his friend and travelling companion.

A Sad Accident in Raleigh.

LeWe learn from the Raleigh Telegram that a sad and probably fatal accident occurred in the Hardware Store of Mr. Julius Lewis, on Havetteville street Mr. T. R. Debnam, Kegi, and old and esteemed citizen of the county happened in the store, and having noticed a small pistol in the show case requesting permission to examine it. Mr. Nick West, a clerk in the establishment opened the case and handed the pistol to Mr. Debnam In returning it, Mr. West attempted to let down the hammer of the pistol, and nos thinking it loaded, did not use the proper saution in doing so, when it exploded, the back bone, and passed into his body. The pistol was not known to be loaded, but it seems chamber while previously examining it. Medi-Royster and McKee examined the wound, but were unable to extract the ball, it having in all probability passed into the stomach. He was afterwards carried to the residence of Dr. W. H. McKee, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The wound is con-

Mr. West, in whose hands the pistol was the occurrence, but no blame whatever can

Mr. Debnam is one of the oldest and best

eitizens of the county, and is about 65 years

edi How Due Atlantic Carle is Worked .-The Boston Journal of Chemistry, in speakfing of the ocean telegraph, remarks : "Here is a man sitting in a darkened room at Heart's Sontens The ocean vable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surpeand two small cores of soft iron. As the scopper and mine at Valentin, passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough tonttract a light leon bar. A looking glass, whalf an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of to glare, so that its light is reflecting on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable a is denoted by the shifting this reflected light affrom side. Letter by letter is thus expressed a in this flitting idiom in utter sileuce on the advalla There is no record made by the mablehinery, except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as and void.

they come, and which he records. It seems townstructe of patience. Something of away forceps ever us as we see the evidence of a least swing that line of light ?"

1 INCORPANT TO SOUTHERN EXECUTORS. or In the United States Circuit Court, sitting of every old lawyer in the State, lays in ro. their selfish ends. det the Savenus Court of the United States, men of North Carolina, it is the lawyers who presiding, decided that the investment by exbest states and trustees of funds
and absist hands, as trustees, in Confederate
black heads and securities, under the acts of

where the didates is in favor of holding a Convention
to day, on our first page, the
specific day
specific

[From the Sherman (Texas) Patriot.] HORRIBLE INDIAN SUTRAGES. Gen Sherman on the Fronts

Texas is likely to result in great good to our PINKNEY ROLLINS, Baitor and Publis Western borders.' Great pains have been taken by the settlers along the route to post having under some pretext or other, become him in regard to the Indian frontier outrages. At Jacksboro the people held a large meet-ing and appointed a committee of fifteen to

on the table for the family to est. The they present to General Sharman; | enumerate values and the consisted of Mr. Carroll, his wife no less than one had a sharman; | enumerate values and less than one had a sharman; | household consisted of Mr. Carroll, his wife no less than one bundred and twenty-fixe who all and three children, all of whom partook of have been butghered by these red devils ain h isonous compound. Poetanately for Jack county alone, and when we take into the poisonous compared them with consideration the smallness of the population of the mixture, which had the effect first to the more than air hundred; the per cent

> while he is an notice . A band of Indians were discovered a few days since in Spanish Forty Bend in Montague county, with some sixty head of stolen horses, The alarm was given to and the settlers assembled and gave pursuit They overtook the Indians and I gave battle, which resulted in killing five of the littlings and recepturing the horses, Mr. T. S. Hal den, living in the southwest corner of Cooke county, lost some sixty head of horses a few days since. And from every part of the frontier we hear of Indian depredations,

Since writing the above Mr. George Spriet one of the drivers on the El Paso mail line, has informed us of a most horrible butchery that has just occurred nineteen miles west of Jacksboro'. Captain Warren and eleven others, having in charge a train leaded for 1866, that a Convention of the people called ort Griffin, was attacked by about one hunfred Indians. The party tried to corral the train, but the attack was too sudden for them to do so. The white men fought with desperation. Seven of them were killed, and one was chained to the ground and burned Five of the party escaped in the most miraculous manner. When the Indians became satisfied that they had captured the train they dismounted from their borses, and leaving them in charge of a guard, advanced in a body on foot for the train, when the five sur he is in the hospital at Jackshoro! A number of the Indians were killed, but the shrvi vors could not tell how many. Mr. Sourr saw and conversed with two of the sarvivors. also with the El Paso driver who went along cation in our local column, that on Sunday there the next day. The driver said it was night last a band of disguised men visited the the most horrible sight he ever witnessed. After the Indians had scalped the white men they out their heads off with their axes, and cut them to pieces in the most revolting man, tive for that county, and Mr. Jeff Downey. ner. The men had just been paid off, and all Fortunately Mr. Carpenter, the editor of the

had plenty of money. General Sherman got Star, had been summoned to Washington, to to Fort Richardson (Jackboro) the day before the massacre. He ordered McKinsev (in command at the fort) to follow the Trdi- mittee. He will now be able to give them an ans with his command, to take a month's account of how the Star of his prosperity rations, and to pay no attention to reserval went down in a community where all is now tions, but follow them anywhere and kill them darkness. wherever he caught them. It was supposed they were reserve Indians. General Sherman left the next day with eight or ten ambulances londed with soldiers for Fort Sill. Thus far he had only travelled with two ambulan ces and four or five soldiers, which shows he save hundreds and thousands of our people's ng general was very near on the ground. May heaven grant that such a result may off, much to the edification and amusement of hended from the smouldering embers of re-

From the Raleigh Telegram THE LEGISLATURE AND THE STATE I J A H Z H DEBT TO V W O T last Summer not less than 200 as we hear. Unlimited Grants of Power Demanded of

Convention advocates will urge, in th campaign, as a reason for calling a Convention at this time, the financial condition of

No opponent of Convention will pretend Mr. Busbee takes the field against Convenhat the condition of our public finances is tion at an important junction in the campaign, anything but deplorable, but our people did not make it so, nor will any class of respecta ble men in any party acknowlege their re ponsibility for this state of public affairs. But they will all cheerfully unite in any The Era is published tri-weekly at \$3 per proper measure that can lead to the restora annum. tion of North Carolina's credit, and the preservation of the honor of the State.

Good men, of all parties, felt, last August, that the people had chosen men to represer them in the General Assembly who could and general appearance. Among the more recent who would redeem the State. This most reasonable expectation resulted from their knowledge that men of the highest character had been chosen for Legislators, and the anticipation of relief and restoration was general throughout the State, and, it may be added.

But in this, there has been general disappointment, chagrin, and perhaps, disgust.
Although the Legislature had it in its power to do much, if not all, of that which was expected at its hands in this matter, nothing whatever was done, Indeed, worse than nothing, for the only impression made by that body in regard to the State debt, leads to the conclusion that forced compromise, if not direct repudiation has been determined upon by the Conservative party of

The Legislature positively refused to touch the finances, until power should have been given it to oppress the creditor, invade his rights, and force him into measures of its own dictation.

Instead of appointing a committee of gen- traveling suit." tlemen-Bragg, Graham and Willard, for instance-to visit the creditors of the State, confer upon the matter of the debt, in a manner indicating business, and so ascertaining ion of Chief Justice Ruffin, and extracts the sentiment of the creditors, and falling from the speeches of other prominent men, upon some plan of adjustment, fair to all parties, the members of the Legislature positively refused to touch the question of heromone-tenth of an inch square and half an Carolina; but instead, contented themselves ment. ing to drive the whole people of the State.

> The great parade made of Mr. Bat Moore's spinion as to the "constitutionality" of the proposed unconstitutional convention amounts it is a stinging rebake to the learned political to this—Mr. Moore, as a lawyer, has been trained to "make the worse appear the better reason, and his interest, as well as that

his wife and little ones, now secured to him beyond doubt or cavil, by the Constitution of the State, let him think many, many times before he gives up a certainty and relies upon the promise of those men, who deceived their constitution, which is the matter now for consideration which is the matter now for consideration which is the matter now for consideration. The foundation of the United States.—The constitution there specifies the modes of amending the constitution are provided:

One through the agency of the General Assembly, propasing an amendment for ratification by a vote of the people, which need not do as to them listeth, and that the majority propasing an amendment prescribed in the continuous constitution of the United States.—what cort of a constitution of the United States —what cort of a constitution of the United States —what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a constitution of the United States — what cort of a cort of the United States — what cort of the United States — whet cort of AN OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE Kessler, their intelligence is entitled to very little respect, and their recommendations to no regard whatever.

Lioner

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday Morning, June 15, 1871.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER

That the late CHIEF JUSTICE RUFFIN

manded the highest respect, even in West

other mode than by the General Assembly,

"two-thirds of all the members of each

House concurring," would be

ble inference."

muthorized body, and therefore no

than a voluntary collection of so

men-a caucus"-that "its acts would

It will be seen by reference to a communi-

town of Rutherfordton, mobbed the Star

office, and flogged Mr. Justice, Representa-

appear before the Kuklux Investigating Com-

MADISON:COURT.

political discussion at Marshall, on Tuesday

course in the last Legislature. There will

THE CAROLINA ERA, is the title of a new

Republican paper published at Raleigh, Mr.

in the Era are ably written, while its typo-

and promises to perform an efficient part in

the effort which is being made to defeat this

inconstitutional and revolutionary measure.

Every newspaper in the portions of the

South recently visited by Horace Greeley has

had something to say about his dress and

of these notices is the following from the

Louisville Courier-Journal : "Time has dealt

kindly with the venerable editor of the

Tribune. The healthy freshness of youth

beams in his round, unwrinkled face, his

massive head is fringed with gray hair, his

step is a little shambling, though wonderfully

elastic for one who has trodden a rough path

in a long journey through life, and his form,

is but slightly bent. His appearance indi-

cates power, rather, however, of one who

makes it felt through his writings than by

his words; it compels respect rather than

alpaca coat, light vest, and dark-colored pants,

and on his head was a broad-brimmed straw

hat, just a little weather beaten. There was

nothing outre in his costume, either as to

material or fit-it was simply a comfortable

MR PHILLIPS SPEECH.

passage of this last Act calling Convention, which, if cleared up, would enable the people to vote far more intelligently on the matter. The propossition was killed in the Conservative caucus, a day or two before the passage of the bill; but owing to some outside influence brought to brought to bear one of the profoundest jurists that this nation with the usual Ke Klux secrecy, it was pressed through against the honest convictions has ever produced, and whose opinions comof many Conservatives themselves. The Act really is not so much an act of the Legisminster Hall itself, declared, in a letter publature as it is of a certain clique, whose aslished in the Wilmington Journal in July pirations and intentions it will afford us much pleasure, as soon as warm weather really under the Constitution of this State, in any sets in, to ventilate.

THE DISGUISE REMOVED The inflammatory speeches of Jefferson Davis at Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., have elicited considerable comment from the press and some of the leading Democratic-Con-

void"-that "no -confirmation of its acts rould be derived from a vote of the peoscribed two distinct modes of amendment— the conclusion that they endorse his sentiments, but that the time has not arrived be sufficient for our present purposes, to say, out stripping even Young America in the he'd ever be able to own a fine house and "all other modes are excluded by irresistiwhen their open advocacy could be con-

ducted to a triumphant issue. rious, dictatorial one like that of Jefferson Davis. His enthusiastic outbursts only betray the feeling which he entertains towards and while it evinces a want of gratitude on his part, it is far preferable to the dormant treason of those who counsel him to be si-"Lost Cause," and entertain a similar hope that they will some day succeed in their longcherished idea of dismembering the United We learn from a gentleman who was pres- States, and of the establishing upon the

ent, that there was a lively and interesting ruins thereof an Aristocratic Empire. As a Republican, we discover in Jefferson begins to appreciate the danger. This mas last, between Major Marcus Erwin and Thos. Davis' treasonable utterances more to apsacre was a most heart-rending affair, but it D. Johnston, member of the Legislature from pland than condemn, as it warns loyal men this county. There was a large crowd in of this country that treason has not been attendance and our friend Erwin handled the made odious where traitors went unpunished, Legislature and its performances with gloves and that there is yet danger to be apprethe audience. Thomas came to grief in his bellion, which need but the breath of the copeffort to defend his own and his party's per-head Democracy of the North to fan into a flame. While Davis has the boldness and be a heavy gain in Madison over the vote of independence to speak unreservedly and hopefully of his schemes to destroy the American Union, his supporters become alarmed, and would put their fingers; upon his lips. But their admonitions came too Quent Busbee, Editor. The original articles late. The alarm has been sounded, and another attempt to destroy the Union graphical appearance is neat and attractive. will result in a calamity to the rebels compared to which the fall of the Communists in

> Paris will be but a farce. Some of the Conservative newspapers in this State, among them the Salem Press, anticipating the just censure which the remarks of Jeff Davis would evoke from the loval press of the country, say: that the radical party will pervert them with a view of mak- which the doctrine depends are, according to ing capital for the next campaign. For the information of these gentlemen we will quote

a few extracts from these radical organs: The Richmond Dispatch (Dem.) says there seems to be no limit to Mr. Davis' gar-

The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) says "Davis had better let the spectacular business alone. The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) says

Davis ought "to abstain from public speak-The Alabama Mail (Dem.) "regrets Davis"

Davis' utterances are his alone.

The Memphis Avalanche (Dem.) thinks

The patience of the Richmond Examiner (Dem.) is exhausted by Jefferson Davis. And ss on through a long catalogue of Democratic newspapers Mr. Davis is repucommands it. He was dressed in a black diated. On the other hand Mr. Davis has a arge army of supporters in the Democratic who say he is their representative

> [From the Old North State.] CHIEF JUSTICE RUFFIN on the MODE OF CALLING A CONVENTION.

In this issue of the Pioneer we publish the speech of Mr. Phillips of Wake, the opin-Under date of July the 2nd, 1866, the late Chief Justice Ruffin wrote a long letter to a long letter to a member of that body, disupon the illegality of calling a Convention to cussing the powers of the convention of 1865. amend or alter the Constitution by any other We present below all that part of his letter most vital importance to the people of North method than that provided for in that instru- in relation to the manner in which a convention of the people must be called under the inch long. On this tiny lamp a glass is made with demanding of the people unlimited As the Conservative party will exert them- constitution of this State. It is clear, unegrants of power, a power that having as selves to the utmost, to ensure the success of certained they could not legally acquire, they their plan of subverting a plain provision determined to usurp, and now they are seekin our organic law, we advise our friends to revolutionary character of a convention callinto revolutionary measures the read this number of the paper carefully and ed after the manner in which the present is Democratic and Whig parties settled years to preserve it for future reference. No cun- attempted to be called. This will be almost ago, as naconstitutional, recolutionary, null ningly devised argument or sophistry what universally admitted to be the very highest ever can refute or confound the unerring authority that can be cited on either side in cribed, instead of unauthorized, irregular and proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the opinions of these gentlemen of the clauses in the pending contest, and will, we believe, usurped mode, from which uncertainly as to people themselves." the Constitution bearing on this subject, and have more weight than any other.

We have Italicised portions of the letter

original and natural rights of our people, un- have legitimate power to adopt them. We print to day, on our first page, the affected by any provision of our pre-existing Let me here adduce a case which I ought didates is in favor of holding a Convention vention and which was rendered inoperative

their constituents by their votes for a Con- stitution, which is the matter now for consid- United States,—what sort of a constitution vention, as many members of the present these two, all other modes are excluded by it. at the South-who would endure it and it to be Assembly confess that they did. If they are resistable inference. In respect to a conven- a constitution? So it is under the provisions in carnest, when they tell the people, that on tion, the words are, "No convention of the of our State constitution. Then let our peoaccount of the clause contained in the act restraining, the Convention from interfering by unless by the concurrence of two-thirds everything and me may begin anew, in a lawstraining the Convention from interfering of all the members of each House of the Gene Iful way to make the consultation what we with the Homestead, and directing it to in- eral Assembly." In either case, the regular orwishit. But, if approved by the people and procorporate into the proposed constitution the ly constituted authority of the organized governled by the Governor, all the questions principles laid down in the case Hill vs. ernment is required to initiate an interation popon the validity of the instrument and the of the government, which was no doubt, up- powers of the convention arise questions on the sound principle kild down in the Rhode affecting the right to all the old and men Island case, in order to avoid popular come offices, and the objections of the so-called motions, revolutions, and uncertainty as to constitution no bounds can be set to the There is a mystery at present about the what is the constitution. If, then, the two disquictude incident to them, nor to the emmodes designated are the only ones by which barrasments of the Judimary. the constitution can be altered, it is clear I have now, I believe said all that I have that this last - so called - convention was not to say on these subjects. I owe you an apola Constitutional Convention, and therefore ogy for the desultory made of presenting

its acts are void or send tontenon an int Yielding then, that Mr. Johnson's and Mr. your letter, and without premediation, ex-Holden's convention might, by popular acquiescence, adopt for us the measures demanded by them, yet had no existence as a convention of the people of North Carolina unler their constitution, and could not therefore, alter that instrument in any of these points which affect our internal organization as a distinct republican State; for example, the basis of representation, the qualifications of the representatives, and of voters; the number and jurisdiction of Courts; the appointment of the judges thereof; the tenure of their office, and that of the executive, or the like. No disquisition can render these points clearer than the short and simple par agraph of the constitution itself. The cohclusion can only be evaded by establishing as a truth, that the clause of the constitution was no longer in force, and that position sure at what they please to term his gar- that no other part of it was in force, or, in are accustomed to hear most frequently, is the President of the North Carolina Central servative organs are not sparing of their cen- cannot be true, unless it be also admitted, other words, that by virtue of the war and that charging us with imprudent progres. Road, said: "He is a self-made man, and Their appeals to him of the policy just its results, we were a people without constinow of keeping quiet, leads inevitably to comes to that, and that never ought to be, jority Convention) have out traveled us; And Smith, when a boy, padelling about in that, even your convention does not assert race of progress in that career leading direct horse, and a fine carpet on the floor." We such a doctrine, but plainly proceeds upon a ly and rapidly to the goal of ultra-democracy; contrary one, by professing to "amend" our a place for which honorable gentlemen on old constitution, as still subsisting, and not that side have, in time past, entertained a emotional nature, and especially an imper- to make one aboribine, and by designating decided horror. We, sir, hold no such them and have them before they die the old laws still in force as contra distinguished from those passed by Legislatures tive as well as restrictive, because restricted sitting under the anspices of secession. Indeed, it is impossible under any aspect of any the Government which, in the hour of victory law, as understood among civilized nations limit power to define the manner and mode magnanimously pardoned his heinous offence; and in modern times, that a whole people can be treated or considered as being without any law or ministers of the law, even by conquer. ers. The security, and the obligations of contracts still subsist. Can it, for instance lent. They occupy the same platform that be supposed for a moment, that upon the fluctuations of political warfare, that constihe does, indulge the same sympathy for the death of a proprietor, there is no rule of succession to his real and personal estates, and that the first occupant may appropriate them, or that no body can? On the contrary, I ernment there has existed but two, and there say, that the laws of North Carolina were can be, in fact, but two. Differences may still her laws, including her fundamental arise, and parties may spring up, on queslaw, and, if so, it is then to be deduced, that tious of policy affecting local interests, and of there could be no Convention to abrogate or a temporary nature. Issues may be made ex-

As the act of a people living under a constiutional Government, even the veto of the majority is propria vigore ineffectual, withal Government and its directions for taking the vote and ascertaining the majority Without such previous authority and regulations the majority, if physically able, may overthrow the existing Government, but it can only do so by revolution and not as possessing a legitimate delegated office and power. I need not, however, dilate further on this topic as the grounds and authoritie on my recollections, set forth in the argument and opinion given by the Supreme Court in Dorr's case. Then, if a people of a State cannot, by their own direct vote, abrogate or make a constitution, without the previous sanction of authority in power under the existing Government, as in Dorr's case, much less can they do it, when the Constitution then subsisting especially provides two other modes for effecting these purposes and excludes all besides, which is our case.

We arrive then, at these results: that the convention was not constitutional; it had no nowers and could not make a constitution; that for the same reason the people have no powers, and that as neither the convention nor the people had any power in the premises, by consequence, both together are equally destitute of the requisite power .- The Conby what has been done, or can be done now. ED BY IRRESISTIBLE INFERENCE." What, then, does it behoove the people to

do? They ought, it seems to me, promptly the validity of their doings, and consequent Inaugurel address of Gov Thomas Bragg's commotions arise, furnish the strongest rea- January 1st 1855. sons why every man should give his voice against the instrument now, proposed, and WHAHSGTON Journal July 19th 1854. "wait for the action of the Legislature, the should be borne in mind by the people You will perceive, that I have hitherto proposing of amendments to the people, or the State, and particularly by the citizens of discussed this subject, as depending on the the duly calling of a Convention which would the Eeastern counties, that one of the main

the State are perfectly satisfied to the polition of the State are perfectly satisfied to the state are state and state are perfectly satisfied to the state are state and state are perfectly satisfied form of government of the State are perfectly satisfied to the perfectly satisfied form of government of the state are state and which the state are state and state are state and state are state are state and state are state are state and state are state are

Era" pertinently remarks: "If there is a man have had, as to put the point beyond houbt Government of the United States. - The con-

them, on the spur of the occasion of receiving pression, &c.

"The Constitution prescribes two modes for future amendments: One by a three-fifths and a two-thirds vote of each House of two consecutive Legislatures, and subsequent ratification by the votes of the State; the other is by a Convention authorized to be called by is by a Convention authorized to be called by a two thirds note of each branch of the Legislature. The former mode is preferable for obtaining Free Suffrage, because it is, safe, economical, and prae icable, while the later is very reverse."-EXTRACT PROMANNU-

AL MESSAGE OF Nov.10, 1854. "We must all agree, Sir, that the age is certainly one of great progress; and a taunt which we, of the Democratic Republican faith speaking to us the other day of W. A. Swith democracy, but doctrines far more, conservaby the letter of the Constitution.

"For what are Constitutions made but to of its exercise according to prescribed grants of latitude and to nestrain its exercise

within these grants. "And here I am led to remark, what it is, amid all the charges of party contests and tute the marked distinction between the two great political schools of this country. I say the two-for from the foundation of the gov trançous or collateral, but in the end, after tions are resolved back ; the two forces are inscription do they bear ? On the one you read 'STRICT CONSTRUCTION'-on the other Col Chas. F. Fisher, in North Carolina Senute, December 20, 1854, upon Mr. Gra-

to be, that when they are granted the mode his way home from Newberne, on the 6th, of execution prescribed by the grant, must be was fired upon by some person lying in mupursued ; otherwise, the creature becomes trush, and seriously injured The contents of greater than the creator, and you substitute the gun lodged in his right shoulder and the discretion of the former for the discre- bend. Mr. C. recognized the would be astion of the latter. It will be seen by refer sassin, who has been arrested and loriged in ence to Sngden on Powers, a standard work fail. The "Journal of Consuperce" intimutes of high authority, when powers are to be exe- that the net had a political motive. Mr. Carcated under an instrument, granting powers, penter being a prominent Denoverat CUMSTANCE REQUIRED TO ATTEND THE EXE- of the opinion that the act was prompted by TION OF THE INSRUMENT MUST BE DULY COM- malice together with the belief that he had

"But, says the Senator, the Legislature" don't call the Convention-it only essisi the people in calling it. Then this construction leads to this absurdity, that the General Assembly by a majority cannot call a Convention, but the General Assembly may assist in the eall by a majority, and without such

"We provide for a general revision by Convention and by specific amendment, and Constitution that can alter except in the further particulars in regard to the matter. made thereby provided." - Speech of Judge

In a letter to the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, in July, 1866, the venerable Chief Justice Ruffin said that a Convention of the people called under the Constitution vention was an unauthorized body, and there- of this State, in any other mode than by the fore no more than a voluntary collection of General Assembly, "two-thirds of all the so many men-a caucus recommending to members of each House concurring," would the people to adopt by their vote a certain be "AN UNAUTHORIZED BODY, AND THEREFORE cocate, Bishop Pierce, in referring to the orinstrument as our constitution, a thing which NO MORE THAN A VOLUNTARY COLLECTION OF the people, under our constitution, are not so MANY MEN-A CAUCUS"-that "ITS ACTS competent to do on that recommendation, would be your -that "no configuration and therefore, the conjoint resolution and OF ITS ACTS COULD BE DERIVED FROM A VOTE votes of the two bodies have no more effect or THE PROPLE"-that-the Constitution than that of either by itself. I conclude it having prescribed two distinct modes of is no constitution, and cannot be made one amendment—"ALL OTHER MODES ARE EXCLUD-

"Changes in our fundamental law should and decisively to reject the whole project, - not be made for slight or transient reasons. If it be suggested, that in our experience, all The wise men who formed our Constitution conventions, since those of '76, which formed so intended, and they have well provided, in injuries. It seems that Prollinger was living our original constitution, have regularly made the instrument itself safe guards against such them worse and worse, and therefore, we had evils. But when a change is proposed which better take this than run further risks, and all or nearly all agree should be made, a care-the woods and, stripping him to his shirt, especially that, at least, those who approve ful consideration of the subject has led me whipped him terribly. Trollinger, on being especially that, at least, those who approve ful consideration of the subject has led me of political and civil liberty, that a people omical, and withal so safe and Conservative may, and ought to make a Constitution and in its character, as that of first requiring the Government for themselves; that in so doing sanction of the large Constitutional majorithey ought to be careful to proceed in the ties in each branch of two successive Legisregular and peaceful method which is pres- latures, and the subsequent ratification of the

WHATSGTON Journal July 19th 1854. issues made by the Whig party and its can-

enough to say that some of the alilest me bers of the Whig party admit that the Ley islature cannot limit such a Convention "This plan which is more against in

power of majority / than the plant which

now propose, was rejected by a vote of all? o 17, on the ground that it placed the Com

stitution too much in the power of more too

jorities. Let any many read the alebate

pages 346 to 350, [Convention 1835] arright will see that I am right in every word I say. The report of the Committee and the 583 reports about the Committee and the 583 reports about the Convention. Instead of the plan of the Committee our present lights related on the Committee our present lights arrive takes on the Committee our present lights arrive takes. Convertion then supposed no fatther solid was to be taken on the subjects Had not ing more been done, every man must man as I have said before, that the present proposed plan would be wrong. Two days af-terwards, however Mr. Mears introduced, as an additional sufeguard ugainst the effort of a bure majority to uproof the fundahiental principles of government, a proposition requiring a two-thirds vote to call a Convention. Read the proceedings of the Convention. tion, and you will find that if there was see bers, it was that the constitution, which the were then settling, should not be altered a mere majority. So much for this new the trine, which goes a bow-shot beyond anything that we have ever heard of before an doctrine which diags down the constitution from its sacred position, and gives it no more left us; a doctrine which will, in my openior meet the decided condemnation of the people of North Carolina" P. H. Winston, of Bertie on Mr. Grahams Convention Bill in the House of Commons, Session of 1854-55.

State News.

A prominent Conservative gentleman of this State, (says the Hillsborn "Hecorder") early in life they set their minds on baying certain things, and sure enough they "go for

Mr. Peter Pice, a very clever man and worthy citizen of Davidson county, of prome 65 years of age, was crushed to dentes in his mill on Tuesday 6th inst. He was found crushed among the cog week of the mill an a place where it is thought he could not have gotten by accident. It is, therefore, hipposed to have been an net of snickle the old his wife in the morning as he left the house that she would never see him ngaw. His neighbors had noticed for the last few weeks that his mind seemed to be considerably affected, supposed to have been dans ed by his having suffered heavily as surety for others, though we understand that the could have paid out and had a very handsome property left. He lived about 15 miles above Lexington. He left a wife and the

A negro woman in the employ of Mr. David T. Clark, of Orange, had a difficulty with her employer in the field, a few days since, which resulted in Mr. Clark receiving a blow with a boe in her hands, which cut bis nose in two and destrayed one eye and damaged the other. Mr. C. now lies in a critical condition. The woman is in jail. She had a pistol and was rather disposed to show

fight when the sheriff arrested her. "I hold the general principal as to powers that Mr. S. M. Carpenter of Craven, white on

The "Times" states that Mr. Caspenter is in his possession a large sum of money The Hillsboro "Recorder" learns that Jan

per Turner, a tobacco pedler trem Orange, and a man reputed good character, was found murdered last Friday week in Dupling an nquest was held ever the body on Saturday, the result of which is not stated. There was, a little boy with bim, neither the boy, wagon or horse have been heard from. The Raleigh Sentivel says a stranger was

robbed of his fine gold watch and \$175 at a

well known gambling saloon in this city, on therefore, there is no other power under the Wednesday night last. We have heard no A telegram from Weldon to the Richmond Biggs, in the Senate of North Carolina; a Dispatch," states that on the 6th inst., a Dec. 13, 1854, upon Mr. Graham's Conheavy robbery of money and jewelry was committed at Hicksford, Va., last high. The thief, a white man, was enpurred tiere to-day with much difficulty by our efficient police J. H. McGee and John Roberts All the valuables were recovered, and a set of tools for entering any house. The ateused gives his pame James Long.

In an article in the Ralegh Christian Ad ginia and North Carolina says: "Bishop Miles will visit North Carolina early in June -beginning his labors, most likely, at Wilmington. I commend him to his people, and to all, as a worthy man and faithful servant of our common Savior Jesus Christ." The Baltimore Gazett learns that a few

weeks since, a boy by the name of Trolinger, from North Carolina, was so severely whipped by Harry Wysor, near Duplin, Pulaske county, Md., that he has since died of his with Wysor, opened a letter for that party, by mistake, and the latter then took him to released, started for his home in North Coolina, but is reported to have died on the way

It ysor has been indicted for the offence. The Salem Press informs its readers that a heart-rending accident occurred a fee weeks since, on Rock Mountain, in Wilke county, by which a Mrs. Atkins lost her lib and her husband was soverely injured. The fell over a precipice 260 feet high. Mrs. Atkins was terribly huangled; Mr. Atkins no bones broken but was badly bruised, is recovering. Mrs. Atkins was the daught of Franklin Wiley, of Guilford county. had been married about a year. They were with others on a pleasure excursion.

The Raleigh Teleg.am says a Deaf and from Mecklenburg county, by the name of Cherry, was seriously injured a few night since, hy falling from a window in the second