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Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen vears, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments. and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wastefal expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by the past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, houest, economical and pure administration of the government. and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country. Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cor-

dially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State. Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impovished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Sauutters, Fisher, Wm. H. Thomas. and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Dicktown, and of our unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determinated and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and cor raption, and restore the prosperity of our

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

GOV. HENDRICKS'S LETTER.

The Enormities of the System that Threat

ens our Institutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired; and yet I recognize by the Convention. The choice of such manimity, and accompanied with so gen. try from the "paralysis of hard times." erous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to out-weigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my country-

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartly endorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be that these things shall be reformed. able anequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the politics, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, has been made the means of private prof- should be utterly abolished. it, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the publie treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that

President alone must not be made the to our common schools, I have only this is done, and has been done in almost threatens the destruction of our institu- in political or sectarian controversy is an to be reformed. of a government composed of elements antagonisms among his countrymen as a form.

REFORMS NEEDED.

The first work of reform must evidenly be the restoration of the normal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace; the right of local self-government as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union must be everywhere restored, and the centrilized (almost personal) imperialism which has been practised must be done away, or the first principles of the republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must

be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. As I have heretofore said no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all has been disregarded of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a ruturn to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resump. tion clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may, for a time, be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such a The Republican Majority Report Charghindrance," says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and de-

mand its repeal." I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance enabling us to accumulate he precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible, without produc. disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will reand appreciate the high honor done me store general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish ema body, pronounced with such unusual ployment to labor, and relieve the conn-

OUR INDUSTRIES.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries for the destruction of the whites, there have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas: manufactures have been diminished; agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands Clay, Copiah, De Soto, Grenada, Hinds,

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation and that the Democratic victory in the State from five dollars per capita in 1860 to was due to the outrages so perpetuated. eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our treaties with foreign powers should which has shamed us before civilized also be revised and amended, in so far as mankind. By unwise and partial legis- they leave citizens of foreign birth in any of Mississippi is at present under the lation every industry and interest of the particular less secure in any country on People have been made to suffer; and in earth than they would be if they had the executive departments of the Govern- been born on our own soil; and the iniment dishonesty, rapacity and venality quitous coolie system which, through the the free exercise of their right of suffrage; have debauched the public service. Men agency of wealthy companies, imports known to be unworthy have been pro- Chinese bondmen, and establishes a species moted, while others have been degraded of slavery, and interferes with the just for fidelity to official duty. Public office rewards of labor on our Pacific coast,

In the reform of our civil service I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service report concludes : ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for proved comthe convention at St. Louis has so nobly petency and held for fidelity in the public raised the standard of reform. Nothing employ." I hope never again to see the can be well with us or with our affairs cruel and remorseless proscription for pountil the public conscience, shocked by litical opinions which has disgraced the the enormous evils and abuses which administration of the last eight years. prevail, shall have demanded and come Bad as the civil service now is, as all pelled an unspairing reformation of our know, it has some men of tried integrity National Administration, "in its head and and proved ability. Such men, and such in its members." In such a reformation men only, should be retained in office the removal of a single officer, even the but no man should be retained on any President, is comparatively a triffing consideration who has prostituted his matter, if the system which he presents, office to the purposes of partisans intimis Bayard and McDonald, present their proofs in their increased prosperity and office to which he presents, office to the purposes of partisans intimis. Bayard and McDonald, present their proofs in their increased prosperity and office to which he presents, office to the purposes of partisans intimis. and which has fostered him as he has dation or compulsion, or who has furnish- views at length. They say that, while tranquility of the wisdom of non-interlostered it, is suffered to remain. The ed money to corrupt the elections. This writing them they read with a suffered to remain.

tions. In some respects I hold that the enemy to the schools. The common present executive has been the victim schools are safer under the protecting rather than the author of that vicious sys- care of all the people than under the contem. Congressional and party leaders trol of any party or sect. They must be have been stronger than the President. neither sectarian nor partisan, and there No one man could have created it, and must be neither division nor misapprothe removal of no one man can amend it. priation of the funds for their support .-It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be Likewise I regard the man who would sweept remorselessly away by the selection arouse or foster sectional animosities and entirely new, and pledged to radical re- dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the ights and safety of all. The strife between races will cease as soon as the power of the evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOV. TILDEN. It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States .-Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reecutive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reformation which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. To the Hon, John A. McClernand, Chair man, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

The Mississippi Trouble.

TWO REPORTS BY THE CON-GRESS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

ing the Disorders to Democrats-The Very Different View Taken by the

WASHINGTON, Aug 7 .- The report presented by Senator Boutwell, in behalf of the majority of the Mississippi Invesing an "artificial scarcity of currency" or sion that the present Legislature of Mississippi was elected by fraud and intimidation, and is, therefore, not a legal body. The resignation of Gov. Ames was illegally effected by this body; that Gov. Ames is not amenable to any just charge affecting his integrity or fitness as Chief were arming and massing in large bodies being no such organizations, and the negroes were not armed generally: that outrages were perpetrated in the counties of Alcorn, Amite, Chickasaw, Claiborne, Holmes, Kemper, Lee, Loundes, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Moxubee, Rankin, Scott, Warren, Washington, and Yazoo: If, in the counties named, there had been would have been chosen; that the State control of political organizations, composed largely of armed men, whose comthat these organizations will, if left to themselves, retain control by force and fraud; that the powers of the national Government will be invoked, and should be exercised, in order to make good its guarantee of a Republican form of government to the State of Mississippi. The

The measures necessary and possible in an exigency are three: First, laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of citizens in the since the close of the war, frequently armed men, should be denied representation in the applications of minorities defeated by Congress; third, the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every State will require the United States, if these in office has never been denied by federal mand the State to a territorial condition, and and reconstruct the Government on a republi-

scapegoat for the enormities of the system to say: That in my judgment, the man every county of the land. It is a blight which infects the public service, and or party that would involve our schools upon the morals of the country, and ought OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT-A NEW

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect regret the message of the President of July 31, transmitting to Congress certain correspondence relating to the murders he says:

But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I wait its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully settle all that I have stated relating to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi. In his letter of the 26th of July to Gov.

Chamberlain, he had stated :

Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as scarcely would be accredited to savages, much of the Iredell superior court : to a less civilized and Christian people.

This last statement, come it from whom it may, we pronounce, in the face of the testimony taken by this committee, and not yet printed, to be untrue and unwarranted by the facts disclosed. The tone of animosity to the white people of the South, which breathes throughout the President's message and letters is unmistakable. In his message of July 31, six dent says: "The report (on Mississippi) has not yet been made public." Why should be anticipate? We hold it, and believe it will be so held by right-think. ing men everywhere discreditable for the consideration the following exceptions: Chief Magistrate thus to have exhibited such evidence of prejudice against any portion of his fellow-citizens. It adds. justice where the political opponents, esocially in the Southern States, are con-

1st day of January, 1874, elected in the Month of November previous, there was not an official of the State who was not a member of the Republican party. There was not a county official to be appointed by the Governor who was not in close affinity with him. In all Republican counties-and all were Republican in which negroes were in a majority-every official was a member of the same party. Thus the entire control of the State was in the hands of Gov. Ames and his party strongholds in which the charges of turbulences and misgovernment are alleged to have existed, it is noted that the entire local power was in Repbulican hands.

The minority then speak of the effects

of the Republican system of misgovernshows at some length that Gov. Ames prosituted his office and bargained with appointees, and speaks of the State militia being organized preparatory to the campaign, the officials being among the most notorious and unscrupulous partisans. black and white, of the State administration, many of them being unable to read. This created great alarm among the white population, and violence, bloodshed, and force, as the arbiter of the election, were first suggested, in a time of profound peace in the State of Mississippi, by Gov. Ames and his political associates. The &c .- Ral. Lentinel. minority says: To justify any legislation by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth

Amendment the obstruction of the "right tigating Committee, reaches the conclu- to vote" must be for sole reason of race, color or previous condition, &c., and there is no power in the Congress to interfere for any other cause whatever. There is not from the beginning to the end of this testimony a single case of the obstruction of a voter because he was a colored man. A vast majority of the people of Mississippi have element that constitutes a good American citizen, but they have death by the accidental discharge of Magistrate : that there was no foundation been victims of misrule, which they sought for reports that negroes were armed, or in vain to avoid or remedy. The reform

the entire community. and the marked absence of good and com- breathed his last. pleasure seeking witnessed was by color- moned, who, after viewing the body communitiee room, and whose holiday ex- dance with the facts as above stated. carsious by railway, started from the demon purpose is to deprive the negroes of pot opposite. The only cannon sound to Raleign a few months ago, and had was from their Republican ratification heard by us in Mississippi.

The poverty of the colored people, also. was often painfully apparent in groups of witnesses who clustered upon the long galleries, wretched in appearace, and mis erably clad; giving to the hotel the appearance of a country alms house. Interference by Federal authority in the State elections and internal affairs bas, respective States; second, States in anarchy, or taken place, and never without deplorable wherein the affairs are controlled by bodies of and disastrous results, and on their hand popular vote to be nevertheless installed milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to re- lowed by beneficient results. Such in disorders, as in case of Louisiana and THE MESIMER CASE.

TRIAL REFUSED

Monday in the supreme court was filed an opinion in this case, declaring that there was no error in the court below. Justice Reade delivered the opinion of the court. Meismer was tried at the last term of the Irdell county superior court, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Heilig, of Rowan lately committed at Hamburg, in which county. The trial was removed from Rowan to Cabarrus county, and thence to Iredrell county on the affidavite of the prisoner. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of July. An appeal to the supreme court for a new_trial vacated the sentence. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor W. H. H. Cole, aided by R. F. Armfield and W. H. Bailey. The defence was ably conducted by T. S. Tucker and J. D. Stephenson, who were assigned by the court. The case rested solely on circumstantial evidence, and many intricate and knotty law points presented themselves. Below we give the opinion of the court refusing a new trial, the effect of which will be the re-sentencing of Mesimer at the November term

STATE VS. MESIMER.

It is stated in the case that the evidence to connect the defendant with the homicide was "entirely circumstantial," and that there were

forty odd witnesses for the prosecution. We have carefully examined the numerous exceptions taken by the defendant, to see if any incompetent testimony has been admitted against him, and we are obliged to say that we find none. The rule in regard to circumstances is, that each circumstance must be as distinctly days subsequent to this letter, the Presis proved as if the whole case turned upon it, and each circumstance so proved must, taken in connection with the other circumstances, tend to prove the defendant's guilt. There is nothing which indicates that the rule was violated on the trial. The defendant sends up for our 1. To evidence that the deceased had money without fixing the defendant with knowledge

The deceased was the mother of the defenhowever, but another proof to many giv- dant's wife, who, a short time before the homien heretofore, that the heart and mind of cide, was threatening to leave the defendant President Grant are closed to all sense of and go to her mother if he did not provide better for her. He replied he would provide better in about a fortnight. He then had no money, and left home saving he was going to hunt work. He did not return home until the When Gov. Ames took his seat on the day of the homicide, when he brought with him some calico and a few other articles and a small sum of money, all of which he gave to his wife, saying it was all he had. A few days after the homicide he was seen with money. There was evidence tending to show that his tracks were seen near the house of the deceased, and there was other evidence tending to show that he had been about there the morn-

themselves proving the guilt of the defendant, is apparent that they were important. 2. The defendant was arrested away from home and tied: and while waiting for the associates. In all these Republican railroad cars he said, "these men think I am guilty, but I think I can prove that I was at China Grove that morning." This he excepts to as having been extorted from him by his situation. But the remark was voluntary. There was no threat or promise, and no pain inflicted. It was true that confessions or declarations, made under arrest, ought to be rement upon real estate and property and ceived with caution, but still if they are entirely voluntary there can be no objection to them.

3. In addressing the jury the solicitor alluded to the fact that the prisoner had not accounted for having money after the death of the deceased, when he had none just before. The defendant objected to the remark as improper. His honor told the jury that the law drew no inference against the defendant for not introducing evidence of any fact unless it was necessary for his defence, and peculiarly within his knowledge. In the first place the remarks of the solictor were not objectionable, and in the next place his honor's explanation gave to the defendant all the protection to which he was en-

There is no error. This will be certified,

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A PISTOL.

Warning to Those Who Carry Concealed Weapons.

Night before last a very respectable young colored man, by the name of W. H. Webb, a barber in the employ of Scott Brown on Fayetteville street, met his pistol, in the following manner:

From the evidence adduced by the ation in the legislation and administration coroner's jury at the inquest it appears of Mississippi by the party in control that Webb had called at the house of since January of 1876, has been impor- Sampson Brown, a colored man, living tant, and marked with great benefits to on Davie street near the old Fair Ground, to see a girl by the name of Polly Wal-The minority made a few remarks up ker, and, after remaining till bed time, on the condition of Mississippi in June ou rising from his seat to leave for home, last, saying that no act of a disorderly or a pistol (a navy revolver) fell from his just as he was putting the spoon to the baby's turbulent nature was witnessed by the pocket to the hearth and fired, the ball mouth, it threw up its hands, and striking the committee, and no signs of enmity or in- taking effect in and entering the body of civility were exhibited : but, on the con- Webb in his right side. He sat down trary, courtesy and respect were on all immediately as it nothing had happened, hands extended to the committee. The but in a few minutes commenced growing poverty of the people was apparent in faint, and even before preparations could their garb, the appearance of their houses be made to send for a physician he had

ed people, whose processions passed the the deceased, rendered a verdict in accor-

The deceased had come from Winston made many friends among the colored meeting, and their's was the only music people of this place during his short stay among them. - News.

[We learn from a gentleman of Forsythe co., who knew Webb while there, that he was a bad man; that while waiting on Mr. J. G. Lash, he stole several articles of property from his employer, among the rest a pistol, probably the very one by which he lost his life]

A New Bank President. - The stockholders of the Merchauts' and Farmers National Bank have elected Dr. J. H. for President. No date is given to Mr. disorders increase or even continue, and all authorities without such denial being fol- McAden to the Presidency of the institu- Blaine's letter, so we do not know whethtion. Dr. McAden, says the Observer, is er it was written before or after the Couterference has always been followed (and one of the most reliable business men and vention. dred means change the ideas of the inhabitants | very naturally by local discontent and enterprising citizens we have. Having become fully acquainted with the affairs dilemma. They must say that Blaine, our streets would be more luminous then Alabama, while Virginia, North Carolina, of the bank while one of the directors, he the man whom they wanted to place in than now, as our city officials seem to The minority of the committee, Messrs. Georgia, Texas, and Arkansas are living is eminently fitted to fill the important the Presidency, does not speak the truth, have economy on the brain, even at the lic will be well cared for in his hands.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ROLDING ELECTION IN THIS STATE IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGH HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina to enact, That there shall be an election held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for the following officers, to wit: Mem-bers of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts, a county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their

respective districts.

Sec. 2. That there shall be an election held on the said Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, for the following officers, to wit: Governor, Meutenant Governor, Secretary of State. Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public In-

struction and Attorney General.
Sec. 3. That chapter 52, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," be amended as followings, to wit: In section five, line two, strike out "June," and insert "September;" in line three, strike out "seventy-two" and insert "seventy-six;" in section seven, line two, strike out "July" and insert October;" in line three, strike out "seventy-two and insert "seventy-six:" in section eight, strike out in lines eight, nine, ten and eleven, the words "first Thursday in July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," and in sert the words "first Thursday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six;" In section eleven, line two, strike out the words "July next," and insert the words "October, one thousand eight hundred and words "October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six;" In section twenty-two, line four, strike out the words "the second Thursday in August," and insert the word "Tuesday," and in same section, line one, page four hundred and forty-two, Battle's Revisal, strike out the words "second Thursday in August," and insert the words "Tuesday after the election;" in section twenty-three, lines one and two, strike out the words "first Monday in Semtember" and insert the words "first Monday in Semtember". Monday in September," and insert the words "Wednesday before the third Monday in November," and in lines six and eight strike out the wor "September," and insert the word "December; in section twenty-four, line three, strike out th words "Seventy-five," and insert "seventy-six;" is section thirty-two, line two, strike out the word 'June next," and insert the words "October, one housand eight hundred and seventy-six." Sec. 4. That chapter one hundred and thirty-two aws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy three and one thousand eight hundred and seven-ty-four, entitled an act concerning elections in this State, be amended as follows: In section one,

lines three, four and five, strike out the words "first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and every two years thereafter," and insert the words "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six." In section four of said chapter, lines one, two, three and four, strike out the words "first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord every four years thereafter," and insert "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six."
Sec. 5. That all elections herein ordered shall be form, and under such rules and regulations, excep as to the time of holding the same, as are pr scribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, en-titled "General Assembly," and in chapter one eight hundred and seventy-three and one thou and eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "A: fourteenth February, one thousand cignt hundred

ot inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are ereby re-enacted. These circumstances were offered, not as of would expire did the election occur on the firs Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred in office are elected and qualified under this act. the county commissioners of each of the countie of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty I door of their respective counties and at each of th voting precincts of the township for three months before the said day of election. Sec, S. That this act shall be in force from an after the first day of January, Anno Domini on thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Ratifled 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

For the Watchman. TAKING CARE OF THE BABY.

"John," said Mrs. Stubbs to her husband

stay at home and take care of the baby."

her that he would stav.

was spent in talking over the late fashions. and met Mrs. Gossip, who it took just one hour to tell her all the latest news. Arriving at the store another hour was consumed in selecting and purchasing a calico dress patern and a card During her absence Mr. Stubbs' patience was

sorely tried; for no sooner had she left the house than the baby let in to yelling, and all that poor Stubbs could do would not pacify it. He hammered the bottoms out of two tin pans tryhad an attack of colic, which incraesed they elling. Getting the paregoric, he undertook to then the velling became terrific.

Not knowing what he should do, Mr Stubbs concluded to take the baby over to one of his eighbors and get them to quiet it for him, but ust as he got ready to start Mrs. Stubbs return-Mr. Stubbs made no reply, but as he wended never take care of the baby again.

THIEVES BY INSTINCT. We clip the following from the New

York Herald :

"It is reported that Mr. Nunn, of Chidemnation ever passed upon Grant. is written by the most popular man in the Republican party-the man who came within an ace of receiving its nomination

This puts the Republicans in a serious for that price, but we have doubt whother

Hillsboro Recorder: We learn that an involuntary suicide took place in Alamance county last week under the following circumstances: A Dr. Hooper, a Dentist, living in the Northern part of the county, went to the breakfast table prepared to poison his wife, from what reason we have not learned. They were seated alone at the table. After pouring out the coffee Mrs. Hooper was dispatched out of the room on some pretext. In her absence her husband poured into her cup a deadly mixture. She returned, and it happened that the Doctor himself was called from the room for a moment. In his absence, a fly fell into his cup. Mrs. Hooper, wife like exchanged cups. The Dr. returned, and drank his coffee almost at one swallow. He at once detected the singular taste of the beverage, and asked his wife if she had changed caps. She replied that she had, giving the reason for it. He exclaimed, "Then I am a dead man," and in a few minutes was a corpse.

SUPREME COURT.

Court met yesterday at 9 o'clock, all the Justices present, except Settle, resign-

The following cases were argued: State v. Albert Colbert, from Guilford ; Attorney General J. E. Bledsoe for the

State; A. W. Tourgee for defendant. Edward Belo vs. Commissioners of Forsythe County, from Davidson; continued. J. M. McCorkle for plaintiff: Dillan & Gilmer and Shipp & Bailey,

for defendants. State vs. William Ellwood, from Mecklenburg. Attorney General and J. E. Bledsoe for the State ; Shipp & Bailey for defendant.

J.M. Howie vs. R. R. Rea, from Mecklenburg Clem. Dowd for plaintiff Green and Fleming, Jones & Johnston, and Bushee & Bushee for defendant.

P. Rollins et. al. vs. Bishop Johnston, at. al. (five cases;) Battle & Mordecai and C. A. Moore for defendants.

R. M. Henry vs. J. L. Henry, from Macon; Battle & Mordecai for plaintiff; no counsel for defendant .- Ral. News.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mrs. Roney, of this county, had a child five or six years old, that had been sick with sore throat several weeks, and one day last week it seemed to die. It had no pulse so far as persons present could discover. It was laid out for dead and a coffin made. The persons setting up with the corpse, grew sleepy and were nodding when suddenly the child threw aside its grave clothes, got up from the table where it had been laid, and went to the cup-board and got something to eat. When the parties, who came there to set up, woke up they found, to their astonishment, the child standing at the cup-board door munching food. The astonishment of the people present can be better imagined than described. It was eating a piece of Monday after dinner, "I have some shopping bread, and, as soon as it saw that some to do this afternoon and would like for you to one was awake, it called loudly for milk. Such was the superstition that no one Mr. Stubbs would much sooner she had ask- would, for some time, touch or go near the ed him to tunnel the Pilot Mountain, but when child. The mother came in and after he saw a frown gathering on her brow, he told some hesitancy caught her hand, and the electricity seemed to restore her courage Putting on her bonnet, and telling Mr. Stubbs and convince her that it was no ghost. that she would not be gone more than an hour After eating, it was placed in bed. It at the farthest, she started but did not proceed seems that this sudden exhibition of far before she met Mrs. Gab, who was on her strength was a freak of nature, for in four way home from the milliner's, and half an hour | hours after, the child died, indeed. This is noidle sensation, but vouched for by Leaving Mrs, Gab, she proceeded on her way the best citizens of the heighborhood, several of whom were present. If we had been interested in the child we should have been afraid to bury it at all until mortification took place. There is no telling how much latent life there is in a child .- Morganton Blade.

YOUNG MAN, "GET-MARRIED."

Dr. Dio Lewis having learned the minimum quantity of food on which life can ing to make music for it, but that only frighten- be sustained, advises all young men to ed the baby and made it yell the more. Then marry and settle down in life. His idea he got the sugar bowl and fed it sugar until it is that "until a man is married his life is lacking in that which best develops his manhood." He gives "old bachelors" administer a dose of that soothing liquid, but some hard raps in a letter published in the Green Bay, (Wis.) Advocate, and then administers this rebuke to that class who spoon, knocked the contents into its eyes, and are anxious to see the world before marrying : "Seeing the world as the young man does who has to earn his living as he goes along amounts to very little. What he does see is nothing that helps him fight ed,—after an absence of two hours and a half,— the battle of life more successfully. It and snatching up the baby soon had it quiet; only keeps him from habits which are in then turning to Mr. Stubbs she told him it was direct antagonism to a correct, happy and a free election, Republican candidates fortable vehicles. The only exhibition of Yesterday the coroner's jury was sum-'knocking about' he has nothing to show his way to the tinner's with two bottomless pans, for the misspent years save the habits he made a solemn vow to himselfthat he would which he must overcome if he would make anything of himself. Do you call that gain or loss? So, young man, take the advice of a man who has kept his eyes open for more years than you have lived, probably, and don't knock around.' If you think I have overdrawn the picture, cago, asked Mr Blaine to use his influ- look around you, and out of the men you ence with General Grant for some purpose know select those who have 'knocked or the other. Mr. Blaine, according to around' and see if they do not bear witthe story, replied in these terms :- "I ness to the truth of every assertion I have have no influence with the present admin- made concerning the class they represent. istration. No man who is not a thief by Are they men you envy? I tell you, boys, instinct." This is the most serious con- 'knocking around' makes a man good for It nothing clse, and I take it you have a desire to be good for something higher in

More Light .- Gas is only \$1 per thouand feet in Charlotte. We hope the company will head this way, and make a proposition to let our city have a little