

CIVIL RIGHTS.
During the recent campaign in this State, most of the Radical candidates and speakers declared themselves against Civil Rights...

Since the North Carolina election the Fall campaign has opened in a large number of States, in which elections will be held during the next two months. In most of them, South as well as North, Republican Conventions and candidates have openly and boldly declared in favor of Civil Rights...

In Ohio and Indiana, the most important of the States to hold elections in October, the Radical platform and candidates are emphatic in the endorsement of this bill. In Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, in the North; Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, in the South, the elections in which take place during the Fall, the Radical party is advocating the perfect equality of the races...

In South Carolina many Republicans, who seem dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain, are organizing in order to run a Judge Green for Governor, in which movement many Conservatives, or the Tax Union as the white people are pleased to call themselves in our sister State, seem willing to unite, a movement in which we can have but little sympathy...

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.
The committee of seventy, appointed by the white citizens of Louisiana, have issued a lengthy address to the people of the United States, in which is set forth the origin, progress and consummation of the political difficulties in Louisiana...

extract from the address, to show the utter hopelessness of these people:
There remained for the people of Louisiana but one hope of relief, and that a hope for partial relief only. The gubernatorial term is for four years, and the present term expires in January, 1877. The State officers hold for the same term, and the Senators hold for four years, one-half being elected in every two years. At the election in November, 1874, a State Treasurer, the members of the House of Representatives, and half the Senate are to be chosen, with the addition of members to the Senate to fill such vacancies as may have occurred by deaths or otherwise...

To His Excellency, U.S. GRANT, President of the United States of America.
The Committee of Seventy, a body which fully represents the Conservative people of Louisiana, referring to your recent order putting a portion of the armies of the United States under the direction of the Department of Justice, for use in this and other Southern States, would respectfully remind you that the people of this State, who have the honor to represent, have, after two years of struggle against the power of what they consider an odious usurpation, been permitted by your action and by the action of Congress to the ballot as the only means of relief from their difficulties...

Sketches of North Carolina.
HOW THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.
English from Nansemond and Barbadoes.
The Ratio of Native and Foreign Population—Scottish, Scotch-Irish and German.
The Genealogical Tree of the Old North State.
BY GOV. Z. B. VANCE.
One cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable length of time which intervened between the discovery and the colonization of North America by the great land destined to be occupied. Full ninety years—almost a century—after the discovery of the continent it lay without notice...

DEFEAT AT CULODEN
a large colony of them came to the State and settled in the present town of Fayetteville. Their descendants and constantly arriving countrymen soon spread over all the region watered by the Cape Fear, and have ever since constituted one of the most numerous and important of the people. Their religion was Presbyterian, but unlike most of that denomination, they were generally monarchists in politics. They brought with them and have preserved habits of thrift, industry, a love of education and more of the characteristics of the Scottish people. They came direct by way of the Cape Fear Inlet or harbor. They were Highlanders. The Scotch-Irish, one of the most remarkable members of the Scotch race, were the Scotch Presbyterian, planted by King James I. in the north of Ireland, on lands forfeited by the treason of the O'Dogherty and the Earls of Tyrconnell and Tyrone...

THE STORM KING.
Yesterday's Equinoctial Gale—Short-Lived but Rough and Severe—The Cape Fear and Brunswick Rivers Forced Up—Rice Crops Almost Totally Ruined—Telegraph Wires All Prostrated—Trees and Fences Blown Down in the City, &c., &c.
Just about the rudest equinoctial gale that we have ever known in this section, passed over us yesterday. The first intimation had of the storm was on Sunday night about 9 o'clock, when it was first indicated by the fall of the barometer at the U. S. Observatory in this city. At about 11 o'clock P. M. there was a still more positive and marked decline in that instrument...

THE STORM KING (continued).
We are glad to be able to say that we have heard, thus far, of no loss of life or injury to persons by this storm, although there has been some or less damage to property. Chief among the last we regret to record that the reports from the rice fields on the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers, point to a heavy loss in the rice crop, which has been recently cut. A gentleman who passed Col. John D. Taylor's plantation, in Brunswick county, a short distance below the city, says that the water had overflowed the rice field banks and that he saw white stacks of rice swept away and ruined, and the same, we fear, may also be true about other plantations. Col. Taylor himself started over to his place, but was compelled to return, as the water was on the causeway and there was a number of large trees blown across the road. Every telegraph wire, leading in various directions from the city, was prostrated, and business in this line was completely interrupted. There was nothing left last night, over which to send the press dispatches, and consequently there are none to issue this morning. Workmen were sent out from this city last night, however, and it is believed that the wires will be again in operation to-day. Reports from the various lines of railway are also to the effect that the storm was one of the most severe ever known, and it is feared that a great deal of loss will have been sustained by the crops now in the fields. In the city the blow was, as we have stated, very severe. Fences were blown down and huge trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off from their trunks. A number of valuable shade trees in various parts of the city have been lost and numerous fences and out-houses were prostrated. The "top-knot" on the top front of the new Postoffice building, corner Second and Chestnut streets, was blown down, carrying with it a number of the bricks by which it was supported but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby, although it was not without the opening of the mails. A fine large glass in the show window of Messrs. Bokowitz & Lieber, on Market street, was broken, as was also one in the window of Mr. Mayer's confectionery establishment on Market street, and various signs, boards, awnings, &c., were made to succumb to the fury of the blast. In the river, the tide was attempting to run down while the wind was blowing up the stream, and the consequence was that there was a terrible commotion of the waters. At the hour at which it should have been low tide, the water was as high as is usually known here in Spring freshets, and the waves were dashing upon the docks along the mouth of the river, but we have, as yet, no reports from below. It is feared that there have been some distressing marine disasters, but it is hoped that, if there were any vessels near the coast, they managed to get a good offing before the storm burst upon them. As we write, at nearly midnight, the winds have subsided very much, but the clouds are still overcast and it may be that to-day is to be but a repetition of yesterday.

A New Grange—The Resources of Lincoln Township.
The following are the officers of the "Lillegrange No. 1":
J. W. Herring, Master,
Lester Bell, Overseer,
A. J. McIntire, Lecturer,
Liston Simpson, Steward,
J. H. Herring, Chaplain,
R. M. Scott, Treasurer,
W. W. Larkins, Secretary,
Mrs. J. A. Jones, Deacon,
Miss Kate Lamb, Pomoa,
Miss Mary Larfkins, Flora,
Miss Kate Larkins, Lady Assistant Steward.
We are proud to note the interest manifested, and hail it as a departure from former apathy and as a harbinger of better times. Our farmers, possessing the advantages of a mutual consultation, in short, when there is union and common interest felt, then and not till then, can we expect a community to prosper. Lincoln township at present with a population of about fifteen hundred could, with its resources developed, support a population five times as large. Besides, hundred of acres of cleared land now unutilized, some of the unworked land bordering on the rich swamps and valleys, is equal to if not superior to the lands of the adjacent townships. It has been said that "muck is the mother of the meal chest," our rich valleys traversed by many streams afford superior advantages for composting; and some of our farmers have yet to learn that the gold has been washed from the hills and deposited in the valleys and swamps. With a Grange in our midst, and with a more convenient local government, which we will soon have, the new county townships will prosper and rejoice. By uniting, the farmers have aimed a deadly blow at monopolies and co-operations. We look for better times.
LILLINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22, 1874.
County Commissioners.
The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday morning, present: Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Nixon, VanAmringe and Wagner. Application of P. Newman for liquor license from October 1st, next, was refused. It was ordered, that from and after September, 1874, the pay of Jurors of the Superior Court of New Hanover county shall be \$1 50 per diem, with 5 cents mileage. Ordered, further, that the sum of \$1 per diem be allowed tales jurors, and no mileage. Ordered, that from and after Sept. 23, 1874, the Sheriff be allowed 40 cents per diem, each, for every prisoner maintained in the County Jail. The former jury room was assigned to the present Standard Keeper. On motion, it was ordered that A. R. Black, Tax Collector, is elected for one year from the 1st of September. Ordered, that the County Treasurer be allowed as a compensation 3 per cent. for collection and 1 per cent. for disbursements. Ordered, that the poll tax of D. W. Mott be remitted. Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be required to inform the Chairman of each Committee of the business to come before that Committee, at a meeting of the Board.
Board of Education
The County Commissioners met yesterday morning at the Board of Education. On motion, it was ordered that the Treasurer be required to furnish this Board a statement of the amount now remaining due each school district under appointments heretofore directed. The Board then went into an election of a Board of Examiners for the ensuing year. The following Board were elected: A. R. Black, J. H. Smyth and Mrs. F. Wisc. It was then ordered that the Clerk of this Board be required to send the names and postoffice address of the Board of Examiners to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board then adjourned.
Haywood county raised 100,000 bushels of wheat this year. Davenport Female College has 72 pupils—more than it has had since the war.