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Journal

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THE UNITED STATES AND NO OTHER

The purpose of this article is to show that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the States, and that the Federal Government is a creature of the States. It is not a government of the people, but a government of the States.

It is to be regretted that the copy of the Constitution which is now in the hands of the people is not a correct one. It is a copy of a copy, and is full of errors and omissions. It is a copy of a copy, and is full of errors and omissions.

The Constitution of the United States is a compact between the States. It is not a government of the people, but a government of the States. It is a compact between the States, and that the Federal Government is a creature of the States.

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THE PETERSBURG INDEX-APPELL

The Petersburg Index-Appell says: Last week the order of the United States Court, sitting at Richmond, compelled certain registrars of this city to show why they should not be removed from office.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

State vs. John E. Wood, Jesse Bowden and J. R. Everett, affray. The Court was engaged during the entire day yesterday, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission for dinner, in the trial of the above case.

The above named defendants together with a large number of others, were indicted for an affray at Rocky Point, in the county of New Hanover, on the day of the August election.

The Court ordered that the trial of the defendants should be divided, and the defendants were put upon their trial yesterday. The remainder, except those who have submitted, or made their escape, will be placed on trial to-morrow.

That the defendant Everett attempted to get to the crowd with a drawn pistol in his hand. That the defendant Bowden left the crowd, where he was acting as challenger, went to the crowd and participated in the affray.

This is about the substance of the testimony of the State's witnesses, who were only three in number. For the defense, a great number were called and sworn.

The defendant Bowden testified that he did not see the beginning of the difficulty; the first he saw of Bowden he was giving back before a crowd of negroes who were advancing upon him, with clubs and sticks raised, cursing, swearing and yelling, and crying "kill him!"

That the defendant Bowden did not reach the spot where Bryant and Hill had been fighting, at all. He says that he should have seen him if he had been there. It was between Bryant and Hill at one part of the difficulty, and Hill showed his pistol against my breast, and I know that Bowden was not present.

That the defendant Bowden did not see the beginning of the difficulty; the first he saw of Bowden he was giving back before a crowd of negroes who were advancing upon him, with clubs and sticks raised, cursing, swearing and yelling, and crying "kill him!"

THE PEACE.

Of the crowd of negroes that was after Mr. Bowden, some of them were armed with clubs and sticks which were loaded with lead and iron. The defendant, Everett, did not get up to where Mr. Bryant and Hill had been fighting.

William F. Price testified that he was in the house at the polls with Mr. Bowden when the fight commenced. He said to my brother, who was also present, "they are fighting out doors; let us go out and see if we cannot stop it!"

When Bowden reached the crowd, he said to them "this is no place to fight. Let us vote, and go away in peace." The witness then described the action of the crowd to be as the foregoing witnesses had described it; and when some one struck Bowden, witness heard the cries of "kill him! kill him! if we can't get him now we will have him to-night."

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PROPRIETOR OF \$100,000

to conduct operations for the year. The break-water of 4,400 feet connecting Smith with Zekes Island, having been completed, it was determined by the Engineer to construct a deflecting break-water at the Inlet, about 1,500 to 2,000 feet in a southwest direction, for the purpose of diverting the river current from the Inlet, and thereby assist in its final closing.

The deflecting break-water, which is to be constructed at the Inlet, is to be 1,500 to 2,000 feet in a southwest direction, for the purpose of diverting the river current from the Inlet, and thereby assist in its final closing.

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