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Specimens offered forwarded when desired.

RYCE AND DE TOQUEVILLE.

Mr. James Bryce is an historical writer and essayist of a very high grade. He is a very able man. He is a Scotsman, we think, and is a member of Parliament. He has prepared a monograph for Johns Hopkins University entitled "Predictions of Hamilton and De Toqueville."

Hamilton, a British born subject, was of the first order of statesmen. He was a great intellect, and whilst some of his theories were dangerous and monarchical he left his impress upon our institutions as few men have done.

It is noticeable that those who opposed the Constitution when submitted feared some evils that may be yet realized. It is certain that already we have been alarmingly near some of the dangers predicted.

(1) The destruction of the States as commonwealths; (2) the creation of a despot in the person of the President; (3) the creation of an oligarchy in the senatorial body; (4) usurpation of executive functions by a divergence from the people on the part of the House of Representatives; (5) a tendency on the part of the States to overbear the smaller; (6) a tendency to provoke foreign wars.

It is the daily prayer and talk and aim of Republican writers, speakers and politicians to destroy the States and set up a great Centralized Despotism. Under Grant we came dreadfully near having a despot. In the Andrew Johnson time the Senate was almost an oligarchy. Under Grant the Constitution was disregarded, and State Legislatures were subjected to genuine Cromwellian treatment.

Some of the fears of Hamilton, and those voting with him, have been realized more or less. The Post gives the evils to come, which they feared, as follows:

(1) The spirit and power of faction; (2) sudden impulses carrying the people away from the path of a prudent legislative policy; (3) instability in foreign relations; (4) ill-considered legislation; (5) the encroachment of the Legislature—and especially of the House—upon the prerogative of the Executive; (6) the usurpation of the power of the States by the Federal Government; (7) the oppression of the minority; (8) State legislation threatening the validity of contracts and the security of property.

The country has greatly suffered from numbers 2 and 4 and 5. As to number 6, the tendency has been all the other way. Since Hamilton's Secretaryship and John Marshall's decisions, the tendency has been in the way of a strong Government.

Mr. Bryce says that none foresee some great evils that have come to pass—wire-pulling, multiplication of elections, &c. But these are minor, trifling evils compared with those that came near overthrowing free institutions in the days of Grantism. Even now there lurk great and imminent dangers in the principles of the party that put Grant in office, retained him in office, and then selected such men as Hayes and Garfield and Blaine to succeed him.

DAVIS ON CALHOUN.

Ex-President Davis's paper on Calhoun in the September number of the North American Review is excellent. It is calm, lucid and entertaining. It is not, as we might have anticipated, a chapter of personal reminiscence. It is a brief study of Calhoun's political principles as revealed in his public speeches.

Mr. Davis shows from Mr. Calhoun's own utterances that he was not a disunionist, but a sincere friend of the Union. The opposite statement has been made so often and continuously that the North will be slow to accept the truth in the matter.

Mr. Calhoun set the politicians of the present day a noble example in his devotion to the limitations of the Constitution and the precious doctrine of local self-government. Referring to the great nullification period Mr. Davis says:

"The question to be presented was, 'Was the proper limit of the powers delegated by the States to the general government? All else was expressly reserved to the States or the people.'"

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PREBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Seventy-fourth Annual Session at Fayetteville—A Large Gathering—Opening Sermon by Rev. Mr. Primrose—Action of Officers, &c.

Mr. Davis defends Mr. Calhoun against the charge of inconsistency. There is no doubt that Webster, Clay and Calhoun did change their views on some public questions in the course of their long and very distinguished careers.

At 7.30 to-night the Rev. J. W. Primrose preached the opening sermon from the text, "He that believeth in Me hath everlasting life."

After the sermon the Synod was organized by the election of Rev. R. Z. Johnston, of Lincoln, in the Presidency of Mecklenburg, as Moderator, and Rev. Alex. Simpson, of Henderson, and Capt. J. E. Johnston, of Charlotte, as temporary clerks.

Another accusation was his inconsistency—to which it may be briefly answered, it was practical as well as logical, and was consistent in principle, to truth to the Constitution as to measures when every day brings forth untold phases of evil.

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THE ORDER IN THE ANARCHIST CASE.

The Order in the Anarchist Case—Decision in Land Grant Cases from Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi—Prohibition Liquor Cases.

Mr. L. H. Meares was selected as starter, and Messrs. Merritt, Hall and Quinlan were chosen as judges. At about a quarter to 4 o'clock the horses "Roizante," ridden by Mr. George Grant, and "Bucephalus," by Mr. D. L. Burkholder, were led out on the track.

At the proper time the horses were started for the second heat, and crossed the line neck and neck. After running together for awhile with the advantage in favor of "Bucephalus," suddenly parted.

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U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The Order in the Anarchist Case—Decision in Land Grant Cases from Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi—Prohibition Liquor Cases.

The following is the text of the order: "Following the precedent in United States v. Powell, 7 Wall. 324, we have permitted this motion to be heard in open Court, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Harlan, to whom the case was first presented, on account of the urgency of the case and its importance."

The following is the text of the order: "Following the precedent in United States v. Powell, 7 Wall. 324, we have permitted this motion to be heard in open Court, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Harlan, to whom the case was first presented, on account of the urgency of the case and its importance."

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SPRITS TURPENTINE.

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THANKSGIVING.

President's Proclamation Appointing the 24th day of November, 1887, as a National Day of Thanksgiving.

The goodness and mercy of God which has followed us from our birth to this day, and which we have enjoyed in the past year, claim that we should recognize and acknowledge His goodness and mercy.

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MONROE ENQUIRER EXPRESS.

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