Fayetteville Street.

Price, \$2.00 per annum in Advance

## ed to measure up the work, consisting of Messrs. Dudley and Marcom, practical printers, both connected with the Sentinel office, and Mr. Gorman on the part of the State Auditor. Mr. Waring

VOL. I.

at 75 cents. A committee was appoint-

then took strong ground for the Sentine

in all his actions in that Committee, but

endeavored to make a contract suitable

for all. Mr. Moore said he paid fifty cents for labor; we gave him 75 cents.

When Mr. Moore charged up his work, then commenced the squabble about the

quad em, and the letter m. The matter

Here is the sworn testimony on this

subject. Mr. Waring here read from

the testimony taken before the Com-

mittee appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Waring here referred to last Summer's campaign, when he replied to his competitor in defense of the charges against Mr. Turner about

overdrawing, notwithstanding the Com-mittee, consisting of Messrs. Dudley

Marcom and Gorman, reported that the

rinter had overdrawn over three thou-

sand dollars. Mr. Waring said he

would throw no imputation on the

character and honor of Mr. Turner in

this transaction. This contract was

annulled and the Committee on Public

Printing met again. They met to get

the work done. There was ring

in it. The printing was then ordered

to be put out to the lowest bidder.

While the contract was being made sev-

eral bids came in from different quarters.

The printing was given to John C.

Syme, of the Sentinel office, and the report made to the Senate of what had

afterwards given to Hearne, 1 refused

to have anything more to do with it.

Then we had a caucus on Public Prin-

ting and no price for printing was fixed. I offered a bill in the Legislature to give

printing to a Joint Committee, who

were empowered, under the law, to exe-

cute the contract on the part of the

State. A contract was then made with

Theodore N. Ramsay, of the Sentinel office, for Mr. Turner's benefit, and re-

mained in force until December, 1872.

This was never submitted to the Legislature, and Mr. Turner had no right to

complain now of the very law under

which the contract was made for his

benefit. This act was ratified on the

this act no action could be taken by the

Legislature unless the Committee viola-

ted it; and under this act, re enacted and

amended by the present Legislature,

Stone & Uzzeil were made State

The matter was taken from the Leg

islature and given to a Joint Committee

to prevent endless discussion and strife.

The Commitiee have to make the con-

tract at a certain price fixed by law, and

have to take a bond from the Contrac-

tors. If the law has not been complied

with, of course the Legislature have the

right to have the contract annulled. If

t has been complied with, the Legisla-

How can Mr. Turner object to this

when his contract of last year was never

submitted to the Legislature for action.

contracts with Moore, Syme and Hearne

before the law of Februray the 10th

The Legislature refused to confirm the

ure cannot interfere.

Printers.

rence in the ems showed that the

inderwent investigation.

....FEBRUARY 13, 1873

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, Editor. SENATOR WARING AT HOME.

HIS REPLY TO MR. TURNER ON PUBLIC PRINTING

A TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION.

His Course Unanimously Endorsed.

Our Reporter was present at the dis-

cussion in Charlotte on last Saturday between Hon, Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of the Sentinel, and Capt. R. P. Waring, Senator from Mecklenburg, on the subject of the Public Printing.

Our Reporter took full notes of the discussion, but we did not care to burthen our columns with a subject with which we believe the public has already been surfeited; and we therefore stated in our Tuesday's issue the fact, that Capt Waring's course had been unanimously endorsed by the assemblage after listening to the speech of Mr. Turner and to Capt. Waring's reply. We then stated that it might be proper for us to reler to the matter more in detail hereafter, according to circumstances

We expected that Captain Waring would return to the city in a day or two, and were anxious that he should revise our report of his remarks before they were published. As he has been detained by serious illness in Charlotte during the whole week, and as the Sentinel has published in full Mr. Turner's speech, delivered on Saturday, we have concluded to give a synopsis of Captain Waring's remarks which contains the substance of his argument. We do not pretend to report the speech in full. It was a calm, manly, pointed, unanswerable effort, which carried conviction to 10th of February, 1872; under this act every reasonable man who had any doubts on the subject of the discussion, and was universally conceded to be a triumphant and overwhelming vindication of his course on the subject of the State Printing.

The following is our Reporter's account of Capt. Waring's speech : The speaking was announced by flaming posters to occur at the Courthouse at 14 o'clock. We remained there till nearly 2, when a messenger came in and informed the audience there in waiting, all five of us, that the speaking would take place at the Public Square, immediately in the business centre of the town. To this point we made our way, where we found an audience numbering from 80 to 100 per-

Mr. Turner first addressed the audi ence, his subject being, in accordance with the announcement on the posters. Public Printing, State and Railroad Rings. His remarks have been published in full in the Sentinel.

felt as a free agent to act in behalf

of the people of Mecklenburg, and he

did not think that the Editor of the

Sentinel had a right to point out to him

what course he should pursue. When the Legislature was attacked he remained

silent, but when personally attacked,

arose to a question of personal privilege

on the floor of the Senate in reply to the

threat of Mr. Turner, that he would

appeal from Cæsar to the people,

Mr. Turner had charged - that

the Committee on Public Printing

had not represented their constituents

in not giving the printing to the Senti-

nel. In answer to that assertion, he had

said in his seat in the Senate, that Mr.

Turner might go before the people of

reply, that Turner might then speak

till doomsday; whereupon, Mr. Tur-

ner made the announcement through

accepted, and without consulting Mr.

to Charlotte and had posters struck off

that he would discuss the mat-

ter here to-day. Mr Waring

he saw the announcement in the Sentinel,

and wrote Mr. Turner a note, saying

that owing to legislative duties he

could not meet him here at the the time

specified. Mr. Turner replied that he

was going at all events, whether he

(Waring) went or not, as the meeting

had been advertised. Mr. Waring said

a telegram had been received from his

ought to come. He, therefore, appeared

before them to-day through the advice

of his friends. The responsibility of

this untimely discussion was upon Mr.

Turner's shoulders; it was not contem-

Mr. Waring said he would not at-

was greatly surprised

was passed, putting the matter exclusively in the hands of the Committee. In regard to the conspiracy to buy out or break down the Sentinel, he had Capt. Waring said there seemed to be nothing to do with that, as he did all a slight misunderstanding in regard to he could, while a member of the Comthe origin of the meeting. He did not mittee on Printing in 1871-'72, for Mr. desire a discussion on the subject of Turner's Lenefit. He was never at Capt. Public Printing, nor did he expect to Jarvis' room, and had nothing to do with any proposition looking to the purchase of the Sentinel. He knew that come before his constituency to answer at this time for his acts during the ses sion of the Legislature. He said that Sen. D. M. Barringer and Hon. A. S. in the course he had pursued in the Merrimon wrote to Mr. Turner, asking General Assembly of North Carolina be if he would sell the Sentinel.

Mr. Waring then referred to the sale of the "Sentinel" by Mr. Pell to Mr. Turner, and the fact that Mr. Turner's father borrowed the money from Geo. W. Swepson to pay for the "Sentinel." Also the fact that Mr. Turner's father had given a mortgage in through the columns of the Sentinel, he tavor of Swepson, which is now on the "Sentinel" office. Mr. Waring said with these facts patent to the world, Mr. Turner was accusing him and other gentlemen with colluding with Swepson to break him down. "Why," asked Mr. Waring. "what have I to do with Swepson? I never had a transaction with him in my life, and I defy contradiction of the statement. I in the Rings-the Swepson Rings! the Railroad and Printing Rings! Fellow Mecklenburg and speak two hours, and citizens did you ever see my wealth? 11 he, Waring, was allowed one hour in My creditors around here doubtless would be glad to see some of it. I neither know anything about the Rings or ever saw any of their operations. the Sentinel that the challenge was Littlefield, it is said, was a master of Rings. I voted for an appropriation for Waring as to time or place, telegraphed

"I have done nothing, fellow citizens, in the Legislature but what was open and above board. I may have made some mistakes; I may have committed some errors. It so, then to you I am responsible and accountable for my

"I acknowledge the public services of Mr. Turner. I think he has done much for the party, which I and the people fully appreciate. The question is now, why did not Mr. Turner get the "Public Printing ?" I know that when friends on yesterday, Friday, saying he that Committee was appointed, five or six of its members expressed their preference and intention to vote for Mr. Turner; but why did he not get it? Because he failed to support the nomince of the party in the Senatorial camplated by him, but he did not shrink paign. But for the course of the "Senfrom a discussion on his course before tinel" he believed that our gallant standard bearer, Vance, would now be the United States Sepator. (Mr. Turner tempt to follow Mr. Turner's scattering here interrupted the speaker, by saying that he had told the representative from Orange, Mr. Jones Watson, not to vote tor Judge Merrimon, but to support the party nominee.) Mr. Waring continued. But you did not say that in your paper!

I believe if you had done so, the result would have been quite the reverse. Mr. Turner had a right to go for whom he pleased till the decision of the party caucus. Then, as a good party paper, as the organ of the party, the "Sentinel" should have en-dorsed and advocated the nomines in its

columns. But did that paper do it? No, fellow citizens, his was the only pal

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1873.

history of our race, that such feats have

eprive him of the office of Public deprive him of the office of Public Printer, that he failed to endorse the party's nominee for Senator in the editorial columns of the "Sentinel." Now, fellow citizens, to whom did we give the Public Printing? To Messra, Stone & Uzzell, of the Danz News, a paper that made a most gallant fight in that memorable Senatorial campaign. These gentlemen commenced the publication of the News in Raleigh on their own f the NEWS in Raleigh on their own hook. They came from Weldon, where they founded and published the "Roanoke News," a paper that did good service in every campaign since the war. It is a well known fact in that section that they were on one occasion threat-ened with arrest by Governor Holden, if they did not coase their bitter at-They were not to be frightened from their purpose, and they continued as bold and fearless as ever. He said, since the establishment of the DALLY News in Raleigh, no paper had grown so rapidly, both as regards its reputation and extent of its circulation.

He then referred to the service and reputation of Capt. S. T. Williams, the political editor, who, in 1868, was the Conservative Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thurth District and Congress in the Fourth District, and

made a gallant fight in that forlow campaign against the notorious Deweese. He referred also to the war record of the Messrs, Stone and Uzzell, Proprietors of the News, who, for four year breasted the storm of war in defence of Southern Independence, and both of whom now bear on their persons honorable scars received in battle. Has Mr. Furner done more? Mr. Waring then referred to the

been done. The Legislature refused to approve of the action. The contract was charges made by Mr. Turner, that the Proprietors of the NEWS were backed by conspirators to break down the "Sentinel." Mr. Stone did offer to buy Mr. Turner the printing.
Afterwards, at his suggestion, a law was passed submitting the whole mat-ter of making a contract for the public

did not come here to defend himself. His acts were not hid from his constituency. If they disapproved of his course" ----- here he was interrupted by Dr. C. J. Fox, who mounted the stand and said: "Fellow citizens: I have in my hand a resolution prepared by a number of Senator Waring's constituents, which I am requested to read and submit to you for adoption or rejection. He read as follows : " Resolved, We the citizens of Mecklenburg county, tions to it may be summed up in two fully endorse the action of our Representative, R. P. Waring, in the matter of public printing."

The vote was taken, and every voice in the crowd responded, Aye. The negative was taken, and not a dissenting voice was heard. Col. Waring then left the stand amid the shouts und applause of his friends, and the crowd generally dispersed. Mr. T. ascended the stand, and rejoined after the unanimous approval of Senator Waring's course. A vote was proposed by him to those of the assemblage who remained about the stand, but the crowd relused to take any action, either of approval or disapproval of his question.

Remarks of Mr. Cunningham, Constitutional Reform, Delivered

on the 6th inst. Mr. President: One of the issues be fore my constituents in the last State election was that of Constitutional amendments.

It is very evident that this subject is one of profound interest to the people all over the State; and I think I hazard nothing when I say if it can be placed on its merits, divested of all matter, and party feelings and prejudice, the sentiment in favor of change would be overwhelming. Opposition to amend-ment naturally springs up in the breasts of a certain class from an honestly mis-taken view of the origin of the desire for change. It is interred that the purpose originates in partizan feeling, and that revision means condemnation of those who framed the Constitution and their adherents. This suspicion, I say, is natural, at such a time, and under our present circumstances. The fundamental law was framed and adopted, most unfortunately, in the midst of violent political dissensions; it has been in operation but a short time, and the passions at work when it came into being are still at a red heat, and every question of public policy is affected by them. If the Constitution were older than it is, it would still be hard to discuss its merits without touching feelings that are now peculiarly sensitive; but it sprung into life a lew years ago, and the very persons who consider it as their creation are still prominent in the affairs of the country.

The excitements of the present must

pass away before we can all look at this subject withou: prejudice; but if there are evile demanding remedies is the country to suffer until a new generation comes on the stage ? These very evi's will then be fortified by the veneration excited by age, and thus the far future, like the present, will find it difficult to secure retorm. Perhaps it is well that there is always an instinctive dread of constitutional changes; it is not safe to be ever tampering with the organic law of the State, and it is best to have this simple, brief, and universally known and understood.

I make these remarks that the party from which our present Constitution sprung, and that all parties and persons may understand my motives. I am prepared to make allowances for what I regard as mere prejudices against changes, and I claim for myself the same liberal consideration. I wish to appear in my true character when advocate Constitutional Amendments. I would have those who differ with me in politics to be assured that when I come to the discussion of our organic law, I know no party, and aim only at the public good. I respect the sensitiveness of those who framed the Constitu tion as it is; but while say frankly, to these and to all their supporters, that I do not mean to rebuke them as unjust, unpatriotic or blinded by party prejudices. I do not hesitate to express the opinion that they were not infallible. They needed more than common wisdom they would have been superior to most of their race if they would have wisely and dispassionately legislated in the midst of the boiling passions which characterized the times, and if there had been then no party and no political

a people who lost their liberties from the small number and moderate salaries of their officials, but its pages are loaded with solemn lessons of the decay of freedom and law by the multiplication of salaried classes. However poor we are, if we can keep up a government at all, we can, and should have every fective, and they themselves will best merit the reputation for wisdom and patriotism which all good men desire, officer we actually need, and every em-ployee of the State should be properly paid. But, Mr. President, all this is. by exhibiting a consciousness of the greatness of their undertaking and of their liability to error, by being ready and anxious to discover and rectify misclearly possible at a vastly less expense than that entailed by our present Constitution; and indeed it is barely more than necessary to allude to the matter, as it has been fully discussed before the all the amendments which were before ole in the late State election. the people in the late State election. I advocated all of them, every one seems to me of importance, and I hope to see the day when each will be carried to be

Our township system is both complex and burdensome, it totally revolutionizes the municipal habits of our people, thereby causing great confusion without any good reason, and it is ruinously expensive. Of the clause in regard to the so-called public debt, I will not speak—it is sufficient to say that part which it is proposed to strike out is of no use as a defense of an honest debt, people now and in coming generation regard them with the more respect and will consider them as proving their and will be effective only as a covering for fraud. No State, under the Coustitu tion of the United States, can repudiate an honest obligation-the clause in the Federal instrument is ample and effectual, and needs no State guarantee so far as it relates to the obligations which justice and good faith require to be met, and our provision is a doubtfully worded covert for transactions of the kind that have brought us to the verge of rain, will never be needed for the defense of acts of good faith, and will

be a shelter for corrupt appropriations.

Experience has proved that biennial sessions of the Legislature are amply sufficient, and experience also, shows that annual sessions are generally as long as biennial, and thus this latter method is doubly expensive, and offers no corres

ponding good whatever.

The provisions for a State census are useless, and look as it dignified only to make offices, and to furnish profitable jobs to individuals at the public expense. The United States takes a very complete census every ten years, and to add a State census every ten years, at a cost each time of \$75,000, looks like a reckless and criminal waste.

The proposed amendment in regard to the pay of members of the Legislature would work a great and glorious revolution. Before the war our sessions did not average 90 days, and as the pay was \$3 per day, the average salary was about \$250 per session, while the new clause offered allows an addition of 20 per cent, to this. The whole compensation of members at \$300 each would be \$51,000-the whole per diem at the session of 1868,-'69, (305 days long at \$7 per day, for each member.) was \$362,950, more than 7 times the cost of legislation under the new system offered. Had this plan been in operation in 1868,-'69, the people would have saved in one year about \$312,000 in the single item of legislative expenses. Is it wise to refuse means for such enormous savings to a State on the very brink of bankruptcy?

prey to wrong and lawlessness, as the ess means he will have to enable him to appeal to and to stand in the public tribunals; and it is a cruel mockery to take all a man has to support Judges from whose Courts he is excluded by

poverty thus brought on him.

and cannot be done, and thus the distant public seeing this clause, and our action, infer either that we are dea ! broke, or that our State officials are utterly reckless of Constitutional obligations. Either inference, is ruinous to our credit, and helps to increase our iniability to redeem our finances; and the clause ought at once to be changed from its peremptory character to terms which will allow the Legislatture to

our immediate and most carnest atten-

It is proposed in Sec. 7, of Art. XIV, to provide that no one shall hold more occupy positions to all of which they cannot be faithful, and a State paying

History has yet to find an instance of a salary, to a citizen to discharge a State duty when he is bound by oath, and salary, to the cares and responsibilities of a national office, is reckless of its nour and interests to an extent which the words of our language will hardly

on the like consister, practical views will receive

haracterize.
Mr. President, none of these amend nents affect the rights of any. Every one of them is supported by the plainest and most substantial considerations of public interest of economy and justice; they will be of effect only when ratified by the people, and why not bring them before those concerned ?

I would like to see many other eforms in our fundamental law—but if can get only these, for one I will occupt them, and wait for others. I will take part of these if I cannot get all; indeed so imporative is the demand, in my judgment, for reform, that I will take whatever, measure of it I can get, and hope and labor for others rather than resign myself and my people to

Remarks of Senator Worth, of Randolph, on the Constitutional Amendments, Delivered on the 6th

Mg. PRESIDENT :- The gentleman rom Beaufort, in his concluding remarks, having firmly stated that he knew that a very large majority of the people of North Carolina were in favor of many of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and that he was determined not to be bound by any caucie or party leaders; he was ready and resolved to vote for such amendments, as he believed the people of the State wished, made me feel like shoutng time had come.

Mr. President, that Constitutional Amendment question has been made a party question. During the can-vass fast summer, in all my part of the State, the principal question raised against it was, that it was not submitted to the people in sections instead of a whole, the canvassers, often illustrat-ing by saying that to get twelve good pills they had to swallow six bad ones. f submitted in sections, they were con-

to-day?

does the matter stand

A Committee of six-

teen, eight from each political party, appointed at the suggestion of the Democratic side of the House, to consider the matter. At the first meeting of the Committee I proposed, as this had been a party matter, to compromise thus: If you will agree to pass the bill as a whole, to avoid any Constitutional quibble, you may divide it to be submitted to the people in as many divisions as you wish, and we will go for it; nearly every member of the Committee agreed that the proposition was fair, and that they were disposed to agree to it, but postponed action for another meeting. That night the Republicans held a caucus, and so far as they had the power, ruled their party into a pledge against all the proposed Amendments. The organ of the party opened with a strong recommendation that all hands vote against every Amendment every time. The Committee of 16 met again and agreed to submit the Amendments in 18 different sections. As soon as the subject comes up the Senator from Pasquotank opens against all the amendments, and intimates that to disturb the Constitution will make another war, and goes on at length with a rehash of the last Summer's speeches in the canvass. Next follows the Senator from Wake, saying that there are some things in the proposed amendments that he approves, but it there has to be another election next Summer to ratify the amendments, he is against the whole thing. Now, sir, it is plain to be seen that the whole argu ment is mere pretext and quibble, and that they are determined, if possible, to defeat the whole thing, no matter in what shape it may be put. Now, sir, il we fail to get any part of the amend ments passed at this session, then it is too late to prevent taking the census of 1875, and you have another 75 or 100 thousand dollars wasted for nothing. I am glad, sir, that there are a few of the Republican party that cannot be whipped into voting against what they know the whole people of the State wish. Sir, the great trouble about getting them up to the scratch is the Judiciary. They have a great many Judges with good salaries, long terms, and a holding over clause for two years, and they are de-termined to hold on if it is possible. Fo, sir, after all our propositions for concession and compromise, we have to fight it out on square party grounds. I know, sir, a very large part of the Republican party in my part of the State are pledged for the amendments, it submitted in sections as now proposed, and many of them have declared in favor of the clause, diminishing the number of Judicial Districts,

OXFORD ITEMS .- Our Oxford corres respondent, under date of yesterday gives us the following items:

Rev. A. D. Cohen and family have arrived in Oxford, Mr. Cohen will, at a very early day, receive inmates at St. John's Orphan Asylum. We have heard of several orphan children who intend availing themselves of this favorable opportunity of obtaining an education. and of fitting themselves for usefulness in after life. The dedication of St. John's College for the benefit of the orphans of iNorth Carolina, was a noble exhibition of charity on the part of the Masonic fraternity, and is worthy of the highest commendation.

The Express office at this place was robbed a few dars ago of two packages of money, containing about two hun-dred dollars in all. One of the parkages belonged to J. L. Jones, Esq., and the other to Walker Mitchell, Esq. Certain circumstances have conspired to lasten suspicion strongly on Ferry Skidmore, a colored man, who is generally well known to our citizens. Ferry has been lodged in juil, and us he pro esses to will come out in three days. His eccentricities for some months past warrant the belief that his mind is disordered.

Mr. T. L. Emry has been appointed Superintendent of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society.

Mr. Abraham Martin died last week at his residence in Ayersville, Rocking bam county, aged over 100 years.

A colored boy named Richard Hall, was sent by a gentleman to Wilming-ton to the post office on the evening of the 26th of December, and since which time he has not been heard of.

NO. 47

COLFAX DRAMATIZED. The Credit Mobilier exposures have produced some very fine parodies and metrical divertisements between the scenes of the investigation now going on

in Washington City. The following from the Louisville Courier-Journal is. we think, the best of the kind that the C. M." drama has yet produced. As Shakspearian imitation, we have rarely seen its equal, and we think our readers will enjoy the home-thrusts administered to the smiling Vice President, who recently delivered a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia :

[From the Louisville Courier Journal. JULIUS COLFAX.

A New Version of a Familiar Pas-

SCENE 1.—The Market place of South Send—Enter Schuyler with a crowd of citi-ens—Schuyler ascends the rostrum, First Citizen—The noble Schuyler is as-cended. Silence! Schuyler—Friends, Hoosiers and countrymen, lend me your ears; come to plead for Schuyler—not to praise him; For sons of Beelzebub, with tongues of gall Charge that your darling Schuyler loveti

gain,
And in his secret coffers heapeth gold
Bestswed upon him by his brother Ames,
Credit Mobiler and Pacific bonds—
[He pulls out his handkerchief and weeps.]
First Citizen—Poor soul! his eyes are as red
as fire with weeping.
Second Citizen—There is not a nobler man
in South Bend than Schuyler.
Third Citizen—Not one who dislikes money
more.

First Citizen—Nor one who loves office less.
Second Chizen—Now mark him, he begins
again to speak.
Schnyler—You all did love me once, not without cause: What cause withholds you now to love me o judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!—Bear
with me;
My heart's in Philadelphia now with Grant,
And I must pause till it comes back to me; First citizen-Methinks there is much reason in his sayings!
Second Citizen—If we consider rightly of
the matter.
Schuyler has had great wrong—Peace! he speaks. Schuyler—You all do know I oft was beg-

ged to run
For President and for Vice-President,
And oft I did refuse—was this ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Schnyler
hath wept; When that your women smiled, Schuyler hath smiled.

First Citizen—Marked ye his words, he wouldn't run for office; Therefore, 'tis certain he was not ambitious. Second Citizen—He kissed my baby, therefore he is not proud? Third Citizen—And oft he rocked my infant in his lap,

there was a Schuyler; when comes such Schuyler-And shall such men say I have And sell my vote for gold? And shall I Contaminate my fingers with base bribes, And sell the mighty share of my large honors? I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon Than such a Schuyler! [Excunt omnes. SCENE II.—Time, midnight, Senate Cham-

ber. Present, Ames, Schuyler, Patterson and others. Mephistophiles in the rear, jingling a bag of coin.
Schuyler-Be not afraid, this chamberly full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs that give delight and hurt not ometimes I fall asleep, and then in dream-The clouds, methinks, do open and show riches, Ready to drop upon me; that when I wake cry to dream again. Ames—This will prove a brave chamber for you When you shall draw dividends for nothing.
[Tosses on the table a bundle of Credit Mobilier bonds, printed in gold.]
Schuyler—O, King Oakes! O, peer! O, worthy Ames! Look what a glittering treasure have we

here!
Patterson—This bond is mine.
Schuyler—Nay, put it down; by this hand
I'll have that bond.
Ames—Your Grace shall have it.
Mephistophiles [Aside]—Go on. I'll lend you through. Toothed briars, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns, And land you in a flithy matted pool Dancing up to your chins, till Poland From toe to crown to fill your skins with perches,
I'll sing the gold hunters a prophesy.
Song—"He nev. r smiled again."
[Exeunt omnes.]

THE RU-KLUX TO BE PAR-

Our dispatches infor us, it is believed in Washington that nearly all the Ku-klux prisoners now in confinement will be pardoned very soon. It is stated in the same dispatch that the Governs ment will prosecute vigorously all new instances of Kuklux persecutions and that all appeals for mercy and leniency for future acts of violence will be regarded with disfavor by the President,

The above intelligence is a strong ar gument in favor of the North Carolina Amnesty Bill, which comes up for action in the House of Representatives tomorrow.

If the Federal Government will soon pardon the individuals who were tried and convicted before the Courts of Ku Klux crimes, surely the North Carolina Legislature will not be less mercifully disposed towards their own fellowcitizens.

Although we know that in many instances, the trials in the Federal Courts have been little less than mere farces, and that by the wide construction given by the Federal Judges to the Enforcement Acts of Congress, many persons who have been found guilty of constructive violence and conspiracy; yet we are pleased to see a sense of returning justice manufested by the Administration, as fereshadowed by our Washington dispatches. Public sentiment at the North is fast

moving in more charitable currents. The recent action of the lower House of Congress in restoring the names of the Southern veterans of the war of 1812 to the pension rolls, and the liberal and Republicans from the North as Farnsworth, Bingham and Willard, to say nothing of the effort of Butler, of Massachusetts, in layor 'pensioning the rebels," tend to show that by terness and prejudice at the North are dying out, and that vengeance and political malice are giving place to higher and nobler sentiments.

North Carolina Radicalism should not be more vindictive and tyrashical Edgecombe county paid \$7,972 bran. than Northern Republicanism.

The President will seen pa The President will seon pardon all

THE WEEKLY NEWS

RATES OF ADVERTISING. ne square, six inc For larger advertisements liberal con-tracts will be made. Ten lines solid non-parell constitute one square. . II T J OS

the Klu Klux prisoners. Will not the North Carolina Legislature exhibit the same spirit to their own people by passing the Amnesty Bill now before the Legislature?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Last week Wilmington had the satisfaction of seeing 168 carts in its mar-

The Register of Deeds of New Hancver issued 11 marriage licenses last week. In panel of hat my greaten malenge

The house of L. G. Estees, Edgecombe county, was destroyed by fire on Friday It took last week 51 beeves, 72 hogs and 5 sheep to satisfy the hunger of

The Milton Chronicle says " the man who runs two saw mills and does our lighting is now ready for business," Laconic that

Davidson College bas 108 students. All the students are in one of the four college classes, there being no preparatory course. we sted links

Wilmington came near baying a first class accident over a kerosene lamp ex-plosion, which took place in Mr. Steven-son's boarding house on Saturday. The Commissioners of Mecklenburg

county intend memoralizing the Legis ture to authorize them to sell the present county jail and to erect's new one. A colored prisoner named Geo.

Green, made his escape from custody while being taken from the Court house in Wilmington to the jail. He was charged with bigamy. The Southern Home learns of an

accident in Gaston county by which Mr. William Killian was killed, The unfortunate man and his son were riding in a wagon, which was upset, and Mr. Killian being caught beneath it, was crushed to death.

The Charlotte Democrat, alluding to the late protest made by Represen tives R. C. Badger and others, against the paying of McQueen for killing one of the Robeson county outlaws, says: "Wonder if Mr. Badger and his colleagues are not opposed to tying the feet of chickens together when being conveyed to market? Those that have tears to shed may shed them now."

Says the Goldsboro Messenger : " On Sanders, delivered to Sheriff Taylor at Snow Hill, the negro Octavious Carraway, who last fall killed the colored girl Susan Rhodes, near La Grange. The murderer when found was in a dying condition from a severe cold contracted from exposure while laying out in the woods. He died in the jail at Snow Hill on the following day."

Destruction from a Cyclone. ASPINWALL, January 20 .- A cyclone

here caused great destruction, The storm was so sudden that many vessels in the bay and at the wharves, were unable to get to sea and were wrecked. The steamships generally escaped. A three masted schooner, the Royal

Arch of Boston, with coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was driven stern first through the Company's mole, at which she was lying. The barque Orient, of Boston, went

at French wharf and wrecked it, as well as berself. The schooner, C. H. Kelley, of Boston, broke admit and went on shore,

but may possibly be gotten off. The Halifax schooner, J. W. Halls, fell afoul of the French steamer, and suffered some damage. Other sailing vessels were saved, principally by the active exertions of the Panama railroad

The damage done the Pacific Mail wharf, with whate oil and other produce on it, cannot be less than three hundred thousand dollars. One half of the French wharf was carried away, with two car loads of

indigo that were on it. The Liverpool Company's wharf suffered much from the barque which was laying alongside of it when the storm commenced. It may be asserted that there is not

a sound whart to day in Aspinwall. Three mail coasting echooners were sonk at their mooring. Very fortunately the Henry Chaun-

cey was kept outside, and thus fi-caped the storm in the harbor.

Geergin Finances. ATLANTA, Feb. 11.-Russell Sage, of

New York, writes Charles Nutfing, Chairman of the House Finance Committee, in reference to a bill now pending before the legislature authorizing the issue of oce unition two bundle i thousand eight per coat price hour. He says the ball is unobjectionable by the stain of regulation must be come ved before the State bonds of Georgia could be disposed of either in New York or in Europe, at any thing like a price that the great and influencial State of Georgia was entitled to com mand. John A. Stewart. Duncan Sherman, Morton, Blies, & Co., Drexel & Co., concur in the views of Rusself Sage. The Joint Finance Committee both Houses are considerating the message from the Governor in reference to the financial condition of of the State The views of the Governor and Treasurer will be given tonight in consultation with the Committee. There is a feeling to fevy a direct tax on people for three million of dollars, rather than recognize the bonds repudiated by the last Legislature.

Spain a Republic.

WASHINGTON, February 11 .- Scores tary Fish received a dispatch from Gen. Sickles, at Madrid, at 9 o'clock to night, that the Cortes has adopted a Republipatriotic speeches delivered by such can form of government by a value of 259 to 33.

The Erie Stock. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The tale has declared a dividend of three and one half per dent on preferry and one and three quarters per the common stock. The new profits of the road for the year ar over two million.

Apolition of the Death Penalty in

Sr. Louis, February 11.—The Senate has passed a bill authorizing juries to sobstitute life imprisonment for the eath penalty. The ship date samely

remarks on the subject of the Public Printing. It was all a tempest in a tea pot, in which the public generally were but little interested and cared but little

his constituents at any time.

As to his hostility to Mr. Turner, that was the merest bosh. When he went to Raleigh as a member of the Legislature in 1871, Mr. Turaer had no strong-er friend than himself, (Mr. Waring.) His record on the Public Printing will show that. As Chairman of that Committee, he bitterly opposed giving out the contract to the lowest bidder in 1871, and favored 75 cents per thousand ems, and voted to give it to the Sentinel. Mr. Turner knew nothing about printing, and James H. Moore, for Turner's benefit, was first awarded the contract Printing Committee a conspiracy to

to be accomplished, and to expect per-fection at one effort, in this tremendous enterprise, is to look for powers which not belong to man in his highest estate. It is, therefore, no severe imachiment of those who framed our undamental law, to assert that it is de-

takes. I concede to them honesty and ublic spirit, and considering them onest and patriotic, I expect to see them acting in consistence with this character, by joining in efforts to render more perfect the supreme law of dur land, and I have a right to call on them to aid in promoting the public good. I honor them by expecting to see them listen with patience to objections and join with alacrity in removing grievances. When they do this, only harrow-minded bigots will say they

claim to useful statesmanship, "To err is human," to be willing to see and rectify our errors is the highest wisdon; of an. Surely, then, I do not appeal in vain to men of all parties to come t the consideration of Constitutional reform without passion or prejudice, and to remember, in this matter we are not working for party or against it, we are not condemning men, but seeking to secure the permanent prosperity of all

lasses of our common country. T am, Mr. President, very clear my judgment that our constitution i defective and the defects are so grave from Mr. Stone did offer to buy from Mr. Turner the "Sentinel." Mr. Turner the "Sentinel." Mr. Turner the "Sentinel." Mr. Turner refused to sell. The proposition was made by Mr. Turner to lease to Stone, after the News was established at Raleigh.

After reviewing the several charges made against him, Mr. Waring said he defective and the defects are so grave that they demand the immediate attention of every patriot. Its ends are good, and not one of these would I touch. Equal and impartial rights—security of persons and property to every class, race and individual are proposed; and should be most sacredly and the defects are so grave that they demand the immediate attention of every patriot. Its ends are good, and not one of these would at Raleigh.

maintained, on these points we are all agreed. We want a government of law and under which all are politically equal. No question affecting these subjects should be maintained, and none I am sure will be raised by any one entitled to a respectful hearing. But, Mr. President, a constitution may aim at these and still be very defective, and ours is now, generally felt and sadly felt, to be a case in point. The objecneral statements, and would be practically sustained if the persons who framed it were now, after the experience we have gained, to sit in free and open

Convention.

It is too cumbrous and it is too ex pensive; it is so prolix and intricate in wording, and provides for such a needlessly expensive polity, that it ought to be entirely revised by a new Convention : but as this seems to be impracticable in the passing fermentation of party poli tics, we should aim at the next good within our reach, legislative amendment. This process is more slow and less sure Legislators cannot, like members of a Convention, give their whole time to such matters, but they can and should accomplish something. It is better to secure a partial reform than none at all; and on this account I consider it our duty to give our carnest attention to Constitutional amendments. I greatly prefer to pass at once on all the points before the people in

the late State election. They are all im portant, all proved by experience to be worthy of immediate action. It is evident that our Constitution i so complex, so obscure in some points and so intricate in others, that it cannot become, as all Constitutions ought to be, a familiar subject to the popula mind. Indeed, our fundamental law ought to be so plain that he may run who reads it, and so terse, comprehen sive, and familiar in terms that it will pass into popular maxims, and house hold words, and be incorporated into our modes of thought, and into our very system of common conversation. W should aim at such brevity, simplicity, perspicuity and happiness of expression, and never be satisfied till we attain ed it; for no Constitution is sacred and lives and acts in all the movements of society that cannot be graven on the popular heart, much less one that requires a volume to hold, and that only professional lawyers can understand.

This branch of the subject may disposed of by stating what we need, and then pointing to what we have-we need a manual that the plainest of our very diversified people can understand, that our children can master among their first lessons, and that cannot be honestly misconstrued by the most illiterate in great and vital questions; and we have one nearly as abstruce as Coke on Littleton, long enough to weary a philosopher who would reduce it to memory, and so equivocal in some fun damental points that a set of learned and ingenuous lawyers could plausibly

argue it until the ablest Judge would be confounded. I willingly agree it was not intended to leave important points in doubt; but we find there are such defects, doubtless unavoidable in a first attempt, and it is through such ambiguities that corruption and tyranny, ever on the alert, find

openings to the conquest and ruin of We now see these breaches in our breastworks, in the walls of our citadels, and we know that freedom and justice are ever warred on by a vigilant enemy, and surely if we are wise we will at once

repair our weak defences.

But, Mr. President, the second general objection to our Constitution is still more important, and it is one that loudly calls for a relief, and relief at once. It entails a system more expensive than our wants require, and more heavy than our impoverished people can bear; indeed, it authorizes an establishment more imperial than republican, and that

is not only oppressive, but dangerous to

civil liberty. Sir. there is a close and

natural relation between official extrav-

agance and royalty, and between economy and freedom. Liberty is not protected, but destroyed by the multiplication of offices and the ncrease of salaries. Progress in this direction tends to the building up of an official nobility who are pensioned on the public, and to the poverty and degradation of the masses; every day accustoming the people to the idea of a class who are to live in dignified opulence as an appendage of authority, and widening the gulph between the governing and the governed.

Our amendments propose to abolish an office unknown to us before the war, no more important now than then, proved to be useless by experience, and the folly of which is patent without argument to every man's consciousness. We have far less need of a Superintendent of Public Works than we have of a Commissioner of Agriculture, an Agent of Immigration, a Minister of Commerce, a Secretary of Mines, and a Superintendent of Manufactures; and who would advocate all or any of these offices with salaries? The proposed clauses in regard to Judges would by no means make our judicial force too small, as the experience of many years of a wise, honest, efficient and fathful administration of justice demonstratesand they would save the salaries of five Judges, no mean amount to a people so impoverished that the masses of them are likely soon to have no interest in our Courts, as they will be too poor to go to law. The more taxes the citizen pays for Judges, the more he will be a

Mr. President, my time will not permit me to enter into a full discussion of our Constitutional provisions in regard to the interest on the State debt; but the subject is of too great importance to be passed over in silence. This part of our fundamental law has been so far disregarded, and disregarded from the highest law of nature, stern, absolute necessity. It makes a requirement in the face of one of the oldest and most universal maxims. "Solomon," it is said, "was the wisest man, and Sampson the strongest," but neither of them could pay money when he did not have it and could not get it, and yet this is exactly what our Constitution requires us to do. We can now barely keep our State machinery moving, and here is an absolute command to raise two millions of dollars for interest alone. As it stantls, it greatly impairs our credit abroad; it enjoins what is not done,

act on its judgment as to what can be done, at any given time. This will relieve our honor, and our possess supernatural powers, he says he credit, and deliver the people from a dark cloud that obscures the whole horizon of hope; and I cannot but trust that there will be some judicious action in this case so emergent, so worthy of

than one lucrative office at once, whether part of the office be national or not; and surely it is not necessary to argue the wisdom and justice of such a policy.
The sense of official duty is relaxed by an opposite course now telerated—men are permitted, from the greed of gain, to