

The editorial rooms, together with all the fixtures connected with the Era, have been removed to the second story of the building occupied by the N. C. Book Store, corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets. Our friends are cordially invited to give us a call.

Democracy and insurrection seem to go hand in hand. We must thoroughly defeat the first in order to prevent a repetition of the second. The same party that inaugurated war in 1861 would not hesitate to again deluge the country in blood unless promptly checked.

We are pleased to state that Messrs. Mabson and Tucker made able and effective remarks against the resolutions in regard to Louisiana in the Legislature on Friday last. These gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of their constituents for the manner in which they have sustained the government in its effort to restore law and order.

Congress cannot much longer remain inactive on the Louisiana question. It must act, and confronted as it is by oath-bound leagues, who have heeded not the Executive's warning voice to disband, it should press forward laws sufficiently stringent to compel a return to law and order. Grant only awaits the voice of the people's representatives, and whatever they require, will be promptly executed.

Every attempt to inveigle Republicans into the support of resolutions calculated to paralyze the President's arm in his noble effort to preserve law and order in the South should be scorned. Remember that the hydra-headed scorpion of secession, which brought untold miseries upon us in 1861, still lurks in the grass, seeking whom he may devour in 1875. The government stands on the side of justice and humanity. White Leagues and their apologists are actuated by vengeance and hatred to the Republic. Let no good citizen be caught in the trap.

Since the year 1866, nearly three thousand five hundred persons, a great majority of whom were white and colored Republicans, have been killed and wounded in the State of Louisiana, mostly on account of their political notions. A bold attempt is made to place men in the Legislature of the State, who were clearly known not to be entitled to their seats. The government interposes to prevent such outrages and is met with the cry of tyranny and violation of States' rights. The Democratic idea of States' Rights, includes the right to murder defenceless citizens. The President declares his intention to protect the people in all their rights of person and property. Let all true Republicans rally to his support.

The great hue and cry about States' rights now set up by Democrats, reminds one forcibly of the olden times. The howl of 1860 was succeeded by rebellion. The howl of 1875, in Louisiana, had it not received a prompt check at the hands of the General Government, would doubtless have caused scenes of bloodshed and great destruction of property. Buchanan, the apologist of treason and slavery, allowed the enemies of the country to precipitate civil war. Grant, the defender of the nation and the friend of the people, is determined that murder and lawlessness, of whatever description, shall be promptly suppressed. Buchanan was a Democrat, and carried out the desires of his party. Grant is a Republican, and will see to it that loyalty and good government shall prevail.

After announcing the intention of the White League of Louisiana to carry the late election either by fair or foul means, the Franklin Enterprise, a paper published in Saint Mary's Parish, in that State, says: "Come what may, upon the radical party must rest the whole responsibility of this conflict, and as sure as there is a just God in heaven, their unnatural, cold-blooded, and revengeful measures of reconstruction in Louisiana will meet with a terrible retribution."

Here is a direct threat to visit with terrible retribution those who favored the reconstruction measures in Louisiana, and yet, when the President of the United States exercises his constitutional right of guaranteeing to that State a Republican form of government by the prompt suppression of anarchy and lawlessness, Democrats raise a whining cry and endeavor to entrench themselves behind the old exploded dogma of States' rights. Think of these things, Republicans, and stand firmly now as you did in former days of Democratic treachery and misrule.

Durham has a population of 2,000, but no lawyer.

Our Coast Defences.

The New York Herald, true to the character it has long sustained as a sensation journal, endeavors to stir up popular excitement and excite prejudice against General Grant by the base insinuation, that in making his late recommendations to Congress concerning our coast defences the President is actuated by personal considerations, and goes so far as to plainly hint at a covert desire to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by an increase of our national armament to plunge the country into a foreign war during the closing years of his term, and in the unsettled condition of affairs which would naturally follow, to demand a new lease of power. These insinuations against the President are, in our opinion, a part of the general programme, gotten up by the White League Democracy of the country, to manufacture popular feeling against the Administration; and, to judge from the uniform attacks made by the Herald on most of the important measures suggested to Congress by General Grant during the present session, and from the past well-known readiness of the proprietors of that paper to serve any party, or to advocate any cause, for pecuniary consideration, its present course of action is not pursued without ample reward. However, we are confident that no lover of his country who recalls to mind the unselfish devotion General Grant exhibited towards his country during the darkest period of its history, and the readiness with which he sheathed his sword at Appomattox, when a half million of men were ready to do his bidding, will credit the nonsensical idea, that at this late day, with all the laurels which a free people can bestow encircling his brow, he would for a moment entertain the most remote idea of elevating himself to any position other than through constitutional means. We take it, therefore, that the great body of the people of the United States will treat with the same measure of contempt these ungrateful thrusts at General Grant, as similar ones received when directed at the illustrious Washington over eighty years ago.

But to revert to the message over which the Herald raises its warning clamor. Since the close of the rebellion the country has been mostly engaged in the discussion of affairs incident to remodeling the disorganized commonwealths of the nation, and in repairing, as far as possible, the vast amount of damage incurred. Very little attention has been paid to military matters other than was necessary to regulate our internal affairs. In the meantime, our national military armament has been seriously neglected, until at present, although we are reckoned as among the first powers of the earth, our means of even defensive warfare are inferior to those of any second rate power of Europe. Complications arising from a non-compliance with just demands may, at any time, cause a resort to arms necessary with Spain, and yet, the President says that disaster would overtake us in any conflict in our present condition, and the vast coast from Maine to Mexico would be at the mercy of a foreign foe. The President, with the same foresight that characterized his military movements during the rebellion, sees danger in our present inactive state and warns his countrymen of it. For this advice, which should entitle him to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, he is assailed with all the ribald terms the White Leagues of the South and such Northern allies as the New York Herald can devise. To use the language of a distinguished writer on the situation, "He on whose life once rested the fate of freedom before Richmond, whose arm saved the nation in the midst of a thousand foes, who is the defender of the rights of the workman of every land, is now assailed once more by the terrible minions of Slavery at home and abroad, and by their deluded followers at the North and South."

On our part, we recognize in this last recommendation of the President an earnest effort to impress upon the representatives of the people the necessity of upholding the dignity of our great republic among foreign nations, as in his action in regard to Louisiana we discovered an unflinching purpose to put a stop to lawlessness and the shameless acts of cruelty and oppression which are heaping up disgrace upon portions of our own land.

In his efforts to do his duty in the sanguine, we wish him God-speed, and prize as we are of his endorsement at the hands of a vast majority of his countrymen, the influence of the paid-for paragraphs of the New York Herald and the howlings of White Leaguers South to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has been proposed in the Senate to postpone the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President of the United States until the 1st of February.

Preparations are being made for a meeting in the eastern part of the State this spring.

The New Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the finance bill passed by the United States Congress:

Be it enacted, &c.: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories, and post-offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to receive an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5,777 of the revised statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York, in sums not less than fifty dollars.

And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue, from time to time, in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," or like qualities, principles, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The following notice of some of the material of which the late New York meeting was composed is taken from a very able letter in Harper's Weekly:

It is instructive to review the history of many of the men who gathered at the recent meeting in New York to assail the names, and threaten the ruin of the conqueror of Richmond. Many of them were the same violent partisans who ten years ago were laboring to starve the national armies in the field and snatch the Confederacy from the grasp of Grant and Sheridan. These were noted reactionary politicians to whom slavery was dear, and who had now come together to avenge its fall; there were the chiefs of the ultramontane faction in New York; there were noted rebels who were once fighting against the armies of the republic; there was the secretary of Jefferson Davis, now pensioned by his Mayor upon the diminished revenues of our city; there possibly was QUINCY, the former keeper of the Libby prison, who is also maintained at the cost of New York; there was an array of much that must have shocked every patriotic heart; there KERNAN declared that he was present in spirit—an assurance scarcely needed, and there in spirit were present every Klux and every ruffian of the South. There, listening to the subtle denunciation of the President by a practiced advocate, whose argument would have been more effective had it been founded upon facts, sat a thick array of the Cnops and KELLYS of Tammany Hall. There were many honest and just men, misled, no doubt, by the daring fictions of the Southern Leaguers. But one thing was wanting: the heart of the people was not there. It still beats full of grateful confidence for him whom the country owns as its truest friend since Washington, and in whose honesty and sincerity, firmness and prudence, it trusts its future, now as it did when, ten years ago, it shielded him from the hatred of a thousand foes until Richmond fell.

The Charlotte Observer says: A friend living at Mount Mourne, on the Atlantic, Tennessee and the evening of 21st December, a Mr. W. A. Jones, a well-to-do farmer who lived on the place of Mr. J. H. Ried, at Mount Mourne, walked out of his house without saying anything to his family, and has not been seen or heard of since by any of them. They and the neighbors have searched the vicinity for him, but up to the Sunday evening last no trace of him had been found. He has a large family and is esteemed a good man and citizen. Mr. Jones was raised in Stanly county.

Legislative Summary.

Wednesday, Jan. 20th, in the Senate, Mr. Paschall presented a petition concerning the colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind. Referred. Mr. Linney, a bill to allow a deposit of mortgage in courts in lieu of money or bond deposits. Mr. Linney asked permission to take up a bill allowing the people of Iredell county to vote on the fence law, and at the request of Mr. Latham, the fish bill was included in the motion to suspend.

On motion, the counties of Caswell, Cleaveland, Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, were included in the provisions of the bill, which passed its third reading. This bill empowers the County Commissioners to leave the question to the voters of any township. The fish bill was considered, which provides with the doing away of all the requirements as to the weight and size of barrels and packages.

Mr. French argued against the bill, deeming it worked too hard upon the fisher or packer to state what size barrel he had or what was in the same. Mr. Bell said it would work hard upon the fishermen. The great majority of that class of men know but little of the laws of the land and had not the means of procuring the papers of the size that might be designated. Mr. Latham endorsed the views of Mr. Bell. The majority of the fishermen in his section shipped their fish to points out of the State, and no law enacted by this State in this respect could operate upon them. Mr. Kerr thought the agent or merchant should be the party held responsible, and not the fisherman. The bill passed its third reading. The Usury Bill, being the special order, was on motion of Mr. LeGrand, postponed until the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Busbee, a bill to incorporate the Southern Underwriters' Association. Referred. Mr. Mabson, a bill to amend Battle's Revisal concerning weights and measures. Requires the revision of weights and measures to the proper authorities. Referred. Mr. Mabson, a bill to raise the fees of Justices of the Peace. Referred. Mr. Latham, a bill to change the time of holding the Courts of Hyde and Dare. Referred. Mr. Kerr, a bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Refers to listing land on county lines. Referred. Mr. Irvin, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Border Railway Company. Referred.

Bill to extend the time of taking out land grants was considered. Extended to the 21st December, 1875. Passed its third reading. Bill authorizing the Government of the United States to purchase and hold land near Wilmington to be used as a national cemetery. Passed its third reading. Mr. Williamson's bill making individuals and not the State pay expenses in all contested election cases, passed its third reading. Mr. Kerr's bill to amend section 4, chapter 40, of Battle's Revisal, passed its third reading. Said bill substitutes County Commissioners for County Canvassers, where the same are required to meet at the county court house within two days after any election and count the votes of the electors in the State, there being no county canvassers in the State, there was danger of the vote in the State for President and Vice President being thrown out.

Mr. Busbee's bill for the protection of birds in the State at certain seasons of the year was considered. Prevents the killing of the same between the first day of April and the first of October in each year. Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to increase the penalty \$20 instead of \$50. Messrs. Latham, LeGrand and McEroy offered amendments providing that this act should not apply to the counties of Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, Buncombe, Madison, Richmond and Montgomery. Mr. Linney offered a substitute for the whole bill. On motion, the bill and its amendments were recommitted.

Resolution in favor of Godfrey Keebler, authorizing the Treasurer to pay him \$50 for moneys overpaid into the Treasury, was adopted. Mr. Cantwell, a resolution in favor of David A. Moore and other disabled Confederate soldiers. Referred. Mr. French, a resolution to procure suitable chairs for the use of the President of the Senate. Adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Messrs. Thompson, of Beaufort, Candler, Bryson, Davis, of Haywood, and Dortch, presented petitions from their constituents in regard to various matters, all of which were appropriately disposed of. Mr. Walker, of Richmond, from the Judiciary Committee, Mr. McEroy, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Corporations, Mr. Guder, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, Mr. Shackelford, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, Mr. Tate, from the Committee on Finance, Mr. Staton, from the Committee on Counties, Towns, &c., and Messrs. Candler and Staples, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted reports from their various committees.

RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Mendenhall, a resolution in regard to the use of banks in transmitting taxes to the State Treasury. Placed on the calendar. By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill in regard to the mode of keeping the public accounts. By Mr. Means, a bill to provide for a just system of advertising. Calendar. By Mr. Green, a bill to authorize the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Watauga county to make title to certain vacant lands. Referred. By Mr. Green, a bill for the relief of certain officers of Watauga. Referred. By Mr. Wiley, a bill to create a lien in favor of bondholders. Referred. By Mr. Thompson, of Beaufort, a bill to change the line of Pamlico county. Referred.

By Mr. Martin, a bill to prevent the felling of trees in Big Creek, Stokes county. Referred. By Mr. Barnhardt, of Caldwell, a bill to amend chapter 29 Battle's Revisal. Referred.

By Mr. Davis, of Haywood, a bill to establish a new county by the name of Bragg. Referred. By Mr. Strong, a bill concerning the city of Raleigh. Referred. House bill to amend section 30, chapter 105, Battle's Revisal, so as to allow compensation to witnesses attending Magistrates' Courts, was taken up and discussed at some length. Failed to pass its second reading.

House bill to settle the rights of counsel in certain cases, introduced by Mr. Spears, of Harnett, taken up on its second reading and, on motion of Mr. Spears, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday, the 27th inst., and made the special order for 12 o'clock on that day. House bill to amend sec. 3, chap. 106, of public laws of 1872-74, entitled an act to repeal sec. 17, chap. 312, Battle's Revisal, taken up and, on motion of Mr. Kendall, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

House bill to provide for the better attendance on the public schools of the State, failed to pass its second reading. House bill to establish two additional terms of the Superior Court for Wayne, with Senate amendments and an amendment offered by Mr. Dortch, passed its final reading. House bill to prevent swindling on Fair Grounds, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the town of Marlboro, Pitt county, was taken up and passed its readings. On motion of Mr. Means, the vote by which his bill in regard to the jurisdiction of Magistrates of police of towns and cities, was tabled on yesterday, was reconsidered and the bill ordered to be printed and its further consideration postponed till the 20th inst., and made the special order for 12 o'clock on that day. On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, his bill to divest the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts on misdemeanors in failing to list polls and property, and for other purposes, passed its several readings. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Thursday, Jan. 21st, Mr. Linney presented a petition from the citizens of Alexander, asking the Legislature to pass a Convention bill. Mr. Peebles, a petition to prohibit the sale of liquor near Roberts' Chapel. Mr. McMillan, a bill to protect sheep. Referred. Mr. Paschall, a bill to provide for the education of adults. Referred. Resolution for night sessions was taken up and passed; it provides for holding night sessions after Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Peebles, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Roanoke Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. Jernigan moved to recommit to the committee. Mr. Peebles opposed the motion to recommit. Mr. Jernigan stated that it was at the request of the chairman of the committee on Internal Improvement that he made the motion to recommit. Mr. Waring was very willing that the bill be recommitted, so that it might be well considered. Mr. Shaw wanted the bill printed, and therefore favored recommitment. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill concerning the public bridge in Craven county. On motion of Mr. Busbee, the rules were suspended, and the bill in regard to the "Light House Hunting Club" was read, and passed its second and third readings. House bill making two extra terms of the Superior Court for Wayne county, and to pay the Judge \$200 for each term, was considered, and the Senate concurred in the proposition to concur in the proposition to pay the sum of \$200.

The bill offered by Mr. Graham to regulate the weighing of cotton, and to prevent the deduction of two pounds from each bale was taken up. Mr. Graham advocated the bill as a matter of material importance to the cotton grower and a relief he thought due to that class of our citizens. Mr. Busbee suggested to the Senator from Lincoln to change the verbiage to leave any deduction to an agreement between the seller and buyer. Mr. Cantwell offered an amendment punishing any person who should fraudulently pack any bale of cotton or any other article for sale in the State.

Mr. French could not see any use for Mr. Cantwell's amendment. There was already a law governing this offense and it was sufficiently stringent. Mr. Kerr sustained the views of Mr. French. There should be a law to punish the purchaser who practices fraud in buying any merchandise. Mr. Cantwell argued that the law now in force did not sufficiently guard the off-ence complained of. Mr. Shaw thought the laws should be amended so as to protect the farmer against the merchant. Mr. Cantwell's amendment was defeated, and the bill passed its several readings. House resolution to appoint a joint committee to arrange for the better heating of the Capitol was agreed to, and Messrs. Cantwell and McEroy appointed Senate branch of said committee.

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and, and, after debate, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. On a motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the Senate resolution declaring that the present Constitution is unsuited to the wants of the people, and that the General Assembly will take definite action in the matter of amendment at the earliest practicable moment, was considered. Mr. Green moved to amend the resolution by saying that the calling of a Convention is the best and most practicable way of attaining that end. Mr. Green afterwards withdrew his amendment, and the whole matter was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27, in the Senate, a large number of petitions were presented and many private bills introduced. The bill to amend the charter of Wilmington was reported on favorably and a suspension of the rules was moved to take it up, but the Senate refused to suspend. The bill to establish the county of Lillington out of New Hanover county, was taken up, as special order, and discussed. Mr. Staton proposed to change the name of the bill. Mr. Cantwell opposed the bill. Mr. LeGrand moved that the matter be left to a majority of the members of the new proposed county. Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the presentation of a large number of petitions and introduction of bills, the bill to create a Mechanics' and Laborers' lien law was taken up. Mr. Hines made a lengthy argument in its favor, but the bill was recommitted. The resolutions on conscription reform were taken from the table and passed. Adjourned.

It is just as we supposed, the SHERIDAN's succinct report on President Grant's elaborate message in relation to Louisiana, of which have been given to the country, show a very different set of facts from those furnished by the Associated Press Telegrams. Much better would it have been for the reputation of certain editors and novelists, and the moral and public sentiment, if instead of indulging in denunciatory and sensational demagoguism and temperate discussion, they had awaited the publication of all the facts. They would have found that the charge of "a Legislature of a sovereign State being broken up by the edict of a military commander, and not a State, that seceded from Gen. SHERIDAN's jurisdiction," dispersing the lawfully elected Legislature of Louisiana while in the exercise of its legitimate functions," neither he nor the President interfered at all.

Under the law, the Clerk of the last House is required to call the roll of the new members as furnished by the Secretary of State and to preside until a Speaker is elected to take his place. This is the universal practice. All contested cases are heard and decided afterward. But in open contempt of all laws and laws a motion was made by Democrats to make one of their number temporary chairman of the House unknown to a Legislature. It was declared earliest possible, and followed the demand for a few years and says: "It was after the Legislature had been taken into session of a mob that the error, as was his duty, intended to preserve peace and order and prevent bloodshed. He took the responsibility of calling on the United States troops. And all this was before SHERIDAN assumed command!"

The President's Message is a temperate and earnest statement, corroborated by a mass of incontrovertible evidence. He says, "I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the internal concerns of Louisiana or any other State," but "inasmuch as the fact that the storm and confusion which have gone on in Louisiana, and which have been justly apologized for," and declares that so far as Congress has conferred power on him to prevent it, no association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, is permitted in any way to govern the State, the Government means to do right. He may err, as all men do, but, tried in none of the critical emergencies, he has never proved faithless to the cause of the people, nor does he flinch from meeting responsibility in behalf of his country.—North Carolinian.

Military Despotism. Preventing the White League of the State of Louisiana from seizing the State Legislature, described by the Democracy as a desecration, who are styling a secret organization, whose members have been guilty of crimes that make humanity blush, as banditti, is denounced by those in sympathy with the work as military despotism. Protecting life and property in New Orleans from an armed mob, threatening to destroy both, is called military despotism. Upholding the right of the majority to govern, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State and the nation, is called military despotism. Well, gentlemen of the White League, fraternize! let us have a little of this kind of despotism for a while. You have had your military despotism in defiance of law about long enough, let the Government try its hand for a time. No good citizen will fear its authority, but the negroes who have had a carnival of crime during the past year, have cause to tremble or travel. The American people are too intelligent to mistake the suppression of organized ruffianism for military despotism. The White League of Louisiana may make such a mistake, but their victims will not.—Washington Republican.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. There will be a meeting of the Board of the University of North Carolina on this day, on Wednesday, the 28th of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is important. A full list of names is important.

HON. W. A. GRAHAM, President of the Board. KEMP P. BATTLE, Secretary. Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1875.