THE ERA.

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THE ERA.

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United States Government.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, President.
Henry Wilson, of Mass., V. President.
Hamilton Fish, of N. Y., Sec'y of State.
Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.
William W. Belknap, of Iowa, Secretary of War.
George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.
Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, Attorney General.
Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Postmaster General.

Supreme Court of the U. S.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice.
Nathan Clifford, of Me., Asso. Justice.
Noah H. Swayne, of O., " "
Samuel F. Miller, of Ia., " "
David Davis, of Ill., " "
Stephen J. Field, of Cal., " "
William M. Strong, of Pa., " "
Joseph P. Bradley, of N. J. " "
Ward Hunt, of N. Y., " "
Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

N. C. Representation in Congress.

SENATE.

A. S. Merrimon, of Wake.
Matt. W. Ransom, of Northampton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District, Jesse J. Yeates.
2d " J. A. Hyman.
3d " A. M. Waddell.
4th " Joseph J. Davis.
5th " A. M. Scales.
6th " Thomas S. Ashe.
7th " W. M. Robbins.
8th " Robert B. Vance.

United States Courts.

The stated terms of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts are as follows:

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District North Carolina—Held in Raleigh first Monday in June and last Monday in November.

H. L. Bond, Circuit Court Judge; residence, Baltimore, Md.

Geo. W. Brooks, District Court Judge, Eastern District; resid. Elizabeth City.

U. S. Marshal, J. B. Hill; off., Raleigh.

N. J. Riddick, Circuit Court Clerk; office, Raleigh.

EASTERN DISTRICT COURTS.

Elizabeth City, third Monday in April and October.

Clerk, M. B. Culpepper; resi., Eliz. City.

Newbern, fourth Monday in April and October.

Clerk, Geo. E. Tinker; resi., Newbern.

Wilmington, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October.

Clerk, Wm. Larkins; resi., Wilmington.

Marshal, J. R. Hill, office, Raleigh.

District Attorney, Richard C. Badger; residence, Raleigh.

Assistant, W. H. Young, Oxford.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—WESTERN DIST.

H. L. Bond, U. S. Circuit Court Judge, Baltimore, Md.

Robert P. Dick, U. S. District Judge, Western District; resi., Greensboro.

Robert M. Douglas, U. S. Marshal; office, Greensboro.

Circuit and District Courts in the Western District are held at the same time.

Greensboro, first Monday in April and October.

Clerk, John W. Payne; resi., Greensboro.

Statesville, third Monday in April and October.

Clerk, Henry C. Cowles; resi., Statesville.

Asheville, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October.

Clerk, E. R. Hampton; resi., Asheville.

Virgil S. Lusk, U. S. District Attorney; residence, Asheville.

Assistant, W. S. Ball, Greensboro.

United States Internal Revenue.

I. J. Young, Collector Fourth District, office, Raleigh.

P. W. Perry, Supervisor Carolinas, &c., office, Raleigh.

Charles Perry, Assistant Supervisor, Raleigh.

Mint.

Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte.

Government of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, Governor.
John B. Neathery, Private Secretary.
R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.
W. H. Howerton, of Rowan, Sec. of State.
David A. Jenkins, of Gaston, Treasurer.
A. D. Jenkins, Teller.
Donald W. Bain, Chief Clerk.
John Reilly, of Cumberland, Auditor.
Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk.
S. D. Pool, of Craven, Supt. of Public Instruction.
John C. Gorman, of Wake, Adj. Gen'ral.
T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, Att. Gen
W. C. Kerr, Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Thos. R. Purnell, of Forsythe, Libra'n.
Henry M. Miller, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Supt. of Public Instruct'n.

Institutions.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; the Insane Asylum and the State Penitentiary are at Raleigh.

Board of Education.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education. The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of the Board.

Supreme Court.

Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Asso. Justice.
Wm. B. Rodman, Beaufort, " "
W. P. Bynum, Mecklenburg, " "
Thomas Settle, Guilford, " "
Tazewell L. Hargrove, of Granville, Reporter.
W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk.
D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.
Meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in January and June.

Superior Courts.

Samuel W. Watts, Judge Sixth Judicial District; residence, Franklinton.
J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor, Raleigh.

Wake County Government.

Commissioners—Solomon J. Allen, Chairman; Wm. Jinks, A. G. Jones, Wm. D. Turner, J. Robert Nowell.
Sheriff—S. M. Dunn.
Superior Court Clerk—Jno. N. Bunting.
Treasurer—David Lewis.
Register of Deeds—W. W. White.
Coroner—James M. Jones.
Surveyor—N. J. Whitaker.

City Government.

Mayor—J. H. Separk.

Aldermen—*First Ward*—Jas. McKee, John Armstrong, H. J. Hamill. *Second Ward*—J. J. Nowell, W. H. Martin, Stewart Ellison. *Third Ward*—P. F. Pescud, Jr., John C. Blake, Wm. C. Stronach, R. H. Bradley, J. C. R. Little. *Fourth Ward*—H. C. Jones, James H. Jones, James H. Harris. *Fifth Ward*—P. C. Fleming, J. Ruffin Williams, R. H. Jones.

Treasurer—Leo. D. Heartt.
Clerk and Collector—George H. Williams.
Chief Police—B. C. Manly.

POETRY.

"For Love is Blind."

Fate counseled her, if she were wise,
To set a guard upon her eyes,
And thus be safe from love's surprise.

But youth, the hero, came ere long,
Came singing through a heedless throng:
She listened, breathless, to his song.

"O fate," she murmured, "art thou wise?
I set a guard upon my eyes,
Yet must I yield to love's surprise!"

POLITICAL.

The Convention in North Carolina.

(EX-SENATOR POOL.)

[*Concluded.*]

In, order, in some measure, to allay alarm, the North Carolina Legislature provided in the Bill calling this Convention, that it should not change, or even consider, certain provisions in the present Constitution, and the delegates to be elected are required to take an oath not to consider them. But the question arises, in the first place, whether a Legislature can restrict a Convention of the people, called in accordance with the existing Constitution of a State. It is not pretended that the present Constitution either expressly or by implication, confers such power on the Legislature. The validity of the restrictions is expected only from the requirement of the oath required to be taken by the delegates, preliminary to organizing the Convention. There being no authority to restrict directly, whence comes the authority to do so by imposing the oath? What right has a Legislature to require any oath, much less a restrictive one, from the chosen agents, to whom the people have delegated the sovereign and supreme authority of the State? If the Legislature may substitute its will for that of such a Convention, by imposing restrictions not to do certain things, why not as well by directing certain other things to be done, and by requiring of the delegates a preliminary oath to do them? If this may be done as to certain things, it may be done as to all, and the Convention be made only an idle ceremony or form, through which the Legislature may amend the Constitution of the State. It is well settled that one Legislature cannot restrict or bind a succeeding Legislature. It may be that a Convention might be restricted by submitting to the popular vote the proposition to call it for the purpose of considering only certain subjects, distinctly set forth, and none others. In that case, it might be held that the people had limited the powers delegated to their representatives—that such a Convention was clothed with less than the full sovereign authority which the people themselves possess, and a part of which they had expressly reserved. But can a Legislature reserve from a Convention of the people such fractional part of the popular sovereignty? The Legislature has no delegated authority, except such as is conferred by the Constitution. It is a creature of the Constitution. The Constitution is a creature of the people, in Convention assembled—a charter of a part of their supreme authority, and a limitation upon the powers of the Legislative and all other branches of the Government, which can be neither violated nor transcended.

Until Secession, the only Convention to amend the Constitution that had ever been held in North Carolina, since the formation of the government, was that of 1835. The act proposing to call it was submitted to the people and ratified by the popular vote. It contains this section:

"XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That if a majority of votes at the election first directed to be held by this Act, shall be found "for Convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote, as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said Convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing Constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others."

The Legislature did not presume to attempt the restriction, but distinctly submitted it to, and rested its validity expressly upon, the popular vote. Judge Gaston used the following language in that Convention:

"The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people have ratified the Act of the Legislature. According to the theory of our government all political power is derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they may make a plenary or a restricted grant—may give it all, or in part. The Legislature, by the Act, proposed to the people a Convention, with powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the act. It was, as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or a recommendation. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became an act of the people."

In the present attitude of affairs in the South, there is no reason to believe that the pretended restrictions will be regarded at all by the anti-reconstruction leaders. They will not allow their purposes to be impeded by trammels of such questionable validity. Recent events in Louisiana and Arkansas admonish us, that they would not hesitate at measures much more revolutionary than disregarding Legislative retrictions upon a Convention of the people to amend their Constitution. And, besides, by what means and by what authority can obedience to the restrictions be compelled, and what remedy is there, should they be disobeyed? Already the Democratic press in North Carolina is denouncing the restrictions as of no avail, and as degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State. One of the proposed restrictions is this: "Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan, or amendment, or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves." To persons accustomed to act with meaning instead of pretence, the 4th Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would seem to be a sufficient guaranty on this point. One or two extracts from leading Democratic papers in the State suffice to show how these restrictions are likely to be regarded by the anti-reconstructionists, when they come to organize the Convention. The Charlotte *Democrat* holds the following language:

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Legislature are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its panderings to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO RE-ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

The Carolina *Watchman*, (Salisbury,) holds the following:

"It is admitted on all hands that there is no body in this country so completely embodying all the elements, the very essence, of sovereignty as a Convention of the people; yet this first cause of republican government is to be trammeled by a pettifogging Legislature which is a mere off shoot of the Republican party.

"If the Legislature can bind the action of the Convention, what is the necessity of calling a Convention at all? Why not let the Legislature proceed to do the work of a Convention? But there is no such power given the Legislature by the Constitution.

"It is, we believe, a settled principle that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one: surely then no Legislature can restrict the action of a Convention."

But, after all, the restrictions if obeyed, would not interfere with the general purpose of nullifying reconstruction. They are carefully conceived and framed, so as, in fact, to interpose no obstacle, while they hold out a specious veil to conceal the extreme revolutionary character of the ultimate intent. They were intended merely to furnish to adherents a ground of argument to quiet popular alarm, until the anti-reconstructionists can get firmly in hand the powers and machinery required for the great conflict between the powers of the States over the domestic and municipal relations of their own citizens, and the ability of the United States successfully to intervene.

When the State Constitution has been so amended as to remove its present obstacles, and so modeled as to secure to the anti-reconstructionists the legislative, exective and judicial powers of the State, including the local ministerial officers and the constitution of juries in the courts, the ability of the National Government to enforce the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, in the States, and against the States, will be put to practical test. No one, who knows the temper which prompts this movement, can doubt that one of two results must ensue. The National Government must recede from its reconstruction policy, or it must employ military power to enforce it. Which course is to be pursued the people of the North may as well begin to consider. The Southern leaders have already considered it, fully and maturely. They hope much from divisions in the North. Such hope emboldened them to secession in 1861. But, in any event, they are prepared, to risk the chances of baffling or resisting even the military power of the Northern States, if attempted to be exerted in derogation of the assumption of the Southern States to manage the "negro question" to suit themselves.

The consequences of this impending conflict may appear alarming. This is justly so to the negroes of the South and to the Southern whites who have advocated the reconstruction policy. To many of the Northern people it may seem to present an opportunity of completing what they now believe ought to have been done before the armies were disbanded in 1865, in reference to the secession leaders and their landed estates. To those leaders it presents nothing worse than their present humiliation from wounded pride, from poverty, from the restlessness of hopeless ambition, and from the elevation of their former slaves to full civil and political equality with themselves, and to free competition with them for property, for professional and business pursuits, and for all the emoluments, authority and honors of official station. To the more sober-minded and thoughtful, both North and South, it is the opening up of new calamities, the dreaded collision of race with race, bloody conflicts, general disorder, and danger to liberty itself.

It may be worth while to enquire whether all has been done that might have been to avert this present turn of affairs, and to provide against the dangers of this second phase of reconstruction, which thinking men have, at no time, ceased to anticipate. There has been a just and natural aversion to extreme and harsh measures of legislation under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and especially to the violent enforcement of such measures by use of the military power, even in localities and under circumstances which seemed imperatively to demand it. This manifest feeling of hesitancy on the part of the government, and of the people, has been presumed upon at the South, and has been played in the game of party politics in the North. It has been, somewhat, a repetition of what occurred preceding the rebellion, from which the secession leaders took courage, and were deceived to their ruin.

Manifestly, the reconstruction policy could be assured of success only in one of two ways: Either by the full and rigid exercise of the federal power, military and otherwise; or, by establishing and maintaining among the white people of the South a public sentiment which might induce their co-operation with the National Republican party in its policy of reconstruction. The latter was the more likely of success, and, in all respects, the more desirable, especially for the reconstructed States. The colored people of the South would naturally ally themselves with the Republican party, but it must be almost entirely through white Republicans that popular sentiment could be influenced in the direction desired. In North Carolina, at any rate, many of the most intelligent and well-known of the old slave-holders, and native leaders, before the war, undertook this most difficult and uninviting task. The same occurred, to greater or less extent, in all the Southern States. The unfavorable and embarrassing circumstances of their undertaking, it was supposed, would suggest to Northern Republicans the policy of sustaining them by more than ordinary recognition and encouragement. The attempts of the secession leaders to degrade them on account of their political affiliations, might have been met by notable favors and honors from the National Administration. This would have strengthened their influence, while it offered some inducement to the aspiring young men of the South to join in the work, to turn their backs on old prejudices, and to adopt advanced and liberal views, more in keeping with the changed condition of Southern affairs. The circumstances so unpleasant and trying to Southern white Republicans, at home, had need of some compensating favor elsewhere, to invite accessions, stimulate exertion, and encourage the acceptance of anti-sectional views. But their numbers have not increased, nor do they feel encouraged by a review of the last six years. The tone of sentiment in regard to reconstruction has not improved. There has been little success in winning the Southern mind from local prejudices, or from the hatreds and animosities engendered by the civil war and its results. It would seem that the National Government must be put to the alternative, in the near future, of either abandoning its policy of reconstruction or of enforcing it by the direct application of coercive power.

It is still possible for the people of North Carolina to set back this dangerous issue. They may elect to the Convention a majority of delegates opposed to the anti-reconstruction programme. The Republican party in that State has much strength, numbering among its members over forty thousand native whites—many of them men of the first character and standing. Under all discouragements, they still manifest some spirit and resolution. Should they succeed in controlling this Convention, it will not only save their own State from threatened strife and collision with the United States, but will tend to deter others. However it may turn out, for the present, the "negro question" is still, as it has been for near half a century, overshadowing the peace of the nation, and challenging the painful consideration of all who love American liberty and hope to transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

All about Kisses.

Now that there is so much talk about kisses, it is worth recalling what a clergyman once said about them. Says Sydney Smith: We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy; let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes, and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep, but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.

What Do We Live For?

Not more, but better. If we live only to eat, drink, dress, sleep, and get money, we had better ignore astronomy and die. But if we are here to grow mentally, to enlarge the soul, to expand and develop ourselves, to make ourselves, through the media of the bodily organs, acquainted with our relations to all other things and other beings in the universe, we had better study the "shining frame" of the "starry heavens" and live on. There is no way to approach God except through His works. The more we know of His works, the more we shall be assimilated to the God nature. Who is there that cannot see room for improvement in this direction? Let him "go hence" in a "chariot of fire" at once, and "stand not upon the order of his going." When we pass through the "dark valley," what shall we find of earth on the "other side of Jordan?" Ourselves. "Only that and nothing more." We shall be as destitute, as when we were born, of everything except the "treasures laid up in heaven." As we brought nothing into the world except ourselves, we can take nothing out of it except ourselves; and our possessions in the long hereafter will be just what we have added to ourselves here. This truth is respectfully commended to the prayerful consideration of the Astors, the Stewarts, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and the Drews. What a thought—that the great and powerful of this world, the railroad magnates, the money lords, the merchant princes, the successful stock gamblers, the "green bay trees" of prosperity, whose enormous wealth has impoverished thousands, and cursed their children and their children's children, may be found in the other world "poor indeed;" the intellectual dwarfs and moral pigmies of society there! I am almost disposed to believe in "reincarnation" for their sake, so as to give them another chance. What a "great gulf" may appear between them and the Coopers, the Peabodys, the Cornells, the Whitworths, and the Licks.—*Science of Health.*

The Martyrs to Truth.

When we remember how hard it has always been to establish a new principle, or even to introduce a new thought to the public mind; how many centuries of discussion have been required to eradicate ingrained errors, uproot inborn prejudices, and change long-cherished opinions; and how fierce and bloody have been the struggles between new truths and old errors in all ages; and when we see how rapidly at the present time new doctrines, new arts, new sciences, and new systems in all departments of human research, involving all the relations and all the interests of human beings, are "bursting into birth," how can we help desiring to remain yet a little longer on this beautiful footstool, unless we are sick and miserable? By the way, the sick and miserable are generally more afraid and more unwilling to die (morbid "cautiousness" and "vitativeness") than are the healthy and happy. It is the persons who have the most to live for—the most to give and the least to get—who are the most ready to die, other things being equal. These are the martyrs to truth and the saviors of mankind. But the world knows them not. The world is still too prone to applaud its deceivers and reward its destroyers, while it persecutes its teachers and crucifies its saviors.

Socrates conceived the idea of the immortality of the soul. He offered to give to the world what he regarded as a new truth, and the world put him to death. Confucius taught the upper and lower classes of China that their real interests were mutual, and both classes repudiated him. Tycho, Brahe, Gallileo, and Servetus advanced what they sincerely believed to be important truths, and *vis conservatrix* burnt them at the stake. A greater than all of these taught the people to do to others as they would have others do unto them, and for this He was crucified between two thieves. How strange that in all ages differences of opinion, which are unavoidable, have been punished with more severity than have vices and crimes, which are voluntary!—*Science of Health.*

No matter how obscure the position in life of an individual, if he can read, he may at will put himself in the best society the world has ever seen.

Early Piety.

A few years since some roguish boys in a town not a thousand miles distant from the capital of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N—, or, as he was generally called, Joe, to attend Sunday School. Joe was an overgrown, half-witted, profane lad, and the boys had anticipated considerable fun out of him; but the answers to the various questions propounded were given so readily and correctly, that no one could for a moment suppose that he was not fully versed in theological lore.

Joe was duly ushered in, and placed on a settee in front of the one on which his friends were seated, and the recitation commenced.

The teacher first questioned the class on their regular lesson, and then he turned to Joe.

"My friend," said the teacher, "who made the world we inhabit?"

"Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit?"

Just as he was probably about to give the answer, one of the boys seated behind, inserted a pin into his (Joe's) pants, about nine inches below the ornamental button of his coat.

"God Almighty!" answered Joe, in an elevated tone, at the same time rising quickly from his seat.

"That is correct," replied the teacher; "but it is not necessary that you should rise in answering. A sitting posture is just as well."

Joe was again seated, and the catechism proceeded.

"Who died to save the world?"

The pin was again inserted, and Joe replied:

"Jesus Christ!" in a still louder voice, rising, as before, from his seat.

"That is also correct, but do be more composed and reserved in your manner," said the teacher, in an expostulating tone.

After Joe had calmed down, the examination went on.

"What will be the final doom of all wicked men?" was the subject now up for consideration; and as the pin was again stuck in, Joe thundered out, with a higher elevation of his body:

"Hell and damnation!"

"My young friend," said the instructor, "you give the true answer to all these questions; but while you are here, we wish you to be more mild in your words. Do endeavor if you can to restrain your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope to your feelings."

The Husband's Commandments.

I.—I am thy husband, whom thou did'st vow to love, honor and obey; for I saved thee from oldmaidism and the terror of single blessedness.

II.—Thou shall not look upon any other man to love or admire him; for I, thy husband, am a jealous husband, who will visit the sin of the wife upon the followers; therefore keep thou faithfully to thy marriage vows.

III.—Thou shall not backbite thy husband, nor speak lightly of him; neither shall thou expose his faults to thy neighbor lest he should hear of it, and punish thy perfidy by a deprivation of sundry items, such as bonnets, etc.

IV.—Thou shalt purchase cigars for thy husband rather than ribbons for thyself.

V.—Thou shalt not go to the opera or evening parties without thy husband, neither shalt thou dance too frequently with thy 'cousin' or thy 'husband's friends.'

VI.—Thou shalt not listen to flattery, nor accept gifts or trinkets from any other man save thy husband.

VII.—Thou shalt not rifle thy husband's pockets for money when he is asleep; neither shalt thou read any letters thou mayst find therein: for it is his business to look after his own affairs, and thine to let his alone.

VIII.—Thou shalt conceal nothing from thy husband.

IX.—Thou shalt make no false representation of the state of thy pantry, thy purse, or thy wardrobe.

X.—Remember to rise early in the morning, and be prepared with becoming good humor to welcome thy husband at the breakfast table.

XI.—Look for no jewelry from thy husband on the anniversary of thy wedding, for it is written, 'Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.'