falls The Indian summer of his days. A dear old man, whom all men love, Who loves all men and 'round

As round the brows of ancient saints, The silver locks of numbers shed. Just as the sun comes sifting thro' The violet vapors on the hills, Building a land of promise where The vista with new glory thrills.

So shines his smile on all he meets, A tender after glow and mild; He sees the other side of life, And takes it sweetly as a child.

For genial as the autumn day That spells us with its soft surprise Life seems to wait as waits the year, Obeying his benignant eyes.

He dreams not of a dark unknown So close at hand, so chill, so drear, The ice cold and snow covered the

He only sees the sunshine here.

He lifts his eyes up to the hills

To bless us with the light that fills -Harper's Bazar.

Humorous.

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn be the foot.

Pawnbrokers sometimes prefer customers without any redeeming qualities.

a tea gup needed to be a saucer- insure healthy, vigorous offspring. party rule and the substitution of the to examine the records of the election. If you court a young woman, and such as tomatoes, cabbage etc.,

and you are won and she is won, you will both be one. A father at Dubuque makes his etc .- American Swine and Poultry

children address him as follows: Journal. "Most respected and revered father, I'll take another tater."

On a weman with red hair, who wrote poetry; "Unfortunate woringlets are red, but your poems are not."

day, madam."

Art received rather an awkward criticism from a free and easy young man who recently met a sculptor in the social circle, and addressed him thus: "Er-er-so you are the man -er-that makes-er-mud heads?" And this was the the artist's reply. "Er-er-not all of 'em; I didn't make yours."

Jones to his better half, "you have drills eighteen inches apart. of matri, onial paste."

console yourself with the idea that Champion of England comes, no neath whose august decree the poor of paste is adhesive, and will stick to other pea is wanted. Little Gem, you as long as you live."

A gentleman at table remarked that he could not endure fish unless it was well cooked. "This," said the waiter, as he handed him a plate of the desired dish, "is, I hope, suf-fish-ently cooked to suit, sir?" "Well, yes," replied the gentleman, as he tasted it, "it is done a good eel better than I anticipated it would be."

WESTERN LOVE .- A youth of good. Indiana, in love with a girl in Mintiful strain:

I just come down from the buckeye state-some pleasure for to find a handsome girl from minaplis just suited to my mind.

Her rosy cheeks and rolling eyes like arrows pearced my brest and they called her handsome clara the liley of the

I corted her for just three days, her love I thought to gain to soon, to soon she slited me which gave me grief and

She robbed me of my liberty and deprived me of my rest but still I love my clara the liley

of the west. MY DREAM.

down by you shady grove i saw a chap of high degree convercing with my love.

he sung he sung so merryly while I was soar oprest and he sung in the early sorts as soon as the to lovely clara the liley of ground is ready.—Agriculturist. the west.

hand I tore him from my

being mad to desperation my dag-ger pearced his brest, and I did Book offers and Premiums. Spewas betrade by clara the liley of the west.

Agricultural.

Best Food for Swine.

What would be considered the best food for swine in summer would not answer the same purp sein winter. In summer, such food should be given as would keep the azimal in an improving condition, and would cause the animal to lay on a little fat, but not so much as as a fat porker undoubtedly does. Cooling foods, such as plenty of young clover and bran and middlings slop, is what we use much in Raleigh. of, not forgetting to give regular and abundant supplies of fresh, cool exhibition purposes, we have tried many different kinds of food for the fall exhibitions, but have found of corn and oats ground together, to two-thirds of the latter. One of scald it at night and feed next moisten it, and then cover up the barrel tight so it can steam well, and make the mass mellow and nice by morning. If it is found Whence cometh all his help and undesirable to scald it, moisten the mass with water and then put in one or more pans of sour milk-The Indian summer of his days. thick milk or clabber-to cause it to sour by the time it is used. We use both or either plan, and find them both good. As an ordinary summer feed, we have found this food to answer almost all purposes, though we do not feed so high as

The Garden.

when feeding the animals for ex-

The refuse from the truck patches,

come nicely into play for summer

food in connection with the above

slop, as do apples (windfalls) pears,

Cassaba, Ward's Nectar, Prolific are all good; sow in rich hills six man; how sad is your lot! Your feet apart, when the soil is warm.

South of New York onions succeed best from sets; plant early in ers, against their expressed will. But A lady asked a gentleman who very rich soil in drills fifteen inches four years since, the people were callwas suffering from influenza: "My apart. When they can be grown change of the Constitution: they andear sir, what do you use for your from seeds sow the same distance swered that they wished no change cold?" "Five handkerchiefs a apart; the soil cannot be too fine and rich; sow early. Wethersfield to the people: very few were adopted Red, Early Red, and Yellow Danvers are standard sorts. For gardens potato and top onions are often used, set in drills tifteen 1874-'75, the dominant party had a inches apart, and four inches apart

Sow the Double or Moss Curled parsley early in open ground, or gentle hot-bed.

Sow Hollow Crowned parsnips as "Really, my dear," said poor Mr. soon as the soil can be worked, in hard to preserve. By a course unpar-

sidered you a jewel of a woman, round pea, may be sown when the but you have turned out only a bit ground thaws. Alpha is the ear-"Then, my love," was the reply, needs warmer weather. When good dwarf sorts, requiring no sticks, and useful to fill odd spaces. so fearless and so just, is attacked, and Squash peppers for pickling, and Sweet Mountain for stuffing, may and principle dear to freemen.

be sown like egg plants. Put some early sorts of potatoes plant for early as soon as frost is

nesota, addresses her in this beau- in open ground or may be forced in a frame. French Breakfast, Early short varieties; the Long Scarlet for long.

Salsify and scorzonera, there is same as parsnips.

Uncover spinach that wintered over when heavy frost are passing, and hoe between the rows. Sow Zealand, for mid-summer, may be sown in May.

Summer Crookneck squashes are the best bush. Boston Marrow, Yokohama, Hubbard, and Butman, are favorite late sorts. A few neighborhood. They give the control for early may be started under of every dollar of the money needed glass in pots or on sods.

Sow tomatoes in hot-bed and transplant to boxes or another hotbed, or where there are but a few, to small pots; the object is to get a strong stocky plant, to set out as I dreamp a dream the other night soon as it is safe. Conqueror and Canada Victor for early, and Trohy for the rest of the seasors

have not been excelled. White Dutch, or Red Top Strap-White French, is the best late. Get ace over the precious heritage of our

ARTHUR'S

I rushed up to my rival a dager in TLLUSTRATED HOME MAGA-ZINE .- "The Household Magazine | norant people must be trained to forego true love and boldly bad him stand.

of America." Two Serial Stories in its somewhat turbulent conduct, and learn politer manners, and more cultural C. R. Dorr; and "MIRIAN," by T. S. Arthur. BUTTERICK'S New-

> cimen number 10 cents. T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Protest.

AN ADDRESS TO THE

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. By the Republican members of the late Constitutional Convention.

We, the undersigned, under a sense of the responsibility due from us as representatives of the will of the people of North Carolina, feel called upon to warn the yet free citizens of our belovto cause it to suffer from the heat, ed State, of the danger which imminently threatens them from the despotic and aristocratic tendencies of the Democratic party, so glaringly displayed in the amendments passed by that body in the Convention which was lately held

A Convention called to establish the principles which shall govern and give vitality to the business relations of men water. In putting up swine for and define the limits of the privilege to be exercised by the people, offers an unerring test of the opinions and feelings of those engaged in the responsible work. No less is it an absolute standard by which to judge of the tendencies none so desirable as a slop made of a party, when that party controls the body. Then, if ever, will men show their true political opinions and strugone-third of the former, by measure, | gle to embody in permanent form, their fixed convictions. Governments are classified into free and despotic, at a the best ways to prepare it is to glance, by an examination of their constitutions, whether written or moulded by the practices and tradition of their morning, put on the mass only history. When representatives respect enough hot water to thoroughly and consult the will of the people, whilst dealing with their interests and privileges, free government prevails, whatever its advantages and inconveniences. When that will, expressed by majorities, fairly ascertained, is disregarded by the framers of laws, and rights are taken away against the solemn protest of the citizen, whatever the other attributes may be, the government ceases to be one of popular con-

> The application of this simple rule, fixes forever, in alarming reality, the character of North Carolina's last and

A large majority of the votes of the State, was given against its call, and the will of the people thus expressed elected; a due regard to that will demanded that the present Constitution should be returned to them unaltered hibition purposes, as experience has in a single principle, by which the rights of the people were defined and abundantly proved that breeding guaranteed, and their duties described possessor a prima facie right to his seat, J. W. Bean, stock should not be very fat, only and enjoined. Not respecting the voice until the truthfulness of the certificate J. J. Horton, A woman who tells fortunes from | in a healthy growing condition, to | twice expressed opinion, but only upon | first thing to do, and the only thing, is sway of a faction for the will cithe majority, the Legislature of 1874-'5, by a | must be given accordingly. If voters party vote, violated the primary idea of the polity they had sworn to maintain, and called this body without consultation with the people, and in breach of the declaration made all over the State in the canvass of 1874. No denial can be hazarded by any one, of this plain | test between members without their fact, that a deliberate disregard of the own active interposition. All legislawill of a majority continued willfully, makes popular government impossible. This Convention is a bold declaration against the popular will and is, in it-Nutmeg, and White Japan melons | self, by the very fact of its existence, a

It is an anomaly in our history, and stands a solitary example of a body. called for the good of the people, usurping their rights, and seizing their powed upon to express their wish upon a Two years ago many amendments of that instrument were submitted again | written statement to the contrary, have | the General Assembly may provide and those were matters of detail going only to the judgment as matters of expediency, and not touching a single right or privilege. In the House of Representatives, in the session of majority of two-thirds. This Convention, composed of the same number, fection amongst the county commiselected by the same voters, under the sioners, an election over the whole same laws, with no intervening change | State may be nugatory, and the people of circumstances, returns a majority of discarded entirely in the management delegates against the party in power, thus giving a rebuke to its revolutionary spirit, and declaring again in favor of the Constitution they have tried so allelled in the history of political bodies, that true majority is perverted, and the sadly disappointed me. I once con- Carter's First Crop, or some other power of party is enthroned upon the on Privileges and Elections, and that

trampled rights of a State Stel by step the dreary drama of tyranny is enacted. The Supreme Court. liest of the wrinkled peas, but the bulwark of the people, their fearless champion in many contests with an enraged and usurping Leg slature, bethe land rest secure in enjoyment of the election of its members, maintainhomes for themselves and their loved | ing only an inferential right of appeal, Premium Gem, and Blue Peter are ones, when balled avarice casts its thirsty gaze upon the pittance wrenched from its insatiate greed-this tribunal falls before the will of those whose action forebodes evil to every institution

The election of the Superior Court Judges, now with the people, was coveted, and the purpose contemplated to the people, and against the laws of the in a warm place to sprout, and wrest this privilege from them, and give it where faction can supply readymade partisans inclined to direct the out. Alpha and Snowflake are new forms of law, and the principles of jusand very early. Early Vermont tice to the purposes of party. This change was only averted by the adopand Early Rose a little later, and tion of a provision which enables a par-Radishes may be sown very early it upon tribunals erected in their place,

to the people. Justices of the Peace, the familiar Turnip, and Olive-shaped are good counsel of the people, whose functions sary, and almost family functionaries, but one variety of each, sow the torn from the people, lest they should continue Democratic in nature, as in office, and an aristocratic complexion is to be forced upon their homely features by rendering them no longer responsitheir sympathies from the humble and

Not only officers, but institutions, popular and elevating in their nature. are ravished from the masses. The popular county and township govern-ments, established by our present supreme law, carries the idea of responsifor the myriad uses of civilized and progressive communities, into the keeping of those who are under the direct eye of the people; they familiarize every one with the forms of business, and ty in the ways of self reliant and inde-

These tribunals carry the idea of the will of a majority to its ultimate end, and they are the rude, it may be, but healthful nurseries in which the infant steps of freemen are trained to tread in the ways of independent manhood. But this nurture does not accord with

the spirit of democracy revolutionized. fathers, and the shadow of his dark apwith the broad light of our liberty. A strong government is demanded. The divinity of privileged power must hereafter claim our devotions, and the vulgar independence of poor meu and ig-

Legislature!

are the universal sacrifice. The slaughtered millions, whose blood eries to God from the thousand battle-fields, which cover our country like the foul blotches upon the leper's skin, are the human offering which alone can appease the cruelty of an in- chisement of a county and the total dissatiate aristocracy. Even under the mild forms of privilege, which formerly prevailed here, the eternal hate which power always cherishes for freedom, allied itself to the dread demon of rebellion, and its insatiate greed unappeased by the holocaust of blood and mpoverishment through which we have passed, will never cease whilst

man is free. Under our previous history, the laws simple, no one ever dreaming that the time would come when the people's complaint of grievance and denies the will would be disregarded by any legislative body that could be assembled. But the desperation of party exigency, in this Convention, has shown how

ed to this Convention two delegates, Neil McNeil and R. M. Norment. The udges of election, against whom no fault has been alleged, made their returns as usual, and these returns showed a majority of votes in favor of the of the Convention was to enslave you gentlemen named. The only duty of and you are enslaved if you ratify its the county commissioners was to add act. those returns, and declare the result. But, usurping powers never granted them, they declare the returns untrue, and in the face of the written record before them, they pronounce that there | G. B. Bliven, was no election in four precincts of the | B. F. Jones, county. No law is shown authorizing J. C. Blocker, them to review the judgement of the W. M. Black, inspectors of election; none can be shown which entitled them to judge of the qualification of electors. This power is vested by law in the judges of A. McDonald, election, and in them alone. If they W. P. Mabson, abuse it and admit unlawful votes, or J. W. Thorne, refuse lawful ones, it is a case for the | J. Orrin Wilcox, candidates alone, and the determination of the fact in each case, belongs | R. F. Lehman, should have controlled the delegates solely to the body of which the parties M. C. Hodge, are seeking to become members.

of the people, contemptuous of their is questioned. When this is done, the If they are in lawful form, the certificate are questioned, the duty of approving or disqualifying them, rests with the candidate making the issue, and the facts must be determined upon the evidence adduced. No legislative body, of its own motion, has ever made a contive bodies determine the lawfulness of the certificate. When this is done, the burden is thrown upon the contestants. to the Supreme Court, with power These are rules of law prescribed for the to prescribe the manner of appointproceedings of contestants, public and ing the presiding officers of such of common application. The action of this body is directly contrary to this method. The commissioners of Robeson, have erected themselves into a judicial tribunal; they have, without evidence, and against the record, determined the fact of legal and illegal votes; have taken from the judges of election the discretion conferred upon them by law, to be exercised under the obligation of an oath, and against their own declared that no election at all was held in four precincts of the county. If they have power to disregard the returns from four precincts, they may equally disregard the returns from every precinct, and at their mere will and pleasure, declare no election held in any county. By a combination easy of perof public affairs. How is this body to udge of the election of its members, if the county commissioners are empowered to act in a judicial character, and determine who are the members elect? Yet this has been declared the law of the land by the majority of the committee decision has been sustained. By this judges of election are stricken from our system, there is no one to record the thereof the General Assembly are votes of the people; the commissioners, empowered to allot and distribute though not present, determine the the judicial power, regulate the ju-

if that, and a complete revolution is ac-The past Conventien sat in the Capitol by virtue of this revolution, and has the next regular election for memoverthrown the government of the

the manner above recited, the consti- as to leave the original jurisdiction tution is blotted out against the will of of Justices of the Peace in civil ac-

are decided, one way or another, and where the votes of the contesting members can make but little difference in results, a case like this may be passed tisan Legislature to rob the Superior But this case, upon the determination Courts of their jurisdiction, and confer of which depends the sovereignty of the people, must be made a test case whose officers shall not be responsible and the circumstances around it, make it a prominent landmark in the history of government.

The first duty of the Convention was have always been to assist them in their to determine who were the rightful bility is amended. Hereafter per- ural Science; Mr. Ralph H. Gravescommon, ordinary disputes: who have delegates from Robeson, had there been been with the people, and of the people | a desire to follow, and obey the voice since tradition has spoken-these neces- of the people. The action of this body has postponed the question until revolntion is accomplished.

legislative character has corresponded | 30 days, as heretofore, is indispenfully with its revolutionary constitution. Measures of vital concern seemble to their neighbors, and by divorcing | ingly prepared in party caucus, have been introduced as a matter of form, seed of Roundleaved early; New rude poor, whose causes they are to de- simply to obtain the scrawl which alties and forfeitures in the hands stands for a common seal, and under the spur of the previous question, with- gether with the poll tax and such the spur of the previous question, without an opportunity of debate, were impatiently hurried through, as prepared at party dictation. There are grievances of an alarmning character, and not the idle clamor of disappointed hopes. We wished for nothing, we hoped for nothing, but to preserve the constitution dear to the people, who have struggled for years to retain the benefits of its admirable provisions. The discipline of party tactics has at last triumphed over the wishes of the people, and has left us no course but to advise educate the primary divisions of socie- the people of the spoilation of rights so fearfully imperilled by this Conven-

We have had an embarrassing choice to make in conducting the people's defense. We hoped that the free discussion of principles amongst gentlemen of intelligence, assembled from all parts of the State, might cause some concession from the rigor of party demands. But the invariable course of procedure in this body has been to prepare in midnight caucus the succeeding day's work; the measure agreed upon is taken up at proach, even now mingles ominously once; rarely has time or postponement been granted, still more rarely has discussion been allowed, especially in matters on which opinions have been most opposite; and when discussion has been inpatiently conceded, we felt the utter hopelessness of speaking to a question

hemebred privilege are destroyed, and sparing decrees of this body and how-

aristocracy are erected, beneath whose it as to the last ditch in resisting the iniron-hand, though eased in a glove of vasion of the assailants of our rights. Never has any legislative body shown less of concession than this; never has the caucus system been more rigidly and persistently enforced; never has party discipline been more perfect, and never has a minority been less regard-

> that majority which began life in lawlessness and in their own minds, fastening chains upon the limbs of the people, aptly ended its course by bidding them cease all complaint at the tyranny of this usurping assembly. We say to the people that the intention and aim

J. W. Albertson, W. H. Wheeler, J. M. Bateman, Wilson Carey, S. H. Manning, J. J. Goodwyn, P. T. Massey,

Amendments.

Synopsis of the Work of the Convention.

The total number of amendments adopted is 31. The Judicial Department received more attention than other in the Constitution. That Article was so amended as to give the General Assembly power to establish other Courts inferior Courts, who shall hold for a term

not exceeding 8 years. The number of Supreme Court Judges was reduced from five to three; of Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine-all to be elected by the people. At the first election the Superior Court Judges are to be chosen by general ticket, but that at succeeding elections they be chosen by Districts, as at present. Both Supreme and Superior Court

Judges to be elected for eight years. to meet at points other than the

was adopted; and no Judge can hold the Courts of any District twice in succession except at inter-

the Constitution, which prescribe the original jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and regulate the matter of probates, administrations, &c., are stricken out, and in lieu risdiction of the Supreme Courts, all matters of appeal, practice, &c. Section 31 of the same Article is so amended as to limit the duration of the term of the Governor's appointees to vacancies in this Article to bers of the General Assembly. Section 33, same Article, is so amended

to vote until restored to citizenshid | Bursar; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Ra, by due course of law. A residence leigh, Secretary and Treasurer. The action of this Convention in its of 90 days in the County, instead of DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

sable to voting. The Article on Education is so amended as to retain all fines, penproperty tax as is collected on that

The Article on Penal Institutions, Punishments, &c., is so amended as to give the Legislature power to farm out penitentiary convicts on Intermarriage between whites and negroes is prohibited to the

Separate schools for the two races are to be provided. A Bureau of Agriculture, Immi-

gration and Statistics is established with full power to the Legislature to protect sheep husbandry.
Article 7 of the Constitution, which prescribes the system of

taxes, election of Magistrates, &c., including the valuation of property is amended so as to give the General Assembly full power to change | Secretary and Treasurer. the present system of county government, election of Magistrates,

The General Assembly is to meet their election.

The 13th article is so amended that no Convention of the people of this State can hereafter be called ex-cept by a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly. B Mason, of Orange; W R Myers, Stephen J. Field, of Cal., " Wilson Wilson Wilson V B. M. Strong, of Pa., " House of the General Assembly, Wilson. such call to be first submitted to the qualified voters of the State for Board, first Wednesday in Novem-

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by a three fifths vote of each House of the General Assembly, and if at the next general election a majority of the voters of the whole State approve the same they shall become a part of the Con-

An ordinance has passed declaring that no amendment adopted by the Convention shall have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now existing under the Con- Department. stitution, and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment. The per diem of members of the General Assembly was fixed at state.

\$4.00, their mileage at 10 cents,

and sessions limited to 60 days. The General Assembly are invested with power to denounce fitting | 1831. penalties for carrying concealed weapons.

Directory.

City Government.

Mayor-B. C. Manly. Alderman-First Ward-Jas. Mc-Kee, John Armstrong, H. J. Ham-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. Marshal-J. W. Lee.

Raleigh Township Government, MAGISTRATES .- A. Magnin, J C. Gorman, M. B. Barbee, W. H. Martin, Jos. P. Prairie, Norfleet

Dunston, J. D. Morgan. CONSTABLE.-J. R. Caswell. CLERK .- John E. Williams, SCHOOL COMMITTEE.-A. Shaffer, Ch'n.; O. Hunter, Jr., Clerk; M. V'B. Gilbert.

Wake County Government. Commissioners-Solomon J. Al-

len, Chairman; Wm. Jinks, W. D. Turner, J. Robt. Nowell, Adolphus Sheriff—S. M. Dunn.

Superior Court Clerk-John N. Treasurer—David Lewis. Register of Deeds-W. W. White. Coroner-James M. Jones.

Government of North Carolina.

Surveyor-J. Q. Shaw.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, Governor. John B. Neathery, Private Secre- 3d

R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, Lieutenant Governor, and President of

W. H. Howerton, of Rowan, Secretary of State. D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston, Treas-

A. D. Jenkins, Teller.

Donald W. Bain, Chief Clerk. John Reilly, of Cumberland, Au-Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk. S. D. Pool, of Craven, Supt. of

Public Instruction. John C. Gorman, of Wake, Adjuant General. T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, Atorney General. W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg,

State Geologist. Thomas R. Purnell, of Forsythe, State Librarian. Wm. R. Richardson, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Public Works and Institutions in North Carolina.

BRANCH MINT OF THE U. S. Located at Charlotte. This establishment was authorized by act of Congress, passed the 3d of March, 1835. It is now closed. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Situated at Chapel Hill, Orange county, 28 miles W. N. W. from

Officers of the University.—Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., Professor ture; Mr. Geo. T. Winston, Ass't Professor College of Literature; or mental inability, is re-enacted lege of Agriculture; Rev. A. W. Mangum, A. M., Professor of College of Philosophy; Rev. A. F. Redd, Professor of College of Natsons convicted of felony or other in- | Jr., Professor College Engineering famous crime are denied the right and Mechanic Arts; A. Mickle,

The North Carolina Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, is located at Raleigh

pal; R. B. Ellis, Steward; L. E. residence, Greensboro. Heartt, Treasurer. Board of Directors .- Rufus S. Tucker, President; John Nichols, C. D. Heartt, Albert Johnson, J. W. Cole, J. J. Nowell and James same time.

H. Harris. The Institution has a full corps of and October. Departments. The course of in- Greensboro. struction includes eight years. All Statesville, third applications for the admittance of April and October. pupils should be made to the Prin-

INSANE ASYLUM.

Situated in the vicinity of Raleigh, will accommodate 220 pa-

Officers.-Dr. Eugene Grissom, county government, assessment of Superintendent; Dr. F. T. Fuller, Assistant Physician; W. Whitaker, Steward; Mrs. Mary A. Lawrence, Matron; E. Burke Haywood, Jr., Board of Directors .- Dr. J. G.

Ramsay, of Rowan, President; Dr E Burke Haywood, of Wake; Jas Supreme Court of the U. S. D Uzzell, of Wake; J M Pool, of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief biennially on Wednesday after the Wake; Anderson Betts, of Wake; Justice. Coffin, of Guilford; PR Hardin, of Noah H. Swayne, of O., "Alamance; W T Faircloth, of Samuel F. Miller, of Ia., "Wayne; G W Brodie, of Wake; J David Davis, of Ill.,

Time of annual meeting of the Ward Hunt, of N. Y., ber in each year. cember, at Washington.

PENITENTIARY. Board of Directors and Execu. tive Committee.-Jacob S Allen, of Wake: John M Coffin, of Row. an; James Pace, of Chatham; Jo Rhodes, of Wayne; Stewart Elli.

son, of Wake. Officers .- W J Hicks, Architect . W H Thompson, Deputy Warden M Grausman, Steward; Dr Wm G Hill, Physician; H A Correll, of Rowan, Superintendent of the Shoe

PUBLIC CHARITIES. One member elected annually by

Dr C T Murphy, of Sampson President, term expires July Capt C B Denson, Chatham, Sec.

Dr G W Blacknail, Wake, term expires July 1, 1880.

term expires July 1, 1879. INSANE ASYLUM, MORGANTON. Commissionerselected by the 1. islature.-Dr. Nerens Mendenhall

Dr Eugene Grissom, Wake. Dr. M. Whitehead, Rowns.

Board of Education.

Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin Chief Justice. Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Asso Justice. W. B. Rodman, Beaufort, W. P. Bynum, Mecklenburg, " Thomas Settle, Guilford, Tazewell L. Hargrove, of Granville, Reporter.

day in January and June. Superior Courts. Samuel W. Watts, Judge Styth Judicial District, Franklin.on. J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor, Raleigh

N. C. Representation in Congress, A. S. Merrimon, of Wake. Mat. W. Ransom, of Northampton.

J. A. Hyman. A. M. Waddell. Joseph J. Davis. A. M. Scales. Thomas S. Ashe. W. M. Robbins.

Robert B. Vance. United States Government. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, Presi

Secretary of State tucky, Secretary of the Treasury. William W. Belknap, of lowa, Secretary of War.

Attorney General. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Postmaster General. United States Courts.

are as follows: United States Circuit Court - Pas tern District, North Carolina - tore in Raleigh first Monday in June and last Monday in November. H. L. Bond, Circuit Court Judge

Geo. W. Brooks, District Court Judge, Eastern District; residence, Elizabeth City. United States Marshal, Joshua B Hill; office, Raleigh.

EASTERN DISTRICT COURTS. pril and October. Clerk, M. B. Culpepper; residence, Elizabeth City.

New-Berne, Fourth Monday in pril and October. Clerk, George E. Tinker; residence, New-Berne.

Clerk, Wm. Larkins; residence, Wilmington. Marshal, Joshua B. Hitt, office, Raleigh. District Attorney, Richard

WESTERN DISTRICT. cuit Court Judge, Baltimore, Md. Robert P. Dick, United State

Officers.-John Nichols, Princi- District Judge, Western District, Robert M. Douglas, United States Marshal; office, Greensboro. Circuit and District Courts in the Western District are held at the

Greensboro, first Monday in April teachers in the Deaf Mute and Blind | Clerk, John W. Payne; rest.

Statesville. Asheville, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and Octo-

Clerk, E. R. Hampton; red. Ashe ville.

United States Internal Revenue. I. J. Young, Collector Third and Fourth Districts, office, Raleigh.

J. P. Bradley, of N. J., Court meets first Monday in De-

velvet, no popular right can flourish; and in whose eye, a free people is an enternal fear. All earth is drenched with gore poured out to glut the selfishness, revenge and licentious lusts of Kings and privileged classes. The poor

frail a hold the people have on their own government in North Carolina. The people of Robeson county, elect-

This Convention is, or is not, the J. Q. A. Bryan judge of the election and qualification of Jas. E. Boyd, its own members. A certificate of elec- Rufus Barringer, tion from the proper officers, gives the | J. E. O'Hara,

rights of voters without evidence; this body is robbed of the right to determine

people thereby.

In ordinary cases, where majorities over and excite but little attention. General Assembly Judges of the Su-

which judgment had gone before hand. The only expedient left us was a resort to ordinary parliamentary rules, very virtuous and model rulers, who to delay for a few moments the pain we are to be supplied to us by that exces-sively pure medium a modern partisan ges of the people smothered in this Convention. It was the only way we had Thus one by one the rude forms of of protesting against the hasty and unthe dainty proportions of an elegant ever unsatisfactory, we were driven to their approval or rejection.

The closing scene of the Convention was a fit finale to a body which assembled in opposition to the will of the people, acted and worked by means of a majority purchased by the disfranregard of law; which has seized all the rights of the people and given them to the Legislature, and ended its revolutionary career by denying to members a right of protest. Never has any one before known, in the history of North Carolina, that a protest, offered in a respectful manner and in substance not offending against propriety should be refused a hearing and a place upon the journals. But this Convention has regulating elections, were plain and crowned its life of usurpation by a closing act of tyranny which forbids right of petition. So monstrous was the act, that a leading member of the majority rose in his place and rebuked this open outrage. Not even this could bring a blush of shame to the faces of

> Jonas Hoffman, J. M. Justice, J. R. Page, J. H. Smyth, W. W. McCanless, A. McCabe, A. L. Davis, J. O. Crosby, N. B. Hampton, W. J. Munden, Ralph P. Buxton, R. W. King, I. J. Young, A. W. Tourgee, W. T. Faircloth, J. A. Bullock, W. M. Kerr, William Barrow. Edward W. Taylor, T. J. Dula, G. Z. French,

B. R. Hinnant.

The General Assembly are authorized to require the Supreme Court State capital. The principle of rotation of Judges

vals of four years. Sections 15, 16 and 17 of Art. 4 of

tions to the General Assembly. The Raleigh. Re-opened Sept. 6th. criminal jurisdiction of these officers | 1875. is retained. The provision in the Constitution of 1776 by which upon a two | College of Mathematies; Mr. J. DeB. thirds vote of each House of the Hooper, Professor College of Literapreme and Superior Courts may be removed from office for physical Mr. John Kimberly, Professor Col-

public works, public roads, &c. third generation.

retary, term expires July 1, 1878.

Dr W R Sharpe, Davie, term ex pires July 1, 1877. Col JT Morehead, Rockingham

of Guilford, President. Col T Geo Walton, Burke, Seen

Capt C B Denson, Chatham

The Governor, Lieutenant Gay ernor, Secretary of State, Treasurer Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Ed

ucation. The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of the Board. Supreme Court.

W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal Meets in Raleigh on the first Mon-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1st District-Jesse J. Yeates.

Hamilton Fish, of New York Benjamin II. Bristow, of Kan

George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, Seeretary of the Interior. Edward Pierrepont, of New York,

The stated terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts

residence, Baltimore, Md.

N. J. Riddick, Circuit Court Clerk; office, Raleigh. Elizabeth City, third Monday in

Wilmington, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and

Badger; residence, Raleigh. Assistant, W. H. Young, Oxford. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUNT H. L. Bond, United States (1)

Statesville, third Monday Clerk, Henry C. Cowles; rei

Virgil S. Lusk, U. S. District Attorney; residence, Asheville. Assistant, W. S. Ball, Greensboro.

first Monday in January succeeding E W Pou, of Johnston; Dr S G Nathan Clifford, of Me., As. Justice.