

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and suite have sailed from Cronstadt for New York city, and will be due there the early part of October.

The Wisconsin Democrats met in State Convention at Madison, on the 23d inst. A "new departure" platform was adopted. Jas. B. Doolittle was nominated for Governor.

The Board of Trade of Louisville, Ky., held a special meeting on Thursday and adopted an appeal to Congress to refund the taxes on cotton paid by the Southern States in 1865, 1866 and 1867.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that a postponement should have been granted in a case where it was shown that the counsel for the defendant was prevented from attending by dangerous illness in his family. The case in point having resulted in favor of the plaintiff, the judgment of the Court below was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 21st, until Nov. 7. The Queen's speech was read in the House of Lords. She alluded to the recent use of the royal warrant, the condition of Ireland, the French commercial treaty, the Russian conference, and the treaty of Washington. The termination of the old feud between the United States and England is regarded by Her Majesty as a matter for mutual rejoicing.

The entire receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were \$185,235,867, and for the last fiscal year, \$144,011,724. There was a decrease during the past fiscal year of \$9,500,000 on spirits and an increase of \$2,200,000 on tobacco over the preceding fiscal year. On fermented liquors the increase last year over the preceding year was \$1,070,000, and on banks and bankers, \$600,000. The income tax fell off \$18,600,000.

We learn from the Long Branch News, of the 22d inst., that it is the opinion of physicians who have examined Dr. Helmbold that he is laboring under a temporary derangement of mind occasioned by his business difficulties, and that the statement that the unfortunate affair was the result of excessive drinking is incorrect, as to the immediate cause. A professional examination was made yesterday by Dr. T. G. Chattle, in the presence of Guilo, of Newark, and Mr. Helmsbol's legal advisers in the case, which resulted in recommending his removal to the asylum of Dr. Kirkbride at Philadelphia.

West Virginia voted for and against a Convention to remodel the State Constitution, on Thursday, the 24th inst. A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Parkersburg, dated, the 24th, says:

By the adoption of what is known as the Flick Amendment about 10,000 disfranchised Rebel soldiers and citizens would have the privilege of franchise on the question of to-day. This vote will go almost solid in favor of a Convention, but to counterbalance this element there is a very large portion of the Democratic party who will vote against the measure. The returns at this writing are meager, and principally from towns along the line of the railway. As it is a question in which the party lines are not strictly drawn, it is difficult to approximate, but the general impression is that the Convention will be defeated by a small majority.

Returns from the principal towns along the railroad indicate the defeat of Convention.

The heaviest storm experienced in many years in Charleston, S. C., ended there on Sunday the 20th inst., eight and a half inches of rain having fallen in forty-eight hours. A severe gale succeeded the storm. A heavy gale and rain-storm prevailed through Friday and Saturday at Savannah, Ga., and much damage was done to the railroads, interrupting travel. The rice crop has sustained injury. Frost on Saturday covered the wires on Mount Washington with ice, breaking them in several places.

Later advices from Charleston and Savannah represent the damage done the crops by the recent storm as far greater than at first supposed. It is feared that the sections over which the gale passed have been almost entirely despoiled of the abundance of the crops. In other parts of the seaboard States complaint is made of the drought, and the boll worm is making fearful ravages among the cotton plants. In Virginia corn is suffering for want of rain. The mills along the line of the Alexandria and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have been compelled to stop operations. Navigation along these routes has been temporarily suspended, and unless a heavy rain should fall within forty-eight hours the less for want of water will be very great.

The recent election is fruitful of pleasant topics for discussion. We will do no more than enumerate some of them, placing them upon record for future elaboration, perhaps:

It was an unnecessary, as well as an impertinent application to the people. The rebuff has been based, in a great measure upon a conviction of this on the part of the people. In old times, the people of North Carolina had been used to being asked, during the canvass for the Assembly, whether they wished such Assembly to take steps for calling a Convention, or for amending the Constitution and, so, too, having the result of such election operate as instructions for or against such measure. This was not so here. Elected upon certain grounds (perhaps, in view of what has followed, we might say, *pretenses*) the members of the Assembly made the chief work of their session a matter upon which very few of them had consulted their constituents, and it proved, as is usual, an Aaron's rod, to swallow up all other legislation.

It sums up the whole matter to say that, aping the victorious United States, they proposed to force another reconstruction upon North Carolina. It turns out that they wanted the necessary power, and have made themselves ridiculous, if they have not also committed virtual suicide. Esop tells their story: An eagle having carried off a sheep in the sight of a jackdaw, the latter thought he would do likewise, and having pounced down upon another sheep, became entangled in the wool, and at last was taken in this sorry plight by the shepherd, and carried home, to be made sport of by his children.

It follows that the people who, as some think, have unnecessarily been broken in spirit by their unsuccessful resistance of former projects of reconstruction against their will, by their recent success, will pluck up courage and be more themselves. A very large majority of the people will (without reference to their own votes at the late election) speedily come to value, and hug to their bosoms, the recent victory; and this, in light, especially: 1, of their finding out how notorious a cheat was attempted to be put off upon them upon the Taxation and Debt question; and 2, of their being more and more aware, as they become more cool, of the imminent danger the State was in of a collision with the United States, and the consequent ill-effects to the character and prosperity of the community, no matter how brief such collision may have been, and how readily the State may have given way.

The people have stood their ground, and that ground thereby becomes the more their own!

In connection with this latter consideration, it also seems to us that the solid vote against Convention cast by the colored men, may come to be so appreciated by the property holders of the State, as having been given strictly in the interest of these latter, that a fine prospect for a political *entente cordiale* between the two is opened up. The scarecrow of excessive taxation being out of the way, as it will soon be seen never to have been in the way, it will follow, to all men's apprehension, that the vote of the colored men, was as wise for the white property-holder, a class peculiarly subject to injury by political storms, as, undeniably, it was for himself. It appears from the recent election, that the colored man, although himself, as the Romans used to say, "a new man," and, therefore, to be charged as naturally "desirous of revolutions," is capable of giving votes really conservative, and calculated to render secure the class of property-holders. We know that in communities where his vote was greatly consolidated at the recent election, he listened intently to discussions during the canvass, in which these points were made to him with great plainness, and at length, viz.: that if the movement turned out to be a *revolution*, and was put down as such, he was not so much interested in opposition to the call, as the white property-holder, but that he was, for other reasons, interested to vote it down, and that if he did it only for the reason under consideration, he would thereby entitle himself to the grateful estimation of the white man, and that such seed would bear good fruit hereafter! Unquestionably, by gradually maturing convictions, founded upon cool reflection on the risks by him recently encountered, the white man of North Carolina cannot fail to felicitate himself upon; at least, his good luck in having been overwhelmed by the massed colored vote of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Who shall hinder good nature, and good feeling from acting their appropriate parts in such event?

The massed vote of the colored man at the recent election is in many ways creditable to him. In 1868, contrary to all expectations upon the part of those who thought they had reason to know him best, his vote was massed in favor of the policy which acquired for him political freedom. The recent vote is, so far, proof, that in any struggle which

threatens that political equality, he will rally, *to a man*, (for all practical purposes) for its defence. So long as he can do this, he is in great measure safe. That he has given such evidence of ability to do it, is a matter for sincere congratulation amongst all men who wish him well. Liberty is not an *atms*, to be bestowed by another from time to time; it is a right, which remains in *esse* only so long as its possessor values, guards, challenges and vindicates it; in regard to it, he is required by all of its ancient rules, to be vigilant and suspicious!

Now, whether or not the Conservative Party would, in fact, and with the eye of the Federal Government upon them, have undertaken to interfere with the political rights of the colored man, may be questionable; but, that there are no favorable precedents in history for a people recently freed, to entrust their fortunes into the hands of a party *uninaugurated* for the sole purpose of defeating their attempts for freedom, is unquestionable! The repentance, in the case before us, is too recent, and affects fundamentals too much, to render it wise that friendly protestations by the Conservative Party, should be repaid with more than *similar coin*. Except for the surprize that has been expressed in high quarters at the actual result,—*surprize, and ill temper*—this would seem undeserving of a pause in our discussion. It is very much, to say, that white people do not do so in regard to their own liberty! Hostility, is never followed at once by an unreserved confidence, and embrace. Not even where kindness and a thorough knowledge of each other preceded the hostility. If after hostility good offers come from the other side, there, nevertheless, and as of course, follows a period of jealous watchfulness, and standing on guard. The colored man has to say of the great mass of white men in North Carolina, that they were born and bred in the belief that he was unfit for political privileges, and that some three years ago, to give effect to that belief, they banded themselves—conquering therein some most intense and long continued political disgusts as regarded each other,—into this very Conservative Party, baptising it with a new name, and inventing a ritual in accordance with its designs.

How many years ought to pass, before, according to the precedents of liberty, he ought to give such a Party his confidence?

The colored man of North Carolina owes his political rights to provisions in the State Constitution, conjoined with the XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The National Party with which Conservatives in North Carolina co-operate, regard the point whether those "amendments" have really been adopted, as still a question. It denies that they have been. Such was its latest authentic deliverance, and what are its present impressions may be gathered from the censure so generally heaped upon the so-called "New Departure." Conservatives in North Carolina in the late canvass very generally exhorted the colored man to withdraw his objections to the Convention movement, upon the ground that they would not if they could, and, also, could not if they would, interfere with his rights. The amount of reliance to be placed upon the first branch of the proposition depended upon considerations already presented, combined with the fact that the Conservative Party had no national existence except as a satellite of the Democratic Party and that this latter Party held for doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States did not guarantee the political rights of colored men,—the XIVth and XVth—being only so-called Amendments! *Noscitur a sociis*: clearly, the kindness of the Conservative party to the colored man was unreliable, politically. Then, for Conservatives to exhort the colored man to confidence in them, upon the ground that his rights, at all events, were secure under the XIVth and XVth—Amendments—i. e. "they could not if they would," all the while that their own party, in its National organization, held that these were no Amendments, was a grand experiment upon his credulity, and, if he had accepted it, would have been a demonstration of his inability to defend such political rights as might have been conferred upon him. It has turned out otherwise!

This position in favor of the massed vote recently cast by the colored man against a Convention, is entirely impregnable, and, upon consideration, will restore the good temper of all just conservative gentlemen, who since the recent election, have suffered themselves to talk of re-establishing the "white line."

In this point of view, we especially hail the result in the county of Caswell. Other counties afford very good examples to the same effect, but, as perhaps will be generally conceded,—Caswell the best! It is understood that in no part of the State is the color-

ed man less organized, and able to protect himself. The contest was between such a community, and another not very unequal even in point of numbers, and all other respects vastly better equipped, and led by two gentlemen long versed in political tactics,—men of ability, eloquence, and captivating personal gifts. Upon the one side was RIGHT, with simple staff and sling,—upon the other, Wrong, in uniform, and with armor glittering and deadly. As ever happens everywhere, in the long run, so there, at once. Right was triumphant! Whether it was mere instinct, or whether an inspiration of that Providence which is not far from every one of us, the colored men of the county of Caswell well represent how much is possible for the humblest society of the People to do in defence of their rights. They were opposed to a Convention, and notwithstanding all that had been previously done in Caswell to overawe them, they have made their views to be known and felt; they have chosen delegates of their own way of thinking; their heavy vote has gone to swell the State majority upon the general question; and henceforward they are conscious of the their own strength! It is a matter for general congratulation, and we therefore, congratulate them most heartily.

The gain upon the vote of 1870 has been distributed very generally in all sections of the State. Probably, more than 30,000 white votes have been counted in the majority. Both of these facts are very agreeable to us. Without pretending to say that every one who voted against the call of a Convention was a Republican, or that no one who voted in favor of it, could be a Republican, the recent election gives the Republican Party very fair prospects of controlling the politics of the State for some time hereafter. All sides admit this. Without fresh disaster to the State or National Republican administration, for the next twelve months, North Carolina will endorse Republicanism in August, and in November, 1872.

There will be no such disaster!

We cannot find it in our hearts to lay down our pen without returning thanks to those who conceived, and promoted, and forced into existence, the election of August, 1871! Their political health *inside of their own party*, is a toast with all true Republicans! Confusion be to all Conservatives who will not have their Party to follow such!

IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. HOLDEN.

That the public mind is undergoing a change relative to the impeachment and removal of Gov. Holden from office, is undeniable. It was thought by a great many that the action of the Legislature was prompted by the purest motives; that the Constitution had been violated; that for the security of future generations, and as an example for men who may occupy high official positions in the future, Gov. Holden should be deposed. This was the opinion of thousands of men in this State when the Senate rendered a verdict of "guilty." At that time a very large portion of the people of this State believed the Ku Klux Klan to be a myth; that it was gotten up by a sensational press and unscrupulous politicians, for the purpose of making political capital.

The mysteries of the mysterious Klan, as brought to light by the Outrage Committee at Washington, D. C., by the confessions of the Rutherford county Ku Klux, and the testimony of Plato Durham, has convinced the great mass of the people that the Klan is not a myth or a political hobby; but that it is a secret organization—a smoldering volcano in the midst of every community—ready at any moment to deal death and destruction to all who oppose the White Man's Party.

The effect of all this has been to set the people to thinking about the impeachment and conviction of Gov. Holden. In nine cases out of every ten, it has been decided in the minds of unprejudiced people, that Gov. Holden was impeached and deposed because he endeavored to put down the Ku Klux. It is being talked among the people that justice or a proper regard for constitutional liberty, had very little to do with the impeachment and conviction of Gov. Holden. The interest of party, the revenge of personal and political enemies, and obedience to the mandates of the Ku Klux Klan, effected the conviction and removal of Gov. Holden.

For general information and as food for thinking fair-minded people, we publish the opinion of Senator R. M. Norment, of Robeson, upon the first and second articles as preferred by the House of Representatives:

OPINION OF SENATOR R. M. NORMENT.

Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: Being called upon to discharge one of the most important and responsible duties of my life, a duty the proper and conscientious discharge of which affects not only myself, my immediate constituents and the whole State of North Carolina, but also the character and reputation of the Chief Magistrate of the State, I feel it to be my solemn and bounden duty to enter of record the reasons which impel me to give the vote which I am about

to cast upon the guilt or innocence of the respondent on the first and second charges preferred against him in the articles of impeachment.

I have endeavored, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, throughout the whole of this protracted trial, to give a patient and careful hearing and consideration to all the facts which have been elicited in the investigation; I have listened with attention and with great pleasure to the able arguments of the learned counsel, both in behalf of the prosecution and of the defence; I have endeavored to divest myself of all prejudice and bias as far as it was possible for poor weak mortal man to do. I fear, however, that when I entered this jury box as one of the triers of this case, I was not as free from prejudice against the accused as I should have been and as I desired to be. The many reports, *ex parte* as they doubtless were, which came to my ears through the public press before the meeting of this General Assembly, and which, without intermission, have been industriously circulated almost up to the present hour, were well calculated to warp the judgment and bias the minds of jurors who belong to the political party of which those papers were the accredited organs. I fear, therefore, that I did not enter upon this investigation as free from prejudice as I should have been, but, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, when I took a solemn oath in this august presence to make a true deliverance between the State and the accused, I determined, God being my helper, to render a true and impartial verdict; I determined to forget, as far as possible, what I had heard from every other source, and look only to the sworn testimony of witnesses produced before this high court. The witnesses have been heard, and my mind has been convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt, that during the period intervening between the autumn of 1868 and the summer of 1870, the civil law was not adequate to the protection of life, liberty and property in the counties of Alamance and Caswell. Without going into the evidence in detail, it is sufficient to say that the Sheriff of Alamance county, whose sworn duty it was to preserve the peace and bring the violators of law to justice, was, according to his own evidence, a member of a secret association who had banded themselves together, and under the solemn sanction of an oath not to betray one another, had taken the law into their own hands and had whipped, scourged, maltreated and murdered citizens of the county and destroyed their property and caused them to abandon their homes, for no other reason than that they had incurred the displeasure of this marauding midnight band of disguised assassins. It also appears from the evidence that *judges* in Alamance county, were also of this organized band; and it is in proof that there were upwards of sixty cases of murders, whippings, scourgings and forcible trespass, &c., &c., committed in this county, and not a single case of trial or punishment by the Courts of law, except, perhaps, a single instance in which some colored men were the offenders. This state of things was intolerable. It had brought disgrace upon the fair name of North Carolina, and was doing an injury which it would require years to repair. Public sentiment in Alamance and Caswell seemed not to discourage this state of affairs, and the infection seems to have been extending into other and adjoining counties. Civil law was inadequate to remedy the evil, and it became absolutely necessary to resort to other means to stay the tide of destruction; and to give up the disaffected district to the tender mercies of a heartless band of disguised midnight executioners. The alternative was chosen; the military force of the country was called into requisition by the Governor to suppress violence, to protect life and to save property, and for doing this he is impeached, and I am called upon to pass between him and his accusers, and for my verdict and upon my oath I do say, "he is not guilty of the first and second charges."

The Ohio campaign was opened on the 24th inst., at half a dozen different points, with speeches from leading Republicans of the State. General E. F. Noyes addressed a large meeting at Columbus, while Hon. Columbus Delano spoke at Sandusky, Senator Sherman at Toledo, Gov. Hayes at Zanesville, Gen. Garfield at Cincinnati, Senator Morton at Dayton, Lieut. Gov. Lee at Canton, and Judge Shellabarger at Cleveland. All were able efforts, carefully prepared beforehand, and bristled with telling arguments. The canvass opens auspiciously, and promises a glorious result. The retirement of McCook from active speech-making, the bitter war in the Democratic ranks over the "new departure," and the utter absence of anything like enthusiasm over the ticket, will swell our majority thousands of votes. Among the disgusted Democrats is Judge Van Trump, of Lancaster, who has started on a tour to the Pacific coast purposely to avoid any share in the active work of the canvass. He is bitterly opposed to the platform on which McCook is running. Ohio is safe for twenty thousand majority this fall.

The Republicans of New York hold their State Convention at Syracuse on the 27th of September. It would have been much better if the Convention had assembled a month sooner; however, we hope our New York friends will unite and win a glorious victory. They can if they will. Nothing but wrangling among themselves can bring defeat.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New York assembled at Mechanics' Hall, Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday the 22d. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on 109 persons. Special Deputy Grand Sire John F. Morse, of Berlin, Prussia, was received by the Grand Master, and made a gratifying report of the work done in Prussia. He has recently established six lodges and one encampment.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A Philadelphia doctor professes to be able to relieve people who are bewildered.

[We understand this doctor has been employed by the Conservative Executive Committee of this State, to prescribe for the Legislature. It is hoped by some Conservatives that his pills will prevent the formation of the White Man's Party.—Ed.]

The New York Tribune says there are about 60,000 colored people in that State, representing 15,500 voters. Of these it is estimated that one-half live in that city and immediate vicinity. In what localities and how they live, what are their occupations, and what their chances and advantages for social and intellectual improvement, is briefly told in a paper which we publish to-day. The general impression left by a perusal of this record will be that our colored citizens are making their own way in the world, showing that they are abundantly able to be artificers of their own fortunes.

As a Richmond young lady was standing talking with a young gentleman in the street on Sunday morning, her dress suddenly burst into a blaze. The gentleman took off his coat and threw it around her, and thus saved her life. Thus did one spark prevent the evil results of another.

The document for the abolition of Slavery in Brazil will be executed in Rome next Winter, as the Emperor and Empress intend to spend the season there. The Pope will sign the instrument to which he has been largely instrumental, it is said, in turning the imperial mind.

Some sections of Kentucky are suffering from drought. In Ohio county about one-eighth of an average crop of tobacco will be produced, while not enough corn will be raised to supply home wants. Old corn is selling at \$4 50 per barrel.

In Maine the canvass, we are told, is exceedingly quiet, but a Republican victory is certain, and the indications are that Gov. Perham's ten thousand majority of last year will be largely increased.

Eighty car loads, aggregating 1,600,000 pounds of fresh teas, have been shipped from San Francisco, overland, within a week, and a full cargo by special steamer is due in that city next week to go overland.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says from every portion of Mississippi, North Louisiana, and West Alabama there are reliable reports of serious depredations to the cotton crops by the army worm, and much alarm prevails.

A dispatch from Selma, Ala., says the army worm commenced operations on the 21st in this vicinity, and are now committing fearful ravages. The cotton will be materially shortened.

Gen Butler's daughter, the wife of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, at present sojourning in Lowell, Mass., was safely delivered of a son Tuesday evening the 22d. Mother and child are doing well.

Among the Republicans who are rendering good service in California are Senators Hamlin, Nye, and Williams of Oregon, and Congressmeningham, Dawes, and Maynard.

A colored member of the South Carolina Legislature has sued a negro barber in Charleston for refusing to shave him.

The Census tables have been finally revised and it gives a total population of 38,555,983.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Of the preliminaries of a marriage about to be celebrated in Exeter, N. H., a correspondent of the Boston Traveler gossips thus:

"Some months ago, a gentleman residing in Illinois wrote to an official in the youngest city in New-England, stating that he was desirous of procuring a good wife; that he had heard so much of the excellence of the daughters of the Bay State, he was fully persuaded they would make the best of wives, and he requested the names of a few Haverhill ladies. The official, satisfied of the good standing of his correspondent, promptly forwarded to him the names of a few ladies, to each of whom the would-be Benedict dispatched a letter, requesting an answer, with a view to further correspondence if mutually agreeable. One of the answers he received was from a native and resident of this town, who at that time was in Haverhill teaching the young ideas how to shoot." Her's was a well-worn straightforward epistle, and the recipient was at once impressed with the intelligence and good sense manifested by the writer. A correspondence ensued, which as it progressed served to strengthen the favorable opinion each had formed of the other; photographs were exchanged, and, to make a long story short, an engagement of marriage was entered into, and the gentleman is expected here shortly, when he will return to his Western home with his singularly-won bride. The lady is well educated, of spotless reputation, and possesses the necessary qualifications to make happy the home of her husband, who is a gentleman of integrity, culture and wealth, and well provided with the goods of this world. He is largely engaged in mercantile pursuits.

But this is not a solitary instance of an Exeter lady contracting marriage under such romantic circumstances. A few years ago one of our factory operatives residing in San Francisco as a person likely to make him a good wife, by a mutual friend. He wrote to her, a correspondence was opened, cards de-visite were exchanged, and in a short time they were betrothed. Being unable conveniently to leave his business, to come on here, the gentleman sent his fiancée a check for \$500, with which she procured a bridal outfit, and started alone for San Francisco, to marry the man she had never yet seen. Their nuptials were celebrated soon after her arrival, and the union has proved most felicitous one."