after be established by due process of law, and for repairing the injuries to the post office building, ruined by fire, and to extend the building over said site, eight hundred thousand dollars: Provided, That no money appropriated for this purpose shall be used, expended in the purchase of the several lots or parcels of land for said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, nor unless the State of Massachusetts shall cede to the United States jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make no purchase of land under this provision until the city of Boston shall cause the triangular space between Congress, Pearl, Mild, and Water streets to be opened to the public and graded and paved at the expense of the city, and shall widen Milk and Water streets, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire, to a width of at least sixty feet.

And the sums hereby appropriated for the construction of public buildings under the Treasury Department, including the building for the new State, War, and Navy Departments, shall be available immediately upon the approval of this act.

For machinery for the new branch mint building, San Francisco, California, two hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars, including such part of the appropriation for the same object made for the present fiscal year as shall be expended prior to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

For the mints of the United States.

For wages of workmen from April first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three, thirty one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordinary expenses for same period, fifteen thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy four, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For ordinary expenses, repairs, and replacing machinery, oil, dies, acids, coal, wood, and other miscellaneous items for same period, fifty thousand dollars, to be available immediately upon the passage of this act.

For repairs and preservation of all the public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual repairs and improvements of the Treasury building, Washington, District of Columbia, twenty five thousand dollars.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Armories and Arsenals.*—Springfield armory, Springfield, Massachusetts: For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery, twenty thousand dollars; and for macadamizing the hill portion of Pearl street and curbing one side of its entire length, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty three thousand five hundred dollars.

Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois: For a new wood working and gun carriage shop, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of new finishing shop for armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and for one set of subaltern officers' quarters, twenty three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For forges, foundery, chimneys, machinery, and shop fixtures, for forge shop, fifty thousand dollars.

For machinery and shop fixtures for shop C, as laid down on the plan adopted by the War Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improvement of grounds, building of new roads, and care and preservation of the same, eight thousand dollars.

For paving the basements of shops B and C., as laid down in the plan adopted by the War Department, twenty one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For a new guard house, fire engine house, and quartermaster's and commissary store house, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For machinery for transmitting power from the water power to shops, eighteen thousand dollars.

For painting of buildings and fences, and for care and preservation of water power and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

Benicia arsenal, Benicia, California: For one set of officers' quarters, twenty six thousand five hundred and seventy one dollars; for repairing roads, building sewers and drains, four thousand eight hundred and seventy six dollars; for grading grounds, seven thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars; for permanent repairs of post, machinery for shops, and fences, five thousand nine hundred and five dollars; for artesian well, four thousand eight hundred and twenty nine dollars; in all fifty thousand and forty five dollars.

For the construction of depot buildings, including shops, offices, and commissary and quartermasters store rooms at San Antonio, Texas, one hundred thousand dollars.

For necessary repairs and preservation of all other arsenals, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That the same shall not be expended at one arsenal, but shall be distributed to the various arsenals, not herein named, as the same shall be in need of such preservation and repairs.

*Buildings and Grounds in and around Washington.*—Improvement and care of public grounds: For repair, care, and improvement of public buildings, grounds, and works in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the chief of engineers: Completing improvement of reservations, viz:

For monumental grounds, five thousand dollars;

For Smithsonian grounds, ten thousand dollars;

For Armory square, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For reservation between Third and Sixth streets, five thousand dollars.

For grounds south of the executive mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Lincoln square, six thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of Judiciary square, ten thousand dollars.

For improving reservations on various avenues, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of propagating house, including its removal from Third street to monumental grounds, three thousand dollars.

For ordinary care and protection of Lafayette square, two thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of fences, two thousand dollars.

For manure and hauling same on public grounds, five thousand dollars.

For painting iron fences around the government reservations, four thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of seats in the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of horses and carts, five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools, two thousand dollars.

For trees and tree boxes, and for lime and whitewashing, five thousand dollars.

For flowers, flower pots, mats, twine, and wire, one thousand dollars.

For removing snow and ice from pavements, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of young trees and plants for nurseries, two thousand dollars.

For labor, makers and marking trees, one hundred dollars.

For purchase of cages and boxes for sparrows, five hundred dollars.

For abating nuisances, one thousand dollars; and for the expenses of the board of health of the District of Columbia, thirty thousand dollars.

For inclosing, drainage, and for grading reservation numbered seventeen, five thousand dollars.

For reconstructing walks, and for water and drain pipes, and laying the same, in the Washington circle, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing walks and fountain bowl, and for purchase of trees and shrubs, for circle at intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For improving reservations on Massachusetts and New York avenues, and reservation lately occupied by the Northern Liberties' market, draining, water pipes, and iron posts and chain, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For improving four triangular reservations on Pennsylvania avenue, east of the capitol, by inclosing, draining, and introducing water, and for trees and shrubs, and for setting out same, three thousand dollars.

For improving two reservations on Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues, on east side of site selected for the Scott statue, seven thousand dollars.

For repairing fountain bowls in various reservations, five hundred dollars.

To reimburse the late corporation of Washington for work done around government reservations, one hundred and eighty eight thousand two dollars and seventy five cents.

To reimburse the board of public works for work done around government reservations not heretofore paid, one hundred and six thousand five hundred and thirty three dollars.

To complete improvements of streets and avenues now in progress opposite and around government property, nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety seven dollars and twenty six cents: Provided, That all payments made under this and the two preceding appropriations shall be made only upon vouchers, approved by the officers in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District, after full examination and measurement of the said improvements, and the approval of the prices claimed therefor.

To reimburse the city of Washington for improvement of the avenues of said city, and for work done thereon not chargeable against owners of private property, not included in appropriations heretofore made, one million dollars; and this appropriation shall be available on and after the passage of this act, and shall be subject to the draft of the board of public works, upon the certificate of the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds as to the amount of work done and prices paid.

For lighting the capitol, executive mansion, and grounds:

For pay of lamp lighters, gas fitting, plumbing, lamps, posts, and repairs of all sorts, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fuel for propagating garden and watchmen's lodges, eight hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the navy yard and upper bridge, seven thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the executive mansion, fifteen thousand dollars, for refurnishing same, ten thousand dollars; for fuel for same, five thousand dollars.

For care, protection, and continuing permanent improvement of green house at executive mansion, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing and extending water pipes, purchase of necessary apparatus, to clean them, and for cleaning the spring supplying the capitol, executive mansion, War and Navy Departments, ten thousand dollars.

Washington aqueduct:

For finishing the wooden fence at the distributing reservoir, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For dwelling for gate keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing stone bridges, eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For completing the macadamizing of the conduit road, sixteen thousand dollars.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

Modification and repairs of building at corner of Seventeenth and F streets:

For cutting out windows in basement, and fitting fourteen cellar rooms for office or file rooms, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing mastic from fronts on Seventeenth and F streets, cleaning face and pointing and flushing up joints of underlying brick wall, and painting and sanding same and other portions of each front, and of wood work of rear and ends of the building, six thousand dollars.

For removing marble from basement from and including present upper course, and refacing with marble from present ground line up to present upper course of marble, and building marble steps to each of the front entrances, ten thousand dollars.

For renewing tin roof and painting same, repairs of steam warming apparatus, and painting, whitewashing, and general renovation of interior of the building, five thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Miscellaneous.*—Signal office: For observation and report of storms by telegraph and signals for the benefit of commerce and agriculture throughout the United States, two hundred and ninety six thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars: Provided, That the chief signal officer may cause to be sold any surplus maps or publications of the signal office, the money received therefor to be applied towards defraying the expenses of the signal service, an account of the same to be rendered in each annual report of the chief of the signal service.

For expenses of the War Department in the collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, fifty thousand dollars.

For support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum and Washington, District of Columbia, viz: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings; fuel and lights; repairs; and transportation, sixty thousand dollars.

For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, sixty five thousand dollars.

To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection, thre hundred thousand dollars; ten thousand dollars of which, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in eighteen hundred and sixty four, to be paid by warrant in favor of the treasurer of said State.

To provide for the payment, under existing laws, for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the census takers of eighteen hundred and sixty, or their assigns, the sums set to their credit, now in the treasury of the United States, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

For the construction of a military telegraph from San Diego, California, via Fort Yuma and Maricopa Wells, to Prescott and Tucson, Arizona, fifty thousand three hundred and eleven dollars and eigty cents.

For continuation of the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, determination of points in the interior of Michigan, and construction of maps, one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

UNDER THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

*Navy Yards.*—For the navy yard at Kittery, Maine: For repairs of all kinds, ninety three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston, Massachusetts: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York: For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For repairs of all kinds, forty thousand dollars.

For work at the naval station at League island, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and not less than fifty thousand dollars of this shall be expended in the removal of property and materials from the Philadelphia yard to League island.

For the navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia: For repairs of all kinds, seventy five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Mare island, California: For repairs of all kinds, ninety seven hundred and sixty dollars; for continuation of stone dry dock, four hundred thousand dollars; for dredging, twenty thousand dollars; for continuation of rail track, fifteen thousand dollars; for iron plating shop, fifty thousand dollars; in all, five hundred and eighty two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For naval station at New London, Connecticut: For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

For naval station at Key West, Florida: For repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars.

*Improvements at Navy yards under Direction of the Bureau of Ordnance.*—For the magazine at Boston, Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

For the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For removal of the present, and establishment of a new magazine and ordnance buildings, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the magazine at Mare island, California: For fitting up racks in new magazine, two thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars; doors, locks, for shutters, and lightning rods for new magazine, four thousand dollars; for fence inclosure of new magazine, one thousand six hundred dollars; for grading, graveling, and brick drains, two thousand five hundred and fifty eight dollars; in all, ten thousand four hundred and thirty three dollars.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For improvement of the grounds of the Department of Agriculture: For labor, twelve thousand dollars; for cast iron labels for trees and shrubs, one thousand five hundred dollars; for tools, wagons, lawn mowers, carts, and general repairs of the same, one thousand dollars; for boiler for heating apparatus, three hundred dollars; for building furnaces and chimneys, two hundred and fifty dollars; for repairing fence on Fourteenth street, four hundred dollars; for repairing concrete roads and walks, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

*Reform School of District of Columbia.*—For superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant superintendents, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; matron, six hundred dollars; two teachers, at six hundred dollars each; physician, five hundred dollars; superintendent of work shop, six hundred dollars; laborer, one hundred and forty four dollars; seamstress, laundress, and servants, five hundred and forty dollars; fuel, clothing, and incidentals, two thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars: in all, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

To provide a steam heating apparatus for the main and family building; plumbing, and painting brick walls of said building; introducing water and erecting a water tank forty feet high, and means to force water into it, as a reservoir in case of fire; erecting an apparatus to manufacture gas for the use of the buildings; grading down the old Fort Lincoln, (the site selected for the school;) making a road in front of and around the buildings, and setting out ornamental trees, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

For expenses of the commission appointed under act approved on March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, for the purpose of surveying and making the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky mountains, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; and this amount shall be available from the passage of this act.

Any unexpended balance of the appropriations made by the act approved December twenty first, eighteen hundred and seventy one, for the expenses that may be incurred under articles one to nine of the treaty with Great Britain, concluded May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President of the United States, to enable the President to fulfill the stipulations contained in the twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty fourth, and twenty fifth articles of the said treaty in relation to the creation of commissioners, and proceedings before the same, and to the appointment of agents.

For a lithographic press and necessary materials, not to exceed one thousand dollars, and for a lithographic pressman and laborers, not to exceed two thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

That the compensation of Henry Douglas, employed under the doorkeeper of the House, be fixed at two dollars and fifty cents per diem, and a sum sufficient to pay the same until the next fiscal year is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

To enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the civil service as may from time to time be adopted by him, there is hereby reappropriated any balance of the appropriation for the same object, for the current fiscal year remaining unexpended at the close of said fiscal year.

That section one of an act entitled "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, be so amended as to read as follows: "That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation, and sections twenty and twenty one of 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to and over all the mainland, islands, and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, by treaty concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty seven, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1873.


# THE WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

There was in the City one Sosis, infamous for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was licentiousness of Speech.—PLUTARCH.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.


THE laws of Congress are now complete, and the *Era* congratulates its readers that it can hereafter give them nearly three pages of the paper devoted to interesting and valuable reading matter.

### "The Law's Delay."

It may be appropriate and proper for the publication of the laws and House and Senate Journals of North Carolina to be delayed three and four months after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the Supreme Court Reports from the adjournment of one session to the meeting of another, but it is anything but convenient and gratifying to the public.

It is an imposition to have laws passed and in force three and four months before the public is made aware of their existence.

The *Era* will bid for the State printing next Winter with a satisfactory guarantee to deliver everything printed and bound within thirty days from the receipt of the manuscripts, or forfeit all pay or compensation for the work.

### "Ignorance is Bliss" &c.

The assertion of the *News* of this city, to the effect that the Washington *Republican* is the personal organ of the President, was somewhat impaired by the further statement that the Washington *Chronicle* is owned and controlled by John W. Forney.

There is scarcely an "ignorant," "brutal," "vicious," "degraded negro voter" in all the country who does not know that John W. Forney sold the *Chronicle* to John W. Morris, of Washington, two years ago, since which time Forney has had no more to do with the *Chronicle* newspaper than the Editor of *News* has had to do with the paper.

And instead of *opposing* Hartranft, as the *News* says the *Chronicle* did, that paper supported, vigorously, the Republican ticket in the Pennsylvania campaign last Fall.

### End of Volume Two.

This issue of the *Era* completes the second year of its existence.

The simple announcement of the fact is enough without any extraordinary flourish of trumpets, were there any to flourish, even.

It is, perhaps, a fitting time to appeal to the Republican party and the public for an increase of patronage, and in the fewest possible words the appeal is here made.

The management of the *Era* announces with lively satisfaction (?) the aid and co-operation of General D. H. Hill, of Charlotte, Col. Chas. R. Jones, of Statesville, and Professor E. R. Stamps, of Tarboro, in the financial conduct of the paper. The versatile talent and business accomplishments of these gentlemen have run up the cash receipts of the *Era* to $690 per week or $115 per day, *from a single source*—the publication of the laws of Congress—and it is not expecting too much that their ability in the *solid* branches of journalism will make the receipts of the *Era* equal to $200 per day. With this handsome income, and valuable assistance, who doubts the grand success of the Daily *Era* this Fall?

More particular reference to this matter next week.

### Hon. W. A. Smith.

The extremely low-fling, "blow-your-horn-Billy," don't appear to have very seriously injured the character of this gentleman or impaired the public confidence in him as a man of integrity, intelligence and enterprise.

Major Smith has long been recognized as the first Railroad man of the State, if not of the South, and the lessees of the North Carolina Road have discovered that they made an awful mistake when they did not retain him in the management of that line.

He has lately been appointed Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad, giving universal satisfaction, and more recently he has been chosen President of the Yadkin Railroad. Pretty good for the track-boy of the old Raleigh and Gaston.

The Salisbury *Watchman*, a Democratic paper, and the enemy, politically, of Mr. Smith, has finally overcome its party prejudices, and escaping from its leading strings, hitherto manipulated and pulled in Raleigh, says:—

> The election of this sterling Railroad man to the Presidency of the Yadkin Railroad promises success. Maj. Smith is undoubtedly the most successful and efficient Railroad manager in the State. He is a thorough going business man, of large influence and capital, and we believe that if our people will give him the necessary encouragement and assistance, he will put the construction of the Yadkin Railroad beyond a doubt.
>
> The Directors are all good men and we flatter ourself with the hope that very much will be done this year toward the building of this important enterprise. Let us give them every assistance in our power. Now is the time to work and success is assured.

### The Constitutional Amendments.

The following are the eight proposed amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted on the first Thursday in August, and which were agreed to at the last session of the General Assembly by a majority of the Republican Senators and Representatives:—

I.

Amend section five of the said article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate District," and by striking out the phrase, "as aforesaid or," in said section; the part so stricken out having reference to the State census.

II.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

III.

Amend section sixth of the fifth article, by inserting after the word "instrument," in said section, the words, "or any other personal property."

IV.

Strike out the words, "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

V.

Amend section six of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but," this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Strike out section four of the fifth article relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

VI.

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina.

VII.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the code commissioners.

VIII.

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

A writer in this *Era* takes issue with the proposed amendment in reference to the University.

As the Constitution now stands the University of North Carolina is "held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State."

As an institution of learning the University is worse than defunct, and there are few people in the State who will ever consent to its restoration with the aid of the public money.

The question then is, would it not be better to dissolve this "inseparable connection" by adopting the proposed amendment, thus relieving the "free public school system of the State" of an incubus, and let the University property pass into private hands and the institution under a management which would render it of some practical service to the public?

All that "Tar Heel" urges is true, and his objections are well grounded, if the University is to remain a beneficiary of the State, but public sentiment is so averse to anything of the kind that its separation from the free school system of the State would be immediately followed by the sale of the property to individuals—the only proper and practical disposition of the concern.

So, in this view of the case, the *Era* does not agree with its correspondent that the amendment ought to be voted down, but in the hope of forever removing the University from the arena of politics, and speedily taking it from the control and interference of the State, the *Era* is in favor of the adoption of the amendment; but it would have infinitely preferred simply striking out the sections relating to the University and substituting nothing therefor, in effect abolishing the corporation.

As regards all the amendments, they are such as the Republican party in the Legislature agreed to accept, and it is not likely that any campaign will be made for or against, or that any measure of general interest will result from the fact that such an election comes of in August.

The *Era* esteems it peculiarly unfortunate that the proposition in relation to the State debt should look so much like a purpose to repudiate, and the evil augments in the present deplorable condition of the State debt and our public credit and reputation.

The Constitutionality of the proposed amendments will be considered hereafter, when it will be time to inquire how eight chapters, eight preambles and eight separate and distinct bills can be construed to be *one bill*.

SINCE the Congress of the United States could not be edified by the presence of Ben Butler and Andy Johnson, at one and the same time, it is perhaps some compensation and gratification to the country that Parson Brownlow and General Hill have "locked horns."

But what Hill can hope to make out of Brownlow, or Brownlow out of Hill, it is difficult to calculate. They are a well matched pair.

A specimen of Brownlow's "grip" is found in the publication of a letter of the latter in this *Era*. If Hill will come out of the graveyards, let the dead alone, and "go for" the living in genuine Confederate style, he too shall have a hearing.

THE Modoc war has ended, and Captain Jack, with all his daring and reckless followers, are prisoners in the hands of the United States troops.

Those guilty of the assassination of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas, and of the murder of settlers, are to be tried by Court Martial.

[From New York Herald.]

### The Preacher Senator of Tennessee.

*Parson Brownlow's Scathing Lettter to Gen. D. H. Hill of Charlotte.*

SIR—An article of yours, which recently appeared in the Charlotte (N. C.) *Home*, of which you are editor, I find going the rounds of the newspapers, in which you make an attack upon the character of the late General Canby and other deceased officers of the United States army. In this editorial you do me the honor to bitterly denounce me. I say honor, for I esteem it an honor for any man who has been loyal to his country to be blackguarded and vilified by you. Were I so unfortunate as to be the recipient of your commendation I should feel like exclaiming, as did Socrates, when applauded by a bad man like yourself, "What crime have I committed?"

You exult over the death of the brave Canby, assassinated by savages, and attribute his death, with that of Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, Geo. H. Thomas, Professor Mahan, of West Point, ex-Senator Preston King, of New York, and the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, to a retribution of God, because in the late civil war they opposed the effort to destroy the government of the United States.

You say of General Canby that while he was in command at Richmond, Va., he "personally superintended the hanging of a white man up by the thumbs for kicking an insolent negro." Now this is your version of Canby's conduct, and the whole editorial you have written breathes so fiendish and brutal a spirit as to make you unworthy of credit.

Besides this, General Hill, the whole life of General Canby gives the lie to your assertion that he did anything vulgar, inhuman, or unbecoming a high-toned soldier. I am not prepared to deny that within Canby's department a white man was tied up by the thumbs. While he was commanding at Richmond a negro, under the constitution of the United States as amended, which Canby was sworn to support, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens. As a West Pointer and an officer of the United States Army before the war, you know that to tie a malefactor up by the thumbs was a common mode of punishment in the army, and Canby failed in his duty if he made distinction between criminals on account of race or color in meeting out the pains and penalties required by good order and military discipline.

While, as a matter of form and duty, as Department Commander, Canby would approve the verdict of a military court inflicting just and necessary punishment upon criminals violating the laws it was his duty to enforce, he was above being his own executioner. The management of the details he left to a man of brutal instincts, like yourself.

Now, General Hill, while you are falsely accusing General Canby of brutality, I propose to enlighten the public as to your military record. While in command in North Carolina, during the late war, twenty-six white men were tried on the charge of being loyal to the United States. No other offence was alleged against them. They were put on trial late in the afternoon, and, by the verdict of a drum-head court martial acting under your orders all were hanged until dead before breakfast the next morning, without benefit of clergy. Are you not a beautiful specimen to assail Canby on the score of brutality? I can think of nothing as supremely ridiculous unless it would be for you and your friend Captain Jack to write a treatise on civilization for distribution among the Ku Klux of North Carolina. Indeed, if I did not know that you were in North Carolina I should infer from the brutality of your assault on Canby, Thomas and others that you were in the lava beds when it was written, and that the article was the joint production of yourself and Captain Jack.

Your assumption that the death of the noble George H. Thomas, by apoplexy, and the sudden deaths of Lincoln and other loyal men are a retribution of the Almighty for the side they took in the late war could be inspired only by the malignancy born of disappointed ambition and the spirit which possessed the devil, the founder of secession democracy, of a preference to ruling in hell to serving in heaven.

I am happy in the belief that many thousands of the honest masses in Tennessee, North Carolina and elsewhere, who were misled and coerced into rebellion by just such men as you, General Hill, now repudiate your leadership and loathe your teachings.

If I were disposed to imitate you I could give a long list of men in civil and military life supporting the rebellion who have come to sudden and, in many cases, dishonorable deaths, but I prefer not to do so.

You rejoice over my paralysis as a punishment of God, because, as you say, I "cast my lot with the abolitionists." I recognize the hand of God in my case, but I regard Him as interfering in my behalf. Probably not one man in a thousand would survive the exposure and hardships to which I was subjected while driven by rebel cavalry into the mountains and incarcerated in a rebel prison in Mid-winter. While I am now in improving health, with a clear conscience, nearly all the men who were instrumental in my imprisonment, and who insulted me while in prison, are dead. Most of them died with delirium tremens, or in some other unnatural way. I would not parade their names before the world as you would, for when God lays His hand on a man I take mine off, and I mention the fact in defending myself from your attack.

I have noticed that you and others who have assailed Canby & Thomas since their death never insinuated a charge reflecting upon their personal characters while they were living. To make accusations against a man after his death which you dared not make while he was living would indicate to unprejudiced minds that you are falsifiers or cowards.

As to myself, I shall go on in the even tenor of my way, and at the expiration of my term in the Senate two years hence I expect to revive the Knoxville *Whig* for the especial benefit of men of your stamp. I am, &c.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Knoxville, Ten., May 26, 1873.

DROWNED.—An unknown colored man was drowned in the Neuse near Goldsboro, on Saturday evening.

### The Champion Old Man of the Period.

The Peoria *Review* has its own old man, who reads that paper and no other, and thus describes him:—"Chewed tobacco sixty years and got fat on it. Then he took to hard drink and followed it for twenty-five years, and then grew younger every day. Now he reads his paper by moonlight alone, through an inverted microscope, to make the type appear small enough for his eyesight. Walks four miles every morning for his drinks before breakfast. Chops a cord of wood between each meal. Tried to die of old age thirteen times and failed every whack. Attends to the wants of his old and feeble grandson, and superintends the funerals of his posterity with decency becoming his years.

### Our Colored Temperance People.

*To the Colored Temperance Societies in North Carolina:—*

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars (colored) have conferred upon me the position of "Grand Lecturer" for this State. I respectfully request the official address of Temperance Societies in this State, among the colored people. I wish to begin a correspondence, with all such societies, with a view of consolidating all organizations under one general head, so the work can be systematic, as well as for other purposes.

Yours respectfully,

G. M. ARNOLD,
Box 54,
Greensboro, N. C.

P. S. All papers in the State favorable to the cause please insert the above.

Greensboro, N. C., June 7, 1873.

### State News.

EDGECOMBE.—On Thursday of last week Redmond Jenkins, son of Henry Jenkins, of this county, died at Wilson, of Erysipelas. The lad was only 12 years old.

MECKLENBURG.—The Mecklenburg Presbytery is in session at Charlotte.——The County wants a special Court and memoralizes the Governor to that effect.

WILSON.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 25th, 26th and 27th of June will be given up in Wilson to the commencement exercises of the Wilson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON.—In a case from this county in which the validity of the Bankrupt law was called in question Judge Dick has decided that the uniformity of the Bankrupt law is not destroyed by the State exemptions.

ROBESON.—The body of Mr. McDairmid, late editor of the *Robesonian* was recovered three days after his sad death. His life was insured for either $10,000, or $15,000. The administrator of the estate advertises the *Robesonian* for sale.

IREDELL.—Mr. Mays is eighty-six years old, works a farm, makes a good living, has been sick but a few days in his life, only lately found that strychnine improved whiskey, and all this is told by his son aged 60 years, which as many believe as choose.

HALIFAX.—The county jail is free of prisoners for the first time in many years.——A Thespian Club has been organized at Weldon.——The first number of a monthly magazine, to be called the *Southern Watchman* will be issued at Ringwood by the Moore Bros. about July 1st.

ONSLOW.—The turpentine distillery of Mr. B. L. Kellem, at Jacksonville, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week. The loss amounts to $1,500.——Mr. C. Stevens, a well known planter, has imported twenty-four Germans for farm labor and announces that they give great satisfaction. More are to be imported.

CRAVEN.—Four hundred shares have been taken in the Citizens Loan and Building Association of New-Berne.—New-Berne is to have a board of trade.——Fred. Blank of New-Berne was married to Miss Lizzie Hibbard, daughter of Chas. Hibbard, Esq., of the same city, on Wednesday, June 4th.——Mr. Chas. Hibbard, late clerk of the U. S. District Court has leased the Macon Hotel at Morehead under the name of the Hibbard House.

NEW HANOVER.—The Grand Chapter closed its session in Wilmington last week. It meets again in the same city in June next.——A fifty dollar fine was lately inflicted on a Wilmington bar keeper for giving away a glass of liquor in his saloon on Sunday.——Stonewall Lodge, K. of P., of Wilmington, are preparing for an excursion to Goldsboro.——Burglars are developing their predatory instincts marvelously.

SURRY.—At a recent meeting at Mt. Airy, of the stockholders of the Mt. Airy Narrow Guage Railroad, the report of Chief Engineer Mendenhall was read. The cost of the road from its connection with the N. W. N. C. Railroad 2½ miles west of Kernersville to Mt. Airy will be about $400,000. The road will be a channel through which the products of Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Stokes and Surry counties in this State, and Grayson, Carroll, Patrick and Floyd, Virginia, will be sent to market. Engineer Mendenhall sees a brilliant future for the new line, and untiring efforts are being made to secure the commencement of work.

STOKES.—At the Fall session of the Superior Court, held at Danbury, W. S. McGill was fined $100 for contempt, in flogging a colored man in the Court room during the progress of a trial. He was also bound over to appear at the term of last week to answer for the assault. He appeared and was fined $50. On Tuesday evening of last week McGill entered the Court room and ascending the bench threatened to pull Judge McCloud's nose. He was committed to jail for thirty days and fined $250. As the Sheriff was taking him jailward, McGill drew a revolver and drove the Sheriff and deputies back. Then he mounted his horse and rode home swearing that he would not be taken alive. The Winston *Republican* is very severe on McGill and on Sheriff Gentry for permitting the prisoner to escape.

BUNCOMBE.—Col. Hadnutt having been elected Chief Engineer of the Laurens & Asheville Railroad Company, will survey the route as soon as posible. The Asheville *Pioneer* advises that all means for investment be used to complete the line, and says that when finished to Asheville, a road forty miles in length to Wolf Creek, will give connection with Chicago and Charleston. This connection, it holds, would prove an inestimable boon to North Carolina.——A return of the Epizooty afflicts Asheville.——Wexlar Fox, a young man, arrived in Asheville on the 25th ult., destitute and in the last stage of consumption. He was attended generously but died on the 30th and was buried by the citizens.——Alex. Campbell, of Bethany College, has started a new sect under the title of the Christian Church and funds are being raised to erect a house of worship in Asheville.


R. C. BADGER. T. P. DEVEREUX.

**BADGER & DEVEREUX,**

**Solicitors in Bankruptcy,**

Office in Stronach Building, second door North of Yarborough House,

**RALEIGH, N. C.,**

Will attend to all cases of Bankruptcy. Mr. Badger will attend all the terms of the District Courts.

No extra fee charged for consultation.

May 13, 1873. 47—tf.

A. S. MERRIMON. THOS. C. FULLER. S. A. ASHE.

**MERRIMON, FULLER & ASHE**

**Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,**

**RALEIGH, N. C.,**

WILL PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts whenever their services may be required.

OFFICE—former office of Phillips & Merrimon. feb 28—3m

**PITTSBORO HOTEL,**

**Pittsboro, Chatham Co., N. C.**

**H. H. BURKE, Proprietor.**


### IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 7th day of June, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Daniel Bissett, of Wilson in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. M. DOUGLAS,
Marshal as Messenger.
MOSS & CONNOR, Attorneys. 51—3t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 7th day of June, A. D, 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of John W. Perry, of Wakefield, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. M. DOUGLAS,
Marshal as Messenger.
J. W. LANCASTER, Attorney. 51—3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 31st day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Kinchin Hathcock of Tally Ho, in the county of Granville, and State of