THE WEEKLY ERA AND EXAMINER.

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THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

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To the Public.

The *Era and Examiner* is now published daily at $8; tri-weekly at $5, and weekly at $2 a year.

Friends of the republican cause should bestir themselves in behalf of the paper.

After this the weekly will be double this sheet.

Apology is offered for the inside of this issue; in making the change it was the best that could be done.

New Departure.

In resuming a daily republican paper at the capital of the State, it has been determined to issue it under a new name.

The name selected is the *Examiner*; a name more appropriate to the character the paper will maintain than the old one, for it will have the character, from the start, of a Public Examiner.

The *Era* is a name not without public favor in the State, and some would doubtless regrets its disuse; such are here informed that it will be retained at the head of the weekly, for it is a name that has twice been associated with signal defeats of the democracy, and it would not be respectful to discard it at a time when the republican party in North Carolina is about to enter on what is destined to be its most victorious campaign in the State.

It is hoped that the *Examiner* will meet with great favor at the hands of the North Carolina public, and that the times are too auspicious to permit even the small array of prejudice the old name innocently invoked in some sections of the State, and in some republican communities.

A Demonstration of Nonsense.

Among all the silly and ridiculous propositions brought forward by the Democrats in this Legislature in relation to the State debt, was one offered in the Senate on yesterday, by the Solomon from Ashe, whose surname is Todd—which by the way is a proper name—to force the State into bankruptcy by compelling her to make an assignment, of all her interest in internal improvements, to only part of her creditors, and leaving the others entirely out.

The people entertain the opinion that whenever any person or corporation goes into bankruptcy, that all debts of equal dignity are entitled to an equitable pro rata share in the distribution of the assets of the debtor. But the Solomon from Ashe has discovered a different rule for dividing out the assets of a bankrupt, and that is to exercise discretionary powers. From such foolish legislation, good Lord, deliver the people.

Between Tweedle Nichols and Tweedle McKee.

In 1871 the President of the Board of Trustees, of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Dr. W. H. McKee, in his report to the Legislature referred to the fact, that the capacity of the Institution should be increased, but declined to ask for an appropriation for that purpose, on account of the financial condition of the State, but intimated that an oppropriation for repairs would be satisfactory. The Legislature made an appropriation of $5,000 for repairs and improvements. What did the Board of Trustees do? Did they use the money for the purpose for which it was appropriated? For an answer to this let us refer to the Report of President McKee made to the succeeding session of the General Assembly. He says, in substance, that the Board changed their minds, and had used the money for what? For the purpose for which the Legislature appropriated it? No! But for an entire different purpose. For the very purpose for which the President of the Board had positively refused to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation. Nor was that all. This same Board of Trustees came before the Legislature and asked for $5,000 more to complete a building unauthorized, and for which the President had twelve months before declined to ask the Legislature to make an appropriation.

Twelve months ago the Legislature made an appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of a building for the colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind; but before that money was drawn from the Public Treasury another Board of Trustees assumed charge of the Institution. This Board found the $5,000 appropriated wisely inadequate for the purpose. They were told that it was the impression of many of the members of the Legislature that the sum was not sufficient, and had promised to vote another appropriation the present session. The then Principal of the Institution had the promise of many that they would favor an additional appropriation. Finding the sum wholly insufficient the Board were at a loss how to act, and the question was fully and freely discussed in a full meeting of the Board. It was finally agreed to commence the construction of the present building, with understanding that the whole matter should be fully reported with the reasons for their action, to the present General Assembly, which was done in the report of the President and Principal of the Institution at the beginning of this session.

How was this met by the members of the General Assembly? The Committee who examined into all the facts, unanimously endorsed the action of the Board of Trustees, but members of the Legislature who knew nothing of the facts, and who made no effort to know, denounced in severe terms the action of the Board, which was far less deserving criticism than that of their predecessors, which these same members had, by their silence and their votes, approved.

The former board had not only contracted a debt, but they had diverted the original appropriation for repairs and improvements to an entirely different purpose, and to one for which their President had positively declined to ask an appropriation. The present board did faithfully apply the money which came into their hands to the purpose designed by the General Assembly, and the debt contracted was candidly and correctly stated. Why this difference in the conduct of the same General Assembly which reviewed the action of both boards? Let the public decide in view of all the facts.

The State Debt.

In the Senate yesterday the State debt was under consideration. Senator Cramer addressed the Senate at length, reviewing the different propositions introduced for the adjustment of the public debt. He first discussed the proposition introduced by Senator Welch, which provides for the assignment, or exchange, of the State's interest in all railroads, canals and internal improvements, of a like kind and character, for all legitimate claims held against the State.

Mr. Cramer submitted a detailed statement of all stocks held by the State, and their cash value in the markets, which, if sold at public sale, would not realize one and a half million dollars. His conclusion was, therefore, that the plan was impracticable.

He discussed the proposition of Senator Worth, basing his objection to the bill upon the ground that the people were unable to bear the additional taxation that must be levied from year to year to provide for the payment of the interest upon these new bonds which must be paid semi-anually.

He characterised the special tax bonds as a fraud upon the State, and notwithstanding the fact that the last Federal Court held that they are binding upon the State, he would never vote to pay one cent of them—denounced the Legislature of 1868 and 69 for passing the acts that created them. And upon a review of the whole matter gave it as his opinion that the best thing that could be done at the present time was to adopt the proposition of the Senator from Orange, which was in substance asking the General Government to assume so much of our obligation as in justice and equity ought to be paid.

Mr. S. Trivett.

The Democratic journals are indulging in very ungenerous and reprehensible comments upon Hon. S. Trivett, the able and efficient member of the House, from Ashe county, because Mr. Trivett felt it to be his duty and privilege to introduce a resolution censuring the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover, for voting in Congress against a repeal of the salary law. Mr. Trivett, who is a republican, did not spare President Grant, even, in a late address made in the House upon the same subject and he, of course, had no compromise to make with Mr. W. or any other party.

Mr. Trivett is a gentleman of unimpeachable moral character, is an excellent lawyer, a true North Carolinian and public spirited citizen; although he is a republican, is no bitter partizan, and goes for the greatest benefit to the largest number.

We do not know if Mr. Trivett, as is charged, aspires to a seat in Congress, but if so, it is his privilege, and if the people shall elect him, we have no doubts that he will make a good and efficient member.—*Statesville American*

The above endorsement of Mr. Trivett by his neighbors, who know him well, ought to be sufficient for that gentleman, if it is not enough to work confusion to his enemies.

Because of the resolution above referred to, Mr. Trivett has encountered the scurrilous abuse of some of his enemies in the Democratic ranks, and the *News* and the *Sentinel* have vainly sought to ridicule him.

It will be remembered that Democrats and Republicans joined in the demand for a repeal of the salary-grab bill, for members of both parties had voted for the law.

But now the phase of things has changed. All the Republican members from this State voted for the repeal; but Mr. Waddell, a Democrat, voted against its repeal, and Democrats voting upon Mr. Trivett's resolution must either vote to condemn Mr. Waddell, or by their votes say Congress done wrong in repealing the salary-grab law.

Seeing the predicament they are in, the *Sentinel* comes to the rescue of the Democrats by attacking Mr. Trivett's personal character. And an unknown writer in the *News* adds his mite of scurrility. Now if Democrats expect to extricate themselves from the back-salary dilemma by making a target of Mr. Trivett, for their little whipper-snappers to fire at, they are mistaken.

They charge that Mr. Trivett is an unknown and obscure politician. This may be true as to the past, and might have remained so, comparatively, for the future, but for the *Sentinel*, unknown scribblers in the *News*, and his legislative career of faithfulness to the people he represents, as well as the people of the whole State.

It is a truthful adage, homely though it be, that "wood-peckers always select the best fruits, and that boys never throw clubs at worthless apples."

Mr. Trivett is advised to pursue the even tenor of his way, for there is no better evidence of a man's honesty, patriotism and republicanism than that democrats denounce him and seek his political destruction.

Judge Logan—Agricultural Villages.

This gentleman, one of the best abused men of the State, as well as one of the truest and best men in it, has purchased a landed property in Rutherford county, and proposes to lay off a town and invite immigrants and other settlers by offering the inducements common to the North-Western country, inducements which have caused cities and towns in the West to spring up as if by magic.

Agricultural villages is the want of North Carolina and the South People have done with the terrible isolation of country farm life as it has been known and endured in the South—at least the intelligent, educated, refined and socially inclined people of Europe and of the North will never take to it—and until the country gives hope of the successful establishment of agricultural villages in every neighborhood, we need not look for much immigration. Large land owners might make a note here.

It is gratifying to know that Judge Logan proposes to initiate this system of progress and development in his section, and it is to doubt the past successful record of the man, to doubt, here, the success of his project.

While on this subject it may be as well to say here that, notwithstanding all the malicious misrepentation with which the vicious have attempted to damn this gentleman as an official, he has outlived it all, and to-day stands well alongside of the great judicial officers who have preceded him in his section. His conduct in most successfully putting down the ku klux (and he managed this business better than any other officer whose duty it was to deal with the klans) he did his people, of all parties, and his State, a real service.

Despite the efforts of his enemies he is a popular man and official in his section, and very deservedly so.

Tweedle Nichols and Tweedle McKee, Again.

On the appearance of the *Examiner* yesterday morning a conservative asked if a mistake had not been made in the article headed as above. The answer was given in the negative. He swore a mistake had been made—that no appropriation for repairs on the Deaf and Dumb Institution building had been diverted by any democratic or conservative board from the purpose for which it was asked or given.

And so the record was gotten out, and sure enough the case was even worse than was stated in the *Examiner*. The record is as follows:

In his report to the General Assembly in November, 1871, Dr. W. H. McKee, President of the Conservative Legislative Board, says:

The Board is aware of the financial condition of the State, and will not ask of the Legislature an appropriation to enlarge the building at this time, though much needed.

After reading that report the Legislature (see chap. 68, sec. 2, Laws 1871-,72) enacted as follows:

SEC. 2. That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the said amount of forty-five thousand dollars to the Treasurer of said Asylum out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the amount above stated be drawn quarterly in advance: *And provided further*, That five thousand dollars of this appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended in making needful repairs.

In his report to the General Assembly, Nov. 1872, President McKee tells what was done with the five thousand dollars which the Legislature appropriated for "NEEDFUL REPAIRS." He says:

Early in the Spring, the Board, after carefully inspecting the Institution as to its capacity to accommodate the pupils were satisfied that it would be an unwise expenditure of the appropriation to erect a wooden building, or to repair the old building used as a broom-shop, printing office, &c., They therefore concluded TO EXTEND THE NORTH WING OF THE BUILDING so as to give additional room to the Institution, which would in effect, be carrying out the original design heretofore contemplated by the Legislature and which was so much needed. * * * The contract amounted to $2,500 more than the appropriation for the REPAIRS; but this the Board feel fully satisfied the Legislature will approve after having seen and investigated the extent of the work.

So the case stands; the Legislative Democratic board in 1871 asked $5,000 for repairs which was given for that purpose. The board afterwards concluded to expend that money for *improvements*, and exceeded the appropriation by $2,500. And the Legislature approved their action and gave them the money to complete the *improvement*.

The General Assembly of 1872-'73 appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a building for the colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind. The present board faithfully and honestly applied that appropriation to the purpose named in the act, but found they could not erect a building, for that sum, large enough to accommodate those already in the Institution and contracted for one at $19,500.

No one charges the McKee Board with doing anything by which the State was wronged. Neither can such a charge be made against the present, or Caldwell board. Each did what was best for the Institution and the State. And those small potato-politicians who expect to make a little political capital out of this matter can slink back to their insignificant holes, after they have learned that whatever is sauce for the present board is also sauce for the late Legislative board.

Consolidation and the Lease.

Some are constrained to distrust and oppose consolidation on the ground of their opposition to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, which many innocently suppose are kindred interests, if not identical.

While these are to a certain extent parallel interests, they end in the sharpest rivalry.

Consolidation must say surrender the lease. The lease-party will say give us our own terms over the road from Greensboro to Charlotte, open the gauge for our Piedmont cars from Richmond to Atlanta, and we will surrender. Consolidation replies, your right to the lease is questioned in our courts, and you are non-residents.

However this question may be ultimately decided, it is clearly to the interest of the people that consolidation shall be perfected while the question is in doubt, and when better terms of surrender will be offered than after the courts shall have decided in favor of the lease-party, as they most probably will; for the Richmond and Danville Company already has sufficient recognition on the part of this State to destroy the argument that an alien or non-resident corporation cannot lease or hold any of the property of North Carolina.

Clearly the opponents and captious enemies to consolidation are doing our people and the State great harm. Upon the success of consolidation depends much of the immediate progress and prosperity of our people, especially those of the West, and longer delay may prove fatal to the fondest hopes.

If gentlemen are not, by this time, satisfied that there is no trick in consolidation, then it is impossible to satisfy them of the honesty, integrity and ability of our best and most honored men of the State.

This writer has always been a supporter of the lease, because it was the best thing that could, at the time, have been done for the State in that railroad interest of hers involved in the North Carolina railroad. He is a friend to the lease now, and would not disturb it, except by consent and an equitable arrangement. But he is also a friend to that great scheme and more important interest, consolidation, and he would neither see it strangled by unwise legislation, nor crippled by a corporation occupying a position to dictate terms.

To argue that the lease is an evil thing for the State, or a corrupt thing in itself, is bad enough; but to associate the lease and consolidation together, and fight them both on the ground usually assigned, is to betray either a want of information or a determination to oppose and pull down the best interests of the good people of North Carolina.

Hon. A. W. Tourgee.

His Honor, Judge Tourgee, opened a special term of Wake Superior Court yesterday. He comes to us with a judicial reputation second to no man in the State, of any period. His ability as a lawyer is admitted everywhere. His rulings are always satisfactory to the Bar, and his decisions generally sustained by the Supreme Court.

The people of Raleigh and of North Carolina have been accustomed to hear Judge Tourgee abused and maligned by some of the presses of the State; but the people resident here, the lawyers, and visitors to the city are invited to attend sessions of the Court and see this Judge on the Bench. If they don't then come to a conclusion differing with what they have heard, it will be acknowledged on the part of the friends of Judge Tourgee that all the abuse he has received was fully merited.

Impeaching Judge Watts.

As a reward for his decision of the public printing against him, the editor of the *Sentinel* has preferred articles of impeachment against Judge Samuel W. Watts.

The charge is drunkenness, scandalous conduct, bribe-taking, high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The friends of Judge Watts, himself, and the republican party will insist upon a thorough and searching investigation of the charges preferred, and by these charges must the editor of the *Sentinel* and the democratic party stand or fall.

The subjects is by no means exhausted.

The Public Debt.

To the Editor of the Era:—

The people of the West are awaiting the action of the Legislature on the public debt with unusual anxiety.

We have been promised from time to time that some definite action should be taken to adjust the matter upon a satisfactory basis, both to the creditor and the State.

Last Legislature insisted upon waiting until the constitutional amendments became a law, and they would arrange it at once. That has been done and now we hear of appointing a commission to confer with the bond holder and learn upon what terms a settlement could be effected, and to report at the next session of the Legislature. This Mr. Editor our people of both parties regard as a square out dodge, a subterfuge, to postpone and deceive the people. North Carolina has had enough of commissions. The Bragg commission, the Shipp commission, and the Woodfin commission, all a heavy expense to the State for presiding and per diem without accomplishing anything for the public good.

The farming interest of the country demands that something should be done at once. We realize the fact that our system of labor and our mode of farming must undergo a change. We must cultivate less land and make it more productive. We must invite immigrants to come amongst us and become purchasers of our soil. We must invite capital to develope our mineral resources and utilize our magnificent water powers. We cannot do this until we have some assurance on public debt is compromised. As it is it hangs over us like a mighty incubus, paralyzing our every interest. Labor will not come to us and our unoccupied lands will find no purchasers.

Pass what is known as the Worth bill with the amendment of Senator Waring. The only sensible plan we have seen offered, fair to the bond holder and exceedingly fair to the State. The agricultural and mechanical interests of the State will receive an impetus, and an era of prosperity will dawn on us as a people.

We have expected that something would be done this session. We now demand this important matter shall be no longer delayed. The Governor in his message has repeated urgedly it. The Treasurer in his report has impressed upon the Legislature the importance of this matter, and yet our representatives are still delaying action. The people will hold them responsible.

While differing with the Governor politically, I will do him the justice to say the honest working men of the State owe him a debt of gratitude for his firm, bold and honest stand on this subject. If there is a failure to accomplish anything with the debt, the people will hold the Conservative party responsible for its defeat. They have it in their power and in the failure many of us will act for our interest and our country, and not be lead by party ties. If this measure be carried through, the people will say well done faithful servants.

We contend the compromise under the "Worth bill," will not increase taxation.

The calculation made is that it will take six million dollars in bonds to effect the compromise, the interest on six million at six per cent, will take three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Now the money received each year as lease for the North Carolina Railroad, I mean the State's interest on three million of construction bonds is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. This sum does not now go to the State, but goes into the hands of a Receiver for the benefit of the bond holders.

Then take one hundred and forty thousand dollars, saved by the biennal session of the Legislature, which when added to the one hundred and eighty thousand makes three hundred and twenty thousand, (320,000,) nearly enough to pay the interest on the whole six millions.

Pass a stringent revenue law, making your officers do their duty. Shorten the present session of our Legislature, and you will have money enough without any additional taxation to pay the interest on the new bonds.

The people are worried out with your tardy action.

MACON.

ALIKE, AND YET SO UNLIKE.

Two Sections of the Constitution, Which, the Democracy say, Mean the same Thing.

If these two articles of the constitution mean one and the same thing, then farewell to the meaning of english words:—

Article 3, Section 13, Executive Department:—	Article 4, Section 31, Judicial Department:—
The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.	All vacances occurring in the offices provided for by this Constitution, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

Whose Ox?

When the conservative-legislature Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution diverted an appropriation for "needful repairs" to *needful improvements*, and exceeded the appropriation fifty per cent, every member of the Senate endorsed the action of that board; for, on page 364, Senate Journal, 1872-'73, the following is recorded:—

Senate bill 485, House bill 391—A bill to be entitled an act to make appropriation for the year 1873 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute. Read and passed second and third times. Yeas 34; nays 0.

Affirmative.—Messrs. Cowles, Cramer, CUNNINGHAM, DUNHAM, ELLIS, of Columbus, Grandy, Gudger, Harris, Hill, Holloman, Horton, Long, LOVE, Mabson, McCabe, McCauley, McCotter, Miller, Morehead, of Guilford, Murphy, Murray, Nicholson, Norwood, Powell, Price, Respass, Seymour, Stafford, Todd, TROY, Walker, WARIN, Welch and Worth.—34.

Some of the Democracy have now positively declared they will not endorse the action of the present Caldwell Board in spending more money for the erection of a building for the colored Deaf and Dumb and Blind than was appropriated for that purpose by the General Assembly last Winter. Whose ox?

Amnesty.

Attention is invited to a correspondence on the first page of this paper between Col. Thos. Ruffin Hon. W. W. Holden, and James E. Boyd on the subject of amnesty. The views therein expressed will go far to show the people of the State that these, and other prominent republicans, have been very grossly maligned when they have been represented as malicious, blood-thirsty and unforgiving.

Sentiments are expressed in this correspondence which do credit to the hearts of the authors, and endorsed, as they are, by such republicans as Col. W. F. Henderson, Col. W. A. Albright and others, there is little doubt what the verdict of republicans at large will be.

Articles of Impeachment,

(Supposed to have been Exhibited by Josiah Turner, Jr., in the Name of Himself and the Sentinel Office, against Samuel W. Watts, in Support of his Impeachment for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office:)

ARTICLE I.

That the said Samuel W. Watts, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of North Carolina, unmindful of the high duties of his high office and disregarding the peculiar wealth of affection which your alligator has some fell and conflicted in his behalf, did so far forget the amenities and serenities of life, particularly those which obtain among persons whose ardent souls are fired by such feelings of undying love as your alligator's, and who has ever labored to illustrate in all his life and conversation, that his greatest desire was to prove to the Judge that they had

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

That the said Samuel W. Watts, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, being puffed up with dignity and pride on account of his said office, did so far forget your alligator's kind feelings and kinder words, both written and spoken, as to utterly and entirely refuse to give "back sigh for sigh," but instead thereof did name his bull, Joe Turner; and did instruct his man to give that dumb, patient representative of your alligator "hell on every occasion;" and further, that he did exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, said bull at the late State Fair, and that it was then and there ascertained that said bull was a steer, to the great injury of your alligator's feelings and to the scandal of his good name and fair fame throughout the State.

For all of which disregard for the Constitution and the rights of man and beast, your alligator begs that you will impeach the said Samuel W. Watts, Judge aforesaid, and depose him from his high office, to the end that he may return to the warm embraces of your alligator, and that they twain may dwell together in unity.

ARTICLE II.

And your alligator for the State does further present, that, at and in the county of Wake, State of North Carolina, three days before the introduction of a resolution into the House of Representatives for the impeachment of the aforesaid Samuel W. Watts, Judge aforesaid, he, the said Judge, being moved and instigated by his knowledge of the law, did, then and there, give a decision in favor of one William M. Brown as State Printer, and against your alligator, which last leather came so near breaking the camel's back, that, after due consultation it was deemed best to proceed by impeachment and intimidation; otherwise other decisions may be given against your alligator, and his feelings wounded and lacerated worse than they were when McAden told about Swepson lending your alligator money, from the corruption fund, to buy the *Sentinel*.

For all of which, disregard of this alligator's feelings, he begs that you will impeach the said Judge Watts.

NOTE.—*For the Democratic branch of the Judiciary Committee.*—Please bear in mind that I don't want you to be harsh with Judge Watts, but the truth is unless you get up an impeachment trial and employ a phonographic reporter like we did when Holden was impeached, and make up a big journal each day, *and order me to print it*, I don't see how I am to keep my head above water. If you will get up the impeachment I will not lose anything by Watt's decision on the printing question, provided you do as I tell you. I will not overdraw or charge by the letter "m."

Remarks of Mr. S. Trivett, of the County of Ashe,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1874, upon a Resolution requesting Congress not to pass a "Civil Rights Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—But for the insinuations of the gentleman from Wake, and the gentleman from New Hanover, that many white republicans, and myself among that number, had voted against, or dodged, the civil rights question whenever it presented itself, I should have remained silent; for I have dodged no issue wherein the question was presented, but have voted against the enactment of any additional law upon the subject, and shall vote for the resolution now pending, although I deem it folly to adopt it. But it presents a question for our consideration which must be met, and upon which the hand of every member upon this floor must be shown. Upon my record I must stand or fall. Therefore, in the discussion of ef this question I intend to meet it coolly and dispassionately. I am still a republican. Twelve years ago the colored people of this country were in the most abject slavery, not one in ten thousand of whom in their quiet slumbers at night, ever dreamed of the liberties they enjoy; for they this very moment have guaranteed to them the same rights and civil liberties that is conferred upon their former owners, so far as freedom and protection is concerned—conferred upon them by the Constitution and laws of the National Government. For one, I am ever ready to stand by them in their rights before the law—by the enforcement of all laws that would tend to that end. But it strikes me, and indeed it is quite apparent, that the colored people are not contented with their freedom, right and liberty. Already the subject of realization, but exemplifies the old adage, where "an inch is given an ell is demanded." Now I cannot bleme the colored people for desiring to improve their condition, but on the contrary, admire such a disposition, and would encourage them in their onward march to wealth, honor and prosperity; and no person in the State would rather see them aspire to such position as would render them useful to the country and to their own race than myself. I say let them be educated in the sciences and arts of the age, and let them build up society among themthemselves; but while they thus move onward, I entreat of them to exhibit a spirit of contentment, and submit to the powers that be, and await the pleasure of the great Ruler of the Universe for extraordinary rights and privileges, lest by an effort to subjugate the white race into a recognition of *social equality* they rekindle and make active all the former prejudices, which must in the end endanger their present rights. Therefore, my advice is to let well enough alone, ever remembering that you are indebted to the white people for all the liberties you now enjoy, and upon their will and efforts hang all your future liberties.

Let us examine further and see what the colored people have to gain by pressing their demands for additional rights; or by abandoning the great national republican party that to-day protects them in their present rights before the law, because white republicans cannot support the enactment of a civil rights bill that will have a tendency to draw the line between the two races, in which event the colored people will be in a hopeless minority, and deprived of many rights they now enjoy. Can they go to the democratic party and expect to obtain more than is guaranteed to them by the republican party? This question needs no answer. But I say to our colored friends if they force this issue upon us, the republican party is divided; and the democratic party elevated to power, and before the next decade shall have passed, their condition will be reduced to a worse servitude than they ever experienced in the past.

I cannot refrain from anticipating the great evils to follow the passage of the civil rights bill—which provides that no colored person shall be excluded from any hotel or boarding house where white persons are admitted. If this bill becomes a law, just as soon as a coloied man takes a seat at the table of a hotel, the white guests will leave, and the result will be that every hotel and boarding house in the South will be closed. But even if this be obviated, the proprietor might expel a disorderly white man, but if the same should be attempted with a colored man, it would be charged that it was done on account of his color, and indictments would be run for violation of the civil rights law, and thus our courts would become a theatre for litigation between the races—the end of which cannot be estimated.

And again, if said act shall provide that all schools shall be open alike to both races, it would have the effect of closing all of our schools and institutions of learning; for when the colored children came in at one door, the whites would leave by the other. But even if mixed schools should be tolerated in some localities, such forcing of the white and colored children into the same schools would be followed by endless strife and confusion, and under mixed schools a curse instead of a blessing to the the community. I am clearly of opinion that only separate schools for white and colored children can be made useful to the rising generation.

And should said act provide that the same accommodations shall be given the colored race on railroads, steamboats, and places of public entertainment, the same bitter feelings and prejudices will be engendered and the same confusion and strife will follow.

The colored people enquire why this is so. I answer that the white people of this country have been educated to believe them superior every respect to the colored race, and to this the colored race have assented until it has become a fixed principle in the two races, so much so that in my opinion no statute can make the white race of this generation feel that the colored race is their equal. A system which tends to force social equality between them will not only fail, but prove a curse to the colored race. I am pleased to see the colored race, so recently emancipated from slavery and so suddenly thrown on their own resources without education, without money, without lands or property of any kind, and utterly inexperienced in providing for themselves, making progress. I am proud to bear testimony to the peaceable, and quiet, manner in which they have discharged the new duties devolved upon them, and to see the rapid strides they have made and are making in educating their children and improving their condition morally and religiously and financially. I am no enemy of the colored race; I desire to place no obstacle in their way to prosperity or happiness. On the contrary, I am ready and willing to strike hands with them in all legitimate pursuits, and hope to see them rise higher and yet higher in the scale of industry, morality, virtue and intelligence. But when I turn to the last census report and find the colored race only numbering some four millions out of a population of nearly forty millions, vast majority of the whites is added to by thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of white immigrants each year, I feel that it is my duty as a friend of the colored race to warn them to beware how they run counter to the deep-rooted prejudices of generations, and attempt to force social equality with a race so vastly superior in numbers, so much higher in the scale of knowledge, and possessing such a large proportion of the wealth of the country.

For these reasons, and many more which will readily occur to the intelligent people of the State, both white and colored. I hope Congress will consider well before it passes any such bill as the one now under consideration. With such a law, I am fully persuaded we should have endless strife between the races; without it, but with laws protecting the colored man in all his rights of person and property, with separate churches and schools, I have every reason to hope for peace and good feeling between all our people, and that we will all, both white and colored, give a helping hand to each other, and thus smooth the rough places in the journey of life, and go on prospering together.

Remarks of Mr. Gorham.

January 27th, on the bill legalizing the Special Term of Wake Court.

I favor the bill because it will relieve our people, and clear an overburdened court docket. The court has been called. Jurors, witnesses and parties to suits are now awaiting the action of this House. The Senate has already acted. If we refuse to legalize the action of the Governor, it will entail loss of time and extra trouble to all who are interested in the holding of the court. The only parties convenienced if we vote down the bill are the 3 or 4 gentlemen at the bar practicing in Wake Court, who are now attending on the sessions of the Supreme Court. The case in court parlance is—the people of Wake county vs. three or four local gentlemen. If we refuse to pass the bill, our action will simply delay the holding of the court for about two weeks. Governor Caldwell will certainly renew his order, and the court will be held. I predict that then no opposition will be made to the holding thereof. The legal gentlemen attending the Supreme Court will then be at leisure. Their docket will have been reached, and passed over by the Supreme Court, and with their green bags they will then be ready to appear before his Honor, at the special term. Must their convenience alone be consulted, however much expense and inconvenience it may put the hundreds of clients, jurors and witnesses to? I hope not. I hope this body will rather consult the wishes of the people of Wake county, and relieve us of the vexations and procrastination of an over-crowded docket.

In the police report of a Southern paper appears the sentence "During the recital both demons occasionally smiled in a hellish, sarcastic way." There is a good deal of power here, similar in quality to that invested in a mule's hind leg, but power nevertheless.

A photographer in Gloucester has been astonished by a young woman who came to ask, meekly and innocently, "How long does it take to get a photograph after you leave your measure?"