THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

A Call.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1874.

A caucus of the leading republicans of the State, and members of the legislature is called to meet in this city on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, at 7½ p. m., in the senate chamber, for the purpose of advising the republican State executive committee as to whether that committee shall issue a call for a State convention, and to consider of such other questions as may arise concerning the approaching campaign.

Republicans from every county are requested to attend; those who cannot attend are requested to give their views in writing, that they may be read before the caucus.

Should the legislature not adjourn before the 19th inst., (of which there is now little probability) there will be an adjourned meeting on Thursday, the 19th, to which representative republicans of all parts of the State are invited.

SQUIRE TRIVETT,
Pres't. Repub. Caucus.

S. T. CARROW,
Ch. pro tem. Rep. State Ex. Com.

The Republican press are requested to copy.

Judge A. W. Tourgee.

Judge Tourgee is in his second week of a special term of Wake superior court. Lawyers, suitors and visitors have had opportunity of seeing, and have seen, what manner of man he is. The expressions of opinion from the bar and the public generally indicate a highly favorable estimate of his learning, rulings and bearing as a judge.

But the two daily democratic papers of the city are dumb as oysters as to the public impression Judge Tourgee has made from the superior court bench of Wake county.

One is evidently afraid of the political effect of doing simple justice in this case; the other has maligned, slandered and blackguarded the Judge so long that one could not wish or expect it to do any measure of justice in the premises.

But fortunately Judge Tourgee is not limited to the democratic press of this State for justice at the hands of the press of that party; nor to the local confines of North Carolina for a history and a name; for Judge Tourgee made a name for himself before he left his native State, and he established a reputation there which is not forgotten by his neighbors.

On the 15th day of January, 1874, the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, a leading democratic paper of the State of Ohio, published an editorial personal to Hon. A. W. Tourgee,—an article to which the attention of the people of North Carolina, and especially the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* is invited. That article is as follows:—

A CORRECTION.—Our readers may remember that some time ago we published a report of General Sam Cary's speech in this city, in which he alluded to a judge named Tourga, of North Carolina, and stated that he "had served four years in the Ohio penitentiary."

Judge A.W. Tourgee, of the Superior Court for the seventh judicial district of that State, conceives this to have been intended as an assault upon his private character, and desires us to correct the impression thus made.

We do not agree with the judge in politics, but we have no desire to assail any man's private character unjustly. We printed the speech as it was delivered, knowing nothing of the facts ourselves, without being aware that he was the person alluded to. We do not hesitate to say, however, that we are satisfied that, from information received since, no such charge can be truthfully made against Judge Tourgee. Instead of being a felon he was a reputable member of the bar of Ashtabula county, and, so far as we can learn, bore as good a character, and carried with him when he went to North Carolina, as good a name as any young man in the county could.

We do not know how bad he has got ten since he became a "carpet-bagger," but if his private character is no worse than when he left Ohio, he need give himself no uneasiness in regard to such charges as we unwittingly published. We regret having published any thing which could be constructed into an assault upon the private character of Judge Tourgee, or which might attach undeserved opprobrium to his name.

If the *Sentinel* and other democratic papers, which have so ruthlessly, libellously and maliciously assaulted the private character of Judge Tourgee, had the manhood they ought to have—a spark of the article in fact—they would have published the above vindication from their political brothers of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*,—a democratic organ of the great State of Ohio.

It is to be hoped that the republicans in the legislature will not stultify themselves by supporting any measure looking to the amnesty of murderers. They have so recently opposed, with all their strength, the legislative pardon of such criminals, that their attitude, in supporting such a proposition, would not only be inconsistent, but ridiculous. The situation is not essentially different from what it was last winter, when republicans, in a body, opposed amnesty of all kinds. The constitution provides a method for the pardon of criminals, and there are other ways, besides legislative enactment, to meet the supposed emergency of the Alamance cases.—*Greensboro North State*.

The *Examiner* will make no issue with its republican contemporary, in this instance, certainly; but the *State* unwittingly does the republicans of the legislature injustice when it says they, last winter, opposed amnesty of all kinds. It will be remembered that the republicans in the house had capital offences stricken from the bill of last winter, and that they, then, generally voted for the measure as it passed, and is now the law.

The amnesty measure now pending in the house is one that troubles republicans, very greatly, and it is one of which many of the best republicans of the State are in doubt over, and upon which they are divided.

The *Examiner* does not feel that it can or ought to instruct members how they shall vote on this measure. It can only say, that, if republican senators and representatives vote for the amnesty bill as it is now pending in the house, they will be sustained; if they vote against it, they will be sustained; for it is a province peculiarly their own now, and it is not apprehended that any constituency will censure a representative for his vote on a subject as to which he is uninstructed, and which cannot now be said to come within the scope of party policy.

It is presumed that every member has seen the correspondence between Col. Thoms Ruffin, Jas. E. Boyd, Esq., and Governor Holden on this amnesty subject. At the request of a republican friend of the measure now pending, the *Examiner* here reprints the card of leading citizens and republicans of Alamance, which was part of the original correspondence published some weeks since. That card, dated at Graham, December 29th, 1873, reads as follows:—

We have seen the correspondence between James E. Boyd, Esq., and Gov. Holden, referred to by Col. Ruffin in the foregoing letter. We desire to say that we heartily concur in the opinion that amnesty and pardon for the offences committed during the ku klux excitement would do much to promote harmony and good feeling among our people, and as citizens of Alamance county, we wish to say further that we would urge the authorities to grant such amnesty and pardon, and we join with Col. Ruffin in his request for the publication of the said correspondence.

Signed, Wm. R. Albright, W. A. Albright, J. C. Patton, Henry M. Ray, P. R. Harden, J. W. Harden, S. P. Holt, W. P. Barnwell, J. W. McCauley and S. A. White.

Writing of date, December 20th last, Col. Wm. F. Henderson said in a card:—

My attention has been called to Gov. Holden's letter on this subject. I have read the letter carefully, and considered it all. I concur entirely with him in what he has said. While I would not compound with felony, and while I have nothing to retract in the past as to what I have said or done with regard to kuklux organization, yet, I think the time has come when we should make use of the past only to promote concord for the future instead of discord, and to this end I am for amnesty instead of vengeance, for good will and harmony among all our people instead of bitterness, alienation and ill will.

Let us wipe out all the past that is evil as far as we can, and take a new start, remembering only that which will redound to the common good of all.

W. F. HENDERSON.

And referring to these cards, and the correspondence above alluded to, the *Era and Examiner* of the 29th January, had these remarks:—

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.

It is seen how republicans in one of the sections most affected by the kuklux now feel on the question of forgiveness and oblivion; and it may be laid down as a rule that, when republicans of an interested section, ask for legislation like this at the hands of their party, it is safe to give it.

Colonel W. F. Henderson, a gentleman whose republicanism cannot be doubted, has likwise expressed himself in favor of this amnesty; while Governor Holden, a victim, himself, of the kuklux, has taken the most advanced position in favor of the measure, for in his letter to Mr. Boyd, of Alamance, he says:—

I am decidedly of opinion that no further action should be taken against the parties charged with these crimes. I assume, what is doubtless true, that many are guilty. Not less, I suppose, than eighty persons were whipped, several murdered, and hundreds of citizens put in terrior for their lives, and kept in this terror for many months. All this is admitted and deplored. But these were not crimes committed in ordinary times, that is, in times of peace. There was a formidable, and for a time, an all controlling insurrection. There was a government within the government. The civil magistrate was powerless. This insurrection was political, that is, it was the result of political feeling. A very large majority of one whole race of the people of Alamance were engaged in it. The military power of the State was invoked, was used, martial law was declared in the county, and thus the insurrection was suppressed, order was restored, the ku klux organizations were disbanded and dispersed, and the civil law again put in full operation. I do not deem it practicable or advisable to deal with the crimes and offences thus committed, in the ordinary way. If I were to give my reasons for this opinion, in addition to the statement of facts above made, this letter would be extended to an undue length. But I think that all of the whole political past, whether of the contest between the national government and the confederate States, or of the ku-klux period of strife, and ill-will, and crime, which may be calculated to reinflame the passions of our people, or lead to criminations and recriminations, should be buried in oblivion; and that this past should be referred to and used only for purposes of harmony and good will among our people. As to the mode of effecting this result, I am unable to speak. This is a matter for the authorities and for your people to settle. *I am in favor of amnesty, oblivion, mercy to the guilty, and I know not what more to say.*

I am anxious to see entire good feeling prevail among and between the whole people of Alamance. Their interests and their hopes as a people should be one. I am not, I never have been their enemy. I have always wished them well. Let us all determine for the future—"forgetting the things that are behind, and looking forward to those that are before,"—that we will differ in politics hereafter as *men*; that every man's rights and every man's vote shall be respected; that brute force to control opinions shall never again be resorted to; that we will forgive each other, as we expect to be forgiven; and that we will do all we can to foster and promote good will, affection and harmony among our people.

As before stated the *Examiner* does not presume to instruct its friends in the legislature. It assumes that every member will vote according to his feelings, keeping in view all the circumstances of the revolution through which we have passed.

President Grant, a year and a half ago, told Plato Durham that in all this matter of ku klux the government would do nothing for vengeance; once satisfied of the full protection of the citizens, all prosecutions would stop, and full pardon would be granted all offenders. He sent Mr. Durham home to put his people on their good behavior, and authorized to say that all prosecutions against them should cease as fast as they gave evidence of their good behavior. Such prosecutions have stopped, and the President has pardoned those who were convicted of ku klux violence.

In whatever issue may be presented to the republicans of North Carolina, it is safe to follow Grant. The people of the north learned, during the war, that it was safe to follow him, and the republican party since the war, north and south, has found it safe to follow him.

The republican party, imitating the example of its illustrious leader, has always leaned to the side of mercy. Like the life of Grant dating from the scene near the Appomattox apple tree, the history of the republican party has been one of magnanimity to its conquered foes.

If republicans in this legislature can, in justice to themselves, and with due regard for their friends, here extend the gracious magnanimity and forgivness of the republican party to their erring brethren now pleading for mercy, the masses of the republicans of the State will rejoice. They seek not their blood,—the party seeks not a victim.

On the other hand, if republicans in the legislature feel that the time for complete amnesty and full pardon has not come, and so express by their votes, no one will complain.

Having the fullest confidence in the intelligence, wisdom and propriety of the republican members of this general assembly, the *Examiner* leaves the subject of amnesty in their hands, content to abide their decision, ready and determined to sustain their conduct.

Impeachment of Judge Watts.

The impeachment of this judge draws its long length slowly. The consideration of the subject affords a splendid excuse for the democrats of the legislature to remain in session, drawing five dollars a day out of the people.

The character of some of the witnesses the prosecutor offers, through his paper, establishes the fact that it is a very dirty piece of business; nobody but a slumgullion could probably have enjoyed an association to enable him to name such a set of persons, as of the list of his acquaintances, as the Raleigh *Sentinel* contained yesterday morning.

A decent regard for the wives, daughters and sisters of the men of North Carolina must damn any paper that parades before the public the names of fallen women of the town. Whatever their sin, their suffering and misfortune is enough to plead for them oblivion; while he is a scavenger of the meanest type who thus attempts to corrupt the morals and vitiate the tastes of the youth of the State.

It has come to a pretty pass when the leading organ of the party of *all the wealth, virtue intelligence and* DECENCY of North Carolina thus converts itself into a Gazette for the houses of prostitution in the city of Raleigh.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

February 4th, 1874.

The following bills passed third reading:

Bill authorizing commissioners of Stanley county to levy a special tax;

Bill authorizing commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax;

The following bills passed second and third readings:

Bills concerning ferries and causeway, from the city of Wilmington to Brunswick county;

Bill to include county of Hyde, within the provisions of the act relating to fences and for the protection of crops.

Bill to incorporate the Watch Tower publishing company;

Bill to incorporate the town of Taylorsville, in the county of Alexander;

Bill to incorporate Leota Lodge, in the county of Tyrell;

Bill to incorporate Fayetteville Masonic Lodge in the town of Fayetteville;

Bill to incorporate Perseverence Council, No. 71, Friends of Temperance.

Bill to incorporate Piedmont Springs company, in the county of Stokes.

Bill to incorporate Justitia Lodge, No. 11, of the town of Goldsboro.

Bill to empower the commissioners of Davidson county to establish a teachers institute and normal school in the town of Lexington in said county. Passed second reading and was referred to committee on education;

Bill to enable the commissioners of Gates county to sell and convey public land in said county, was taken up and passed over informally.

Bill to incorporate Free Love Lodge, No. 1,469, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in the town of Wilmington, was taken up, and recommitted to the committee on corporations.

Senators who opposed the passage of this bill, based their objection on the style and name of the bill, declining to sustain any measure that had the term of "free love" in it.

Mr. Seymour remarked for the benefit of the Senator from Johnston, that the term free love was frequently used in the Baptist hymn book.

Mr. Avery would offer an amendment to strike out free love and insert John Love, which proposition escorted the bill to the committee.

Bill authorizing the collection of arrearages of taxes in the town of Statesville, was taken up and recommitted to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Resolution in favor of W. C. Thurston passed its several readings.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

FEBRUARY 5th, 1874.

The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock.

Lieut. Gov. Brogden in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Johnson, from enrolled bills; Mr. Murray from engrossed bills; Mr. Troy from claims; Mr. Welsh from corporations.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the rules were suspended and a bill supplemental to an act to require the owners of seins, at or near the mouth of Chowan river, to stake out the middle of the channel, and for other purposes, ratified Dec. 22, 1873. Passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Allen leave of absence was granted to Mr. Seymour until Monday night next.

On motion of Mr. Morehead the bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue was ordered to be printed, and made a special order for Monday next at 12 m., and every day thereafter until disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Troy the senate agreed to meet at 3:30 this p. m. for executive business.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Avery, bill for the better security of human life. Prohibits the adulteration of spirits, making it a violation of the provision of the bill a high misdemeanor.

By Mr. Mabson, bill to amend section 42, chapter 109, public laws 1871 and '72. Referred to committee on judiciary.

My Mr. Eppes, bill to incorporate the educational association of Halifax. Referred to committee on education.

By Mr. Cramer, bill to re-enact sections 5, 6 and 7, chapter 104, revised code. Referred to judiciary.

Mr. McCaully, bill to amend section 2, chapter 23, Battle's revisal. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Horton, a bill to amend chap. 254, private laws 1870-'71. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain localities.

Mr. Waring was not opposed to the present bill, but thought the proper policy to pursue was to pass a general bill transferring the responsibility and power of saying as to whether the sale of ardent spirits in certain localities should be prohibited to townships asking such prohibition. He was in favor of re-committing the bill, but if such a bill as he suggested was not passed, he would support this bill.

Mr. Love, chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, said the committee had well matured the bill reported, and not a single place was mentioned in the bill that some representative or senator upon this floor was not responsible for.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, moved that the bill be re-committed, and be printed, and made special order for Saturday next at 11:45 a m. Carried.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2,

consideration of the public debt.

Mr. Worth offered the following amendment, "that one million and eight hundred thousand dollars of coupon bonds to be dated July 1st, 1874, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, to be due the 1st of July, 1904, to compromise and pay off that part of the State debt known as the North Carolina railroad construction bonds, issued by acts of the general assembly of 1848-'49, chapter 292, section 38, and by act of 1854, chapter 32, together with all coupons attached or detached not already paid or funded shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the treasury of the State, and have the great seal of the State affixed, and the said bonds shall be in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, and the coupons shall be authenticated by the engraved signature of the treasurer." Adopted as a substitute for first section of the original bill.

Mr. Worth then offered the following amendment as a substitute for section 4:—

"That the said Bonds shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and shall be held by him for the following purposes and no other to wit:—To be exchanged for the outstanding bonds issued for constructing the North Carolina Railroad, under acts named in the first section of this bill, as follows:—One bond to be given for two, or fifty cents in the dollar, including all due coupons either attached or detached not paid or funded upon the same terms." Adopted.

Mr. Worth then offered the following amendment to be added to the sixth section of the bill.

"And it shall be the further duty of said treasuer and commissioners to confer with all the creditors of the State as far as possible and ascertain upon what terms they will compromise the ballance of the State debt, and report to the next general assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Worth then moved to strike out in section five, line three, the words "twenty-five cents," and insert "eight cents," and in the same section, line four, strike out "seventy-five cents," and insert "eight and one-third cents." Adopted.

Mr. Worth then moved to strke out the amendment adopted on Tuesday last providing that no bonds should be exchanged until two-thirds of the bondholders had agreed to accept the provisions of this bill.

The motion to strike out the above proviso prevailed.

Mr. Worth then moved to strike out the proviso in section seven, which provides for submitting to the people. Adopted.

Mr. Worth also moved to amend by inserting in section 6 the words "one or more commissioners."—Adopted.

The motion recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading—yeas 28; nays 12.

Mr. Humphrey moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed, and that motion be laid upon the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gudger Senate adjourned until 3:30 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 10½ A. M.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Gorman asked leave of absence for Mr. Abbott till Monday, on account of important private business. Mr. Williamson was announced as detained at home on account of illness in his family. Mr. Craige, for Mr. Bennett, indefinitely on account of illness in his family. Mr. Gorman the same for Mr. Brown. All granted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Bryant, a petition from colored citizens of Halifax, in regard to the establishment of a colored collegiate institute, for the education of the youth of the State.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Settle from the committee on salaries and fees; Bennett from the judiciary; Brown from the committee on propositions and grievances; Moring from the committee on engrossed bills; Marler from enrolled bills; Wiley from the committee on corporations, submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. McGehee, a bill fixing time and place for a meeting of the trustees of the university.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill for the sale of public lands near Raleigh.

Mr. Bennett, a bill incorporating the town of Polk in Anson county.

Mr. McLaurin, a bill to empower the city of Wilmington to subscribe to the Wilson and seaside railway.

Mr. Shackelford, a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of stump sound in Onslow county.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill amending section 41, chapter 104, also section 10, chapter 104, Battle's revisal.

Mr. Blackwell, a bill incorporating the Greenville and French broad road.

Mr. Wiley, a bill to authorize the the county commissioners of Guilford to sell the present jail site of that county and purchase another lot.

Mr. Guyther,, a bill amending the act incorporating the Raleigh and Seaboard road. This road starts from Jamesville, Martin county and extends to Raleigh.)

Mr. McGehee, a bill to carry into effect the act of congress in relation to the establishment of an agricultural college. All of the bills were appropriately referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A bill concerning the Marion and Asheville turnpike contractors.

Mr. Moring opposed the amendment paying the contractors $8,500 and the bill; he could not see why the state should pay this debt and let other debts go unpaid, was opposed to the precedent besides, he thught it was unconstitutional together with similar action by a late legislature. He offerred an amendment that this payment shall be in full for all claims.

Mr. Johnston replied to the remarks of Mr. M., affirming that all that had been done under this incorporation was constitutional.—Placing this claim of the contractors upon the same ground as the asylum and penitentiary, and maintaining that North Carolina is perfectly able to pay this claim, and he knew her people will pay this tax of 6 per cent on the $100 without complaint. It is nothing but justice that these contractors, who done this work on the honor of the State's pledge, and who are now suffering and oppressed, should be paid.

Mr. Bryan, of Alleghany, said these contractors have exhausted their all—sacrificed all they had of the goods of the world. The true principle of North Carolina is a guaranty for all work done in good faith. And we only ask this legislature to come up now and stand up to her old time principle—pay these men their honest dues.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, gave his reasons for not supporting this bill, maintaining, in the first place, that this whole matter in the outset was unconstitutional. If this can be removed he would support the measure.

Mr. Gorman: Granting this to be an honest debt—and the gentleman from Mecklenburg even admits that it is—I have yet to learn that the constitution forbids the payment of such debt. He read in the university railroad case from a dissenting opinion of Supreme Judge Reade upon the question of a State's doing certain things for a corporation, and he (Mr. B.) claimed that the State had a right to make a direct appropriation for its own benefit. The gentleman from Mecklenburg denies that the State can make scarcely any appropriation without first submitting it to a vote of the people. The legislature pays certain sums for the killing of an outlaw—$5,000 for the killing of Boss Strong. Nearly every member of the legislature of both parties, incorporating this turnpike, voted for this work, whose claims are so meritorious and just, and who are the poorest men in the State for work, done in some instances at twenty-five cents a day. The claims in my county are in original hands.

Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, Gudger and Bryan, of Alleghany, made the same statements as to the holding of claims in their counties.

Mr. Bowman ably closed his remarks by earnestly appealing to members for the relief of these ruined citizens of his section of the State.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, said the opposition manifested here by these gentlemen, with their constitutional objections to this bill, comes in pretty bad grace, especially when they are twitting members concerning their oaths, and took occasion to arraign them for not acting in compliance with their oaths in regard to the requirements of the constitution in regard to the militia and other measures which, so far, they have been active enough to neglect. Mr. J. argued at length in favor of the payment of this claim, urging the payment of the contractors, who had done the work in good faith, not doubting that any question of constitutionality would be sprung upon them.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, replied, stating that he was governed by what his convictions of right were in regard to his oath, not caring how it affected the constituencies of certain gentlemen.

Mr. Guyther moved to lay the amendment on the table. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Moring was rejected.

Mr. Cox, an amendment that only claims in original hands be paid. Adopted.

Mr. Watson, an amendment, that the road be turned over to original contractors. Rejected.

Mr. Bennett an amendment provided that this appropriation before made shall be submitted to the people, and not be paid unless a majority of the people so declare. But after hearing the brilliant and soul stirring appeal of the gentleman from Alleghany, he said he would withdraw his amendment, and vote to pay these poor men who know nothing of the technicality of the law.

Mr. Robinson, the Speaker, (Mr. Settle being in the chair,) took the floor and briefly but feelingly addressed the house in behalf of the bill. He trusted that so merited an action would receive at their hands favorable consideration and in paying these poor men it would only be cancelling a just debt.

The question being upon the passage of the bill the second time the following was the result:—Yeas 57; nays 34.

Upon motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the bill fixing a time and place for the meeting of the trustees of the university, of N. C., was taken up and passed. (The bill fixes the day of meeting February 18th 1874.

Upon motion of Mr. Turner, the resolution concerning the attendance as witnesses of John T. Deweese and others, was taken up and passed.

The bill amending the act chartering the North Carolina railroad and for other purposes known as

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL,

being the unfinished business of the day previous, was taken up and without further amendments passed its second reading and made a special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Mr. Mizzell obtained a suspension of the rules to take up a bill chartering the Jamesville and Washington and Lumber Railroad Company, which passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Guilford county to sell the present jail site and purchase another to erect a jail thereon, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Upon motion of Mr. Bennett, the election bill was made the special order for 12 m. Wednesday next.

Upon motion of Mr. Jordan, the house, at 2 p. m., adjourned.

Col. R. W. King, of Lenoir.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—

You will please allow me space through your paper to speak a few words to the voters of the 2nd congressional district, as the time is fast approaching, when the people will have to choose a suitable man for congress, one that is a republican from principle and not for office.

I suggest the name of Col. R. W. King, a long tried republican, one who aided to organize the party in North Carolina. His record is good and his labor in the party great: it cannot be excelled. Mr. King's support has always been given to the party. He has suffered a great deal for its sake. He braved the tide of the bitterest aspersion from his former friends, and drank the cup of ostracism for the party's sake. And to-day he stands in the front rank of the republican party. And inasmuch as he has been through so much and has been faithful over a few things, now we, the voters of the second congressional district, intend to make him a ruler over many things by sending him to congress if he will accept.

THE BLACK BOY OF LENOIR.

LEADING JOURNALISTS.

Chief Editors of New York.

WHITELAW REID.

When Horace Greeley, "the great commoner," died, it was predicted that the *Tribune* would die also, and as a symptom of the dissolution which seemed inevitably approaching, stocks went down, and shares in the association could have been readily purchased at a sacrifice. Indeed it was well known that some of the stockholders were so disheartened by Greeley's defeat, and the fear that the paper would not be able to sustain itself against the prejudices engendered by the course of its editor-in-chief, that there was almost a clamor for a new head to the journal, and a different line of policy. Alas! had they known how soon they could have had things their own way, they certainly would not have added a feather's weight to the already broken heart of the old man, for it is said that when he saw the coldness of his friends and realized that they censured him for their defeat and anticipated ruin, that he sunk beneath the blow as if struck by an enemy's sword, when directed by the hand of one's best friend. Thus it ever is though—we defy, then crucify—and so the light in the old man's life went out, and his mantle fell upon apparently a youngish man for so re-ponsible a position, for Whitelaw Reid is one of those men, like "Mivers" in "Kenelm Chillingly"—he may be forty, he may fifty, he may be only thirty—no man can tell—for to wonderful preservation and youth is added a soberness and maturity that is not unusual to some men in their earlier years. True, it is a class which is small—a class which appreciate in beginning that life is an earnest duty instead of a toy to be trifled with. In appearance Mr. Reid is tall and slight, with dark blue eyes, which look more full of poetry than politics, with black hair—a pale, intellectual brow, and features as delicately cut as if chisled out of marble. He is decidedly handsome as well as *distingue*, and in a crowd would always be selected out as a man of thought. He certainly possesses great ability as a writer, and what is rarer, the power to rescue a tottering throne—the force to rebuild it, and the strength to sustain it—for to-day the *Tribune* is upon as safe, if not a safer basis than ever before, and for reliability upon all topics, for fair spirit and criticism, for purity of sentiment and fidelity to truth the *Tribune* far excels other journals. Its editorial corps is the most brilliant that can be found, including Bret Harte, John Hay, the distinguished critic, Mr. William Winter, Kate Field, and a number of lesser lights, whose work is quite as conscientiously done as that rendered by the most brilliant stars. Hence the whole is good, and to Mr. Reid, perhaps, more than any other one man is this result due. In manner, the gentleman under discussion has a quiet elegance, combined with a deferential air that is always flattering to the speaker, but in his quiet way he makes you aware of his power, more fully perhaps than if he was more noisy and more demonstrative.

JEROME B. STILLSON.

This gentleman is one of those men whom you always feel like calling *Master*, and to whom you always give the full name, no matter if it's as long as an English Duke's or a French Count's. Not that you mean any disrespect to all the Toms, Dicks or Harrys of your acquaintance—not at all, but simply that the manner of the man who sits at the helm of the "World" says, I am Mr. Jerome B. Stillson. In personal appearance Mr. Stillson is magnificent, reminding one of the best type of southern male perfection, which is to be found among that class who ride, hunt, fish and live in the open air. He is dark enough for a Cuban, with jet black hair, and jet black eyes, which seem to be looking into your soul. As managing editor of the *World*, he succeeded Mr. D. G. Croly, who filled that position so ably for a number of years, and, of course, his fitness for the place is a foregone conclusion, else he would not have been called to occupy it.

MANTON MARBLE.

This man—the leading spirit of the *World*—whose name seems to have been selected with great care from some books of romance, or else specially intended for some immaculate hero, is one of those invisible myths, who lives in an attick and and throws crumbs down upon the vulgar herd, in the shape of thought, which are to be found in the "leaders" of the *Daily World*. Although his health is much better, he is as hard to get at as some stolen Princess who is hid away by her lover, and consequently but few mortal eyes ever have the pleasure of lighting upon this king of the quill.

D. G. CROWLY.

It would not be amiss to write down "success" opposite this name, for it seems as if every move he makes on the chess-board of newspaperdom succeeds. And how little is even the encouragement or discouragement of friends to such a man. For instance, against the advice and counsel of his friends, Mr. Croly retired from the managership of the *World* to embark in the untried experiment of establishing an illustrated daily in this city. The position he held was both honorable and lucrative and his friends said he was mad to abandon that for something that was sure to fail. But he went on quietly with his work—he established his paper, and to-day, no journal can boast of a larger circulation or a greater success than the *Daily Graphic*. It seems to have fitted into a grove that was waiting to receive it, and every day hundreds of delighted and eager readers are entertained with the variety it offers. After all, what can one's friends do but encourage? Absolutely nothing. And he would win, must be the architect of his own fortunes. Success, say we, to the enterprise, and may it continue to grow in public favor, as it justly deserves to grow.

TOM CONNERY.

The present managing editor of the *Herald* is Tom Connery, who ought to make the office profitable, for he is working with prodigious application. If he does, however, he will be the first of Bennett's employees who ever got ahead. There was Fred. Hudson, who served as managing editor for a score of years, with great success to the paper, but he never made anything, and it is said that he resigned because an interest in the concern was denied him. Tom Connery is a plain-looking man of thirty-five, with a studuous, thoughtful countenance, and evidently feels the burden which rests upon his shoulders. He has worked his way to this position from an humble station, and, if talent and industry will retain it, he will not soon be displaced. He is of Irish parentage, but has no Hibernian features or characteristics. He is a severe worker day in and day out; a man of few words and of great decision. His salary is estimated at one hundred dollars per week, but if he does not have an additional benefit from the concern, it is much too small for the service performed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Platform.

The following is the platform of the Republican party in North Carolina adopted in Convention at Raleigh, April 17, 1872:—

The Republicans of North Carolina in Convention assembled do

Resolve, 1. That the platform and principles of the Republican party of North Carolina, as heretofore enunciated in its Conventions, are hereby re-affirmed, and events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and to the maintainence of the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

2. That the Administration of President Grant meets, with our hearty and unqualified approval, and our delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June next, are instruct d to vote for his re-nomination to the Presidency of the United States.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a dimunition and as early an extinction of all internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the Government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily offensive, and in many respects, oppressive to the people.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on the distillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the republican party of North Carolina recommend to the congress of the United States the passage of a general amnesty bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the enforcement and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens.

6. That in a free and and representative government, we recognize the paramount obligatian to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish that end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the national government, such aid, by the provision of a public fund, or the donation of public lands to the purpeses of establishing schools in the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people of all classes the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully endorse the acts of congress, passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States, in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuance of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizens, full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and liberties.

8. In the opinion of this convention, the democratic majority of the last legislature, by consolidating into one act its numerous propositions to amend the State constitution, endeavored to force upon the people a false issue, and to coerce them into the adoption of obnoxious amendments, and insomuch as all these propositions must be submitted to the next legislature for ratification, before the same can be referred to the people, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the amendments proposed as a whole do not meet the approval of the Republican party, because their adoption would subvert essentia principles of the existing Constitution.

2. That Republicans can endorse a portion of said amendments and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

9. That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our people may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights; and we heartily thank him for resisting the revolutionary purposes of those who designed to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State Constitution.

10. That forgetful of personal preferences we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve, the candidates presented by this convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men to the republicans of North Carolina.

The following is the plan of organization which was adopted:—

Resolved, That hereafter the organization of the republican party of North Carolina shall be as follows:—

1. A State Executive Committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the president of the State convention; and the presidents of the convention shall be *ex officio* one of the members of such committee.

2. A Congressional District Committee for each district, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointed by the Congressional District Convention.

3. A County Executive Committee to be composed of one member from each township, to be appointed by the County Convention.

4. A committee of five for each township, to be appointed by the people.

Resolved, That the present organization shall continue to exist until the new one shall be effected.

Resolved, That the representation in the county conventions shall be in accordance with the plan of organization of the party heretofore adopted.

The State executive committee is as follows:—

Thos. Powers, of Craven.
T. B. Keogh, of Guilford.
N. W. Lillington, of Davie.
G. L. Mabson, of New Hanover.
R. W. Logan, of Rutherford.
S. T. Carrow, of Beaufort.
J. H. Williamson, of Franklin.
J. W. Hood, of Mecklenburg.
J. H. Harris, of Wake.
R. B. Ellis, of Wake.
S. F. Phillips, of Wake, ex officio.

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
" Air Line Ju.	7.15 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	10.09 p. m.	10.47 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 a. m.	1.15 "
" Danville,	5.28 "	3.27 p. m.
" Burkville,	11.40 "	8.06 "
Ar. at Richmond,	2.32 p. m.	11.02 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond,	1.48 p. m.	5.05 a. m.
" Burkville,	4.58 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	9.52 "	1.03 p. m.
" Greensboro	1.16 a. m.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	3.56 "	6.33 "
" Air-Line Ju.	6.22 "	8.53 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	6.30 "	9.00 "

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Greensboro	2.00 a. m.	12.30 a. m.
" Co. Shops,	3.55 "	Ar 10.05 p. m.
" Raleigh,	8.30 "	6.40 a. m.
Ar. at Goldsboro,	11.40	Leave 3.00 p. m

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4.40 P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.35 P. M
Leave Salem,	8.00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.00 A "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro' with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with the Mail Trains to or from points north or south.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond without change.)

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R, TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.,
March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON