THE WEEKLY ERA AND EXAMINER.

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THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874

W. W. ROLLINS, MANAGER.

THE DAILY [illegible] THE WEEKLY [illegible] above week. Marriages and obituaries [illegible] Sunday [illegible] THE WEEKLY ERA AND EXAMINER is a [illegible] paper. The Daily [illegible] published in the South.

If a "true republican," writing from Kinston, wishes his production to appear in print, he must send along his name.

To Virginia belongs the honor of originating the first asylum for the insane that was established by public authority on this continent. The asylum at Williamsburg was opened for the reception of patients November 10th, 1773 one hundred years ago.

THE public printing question was definitely settled yesterday by the supreme court rendering a decision that the public printer is not an officer, and that the governor had no right of appointment in the premises. [illegible] the position.

THE democratic papers are trying to excuse the legislature for doing nothing with the state debt, by offering the poor pretext that certain bond-holders had begun suit, and, perhaps, it was better to await the action of the courts. It may be too late to effect a compromise when the creditors have virtually obtained judgment against the people, as they have already partially done.

Another Democratic Paper on the Legislature.

For the benefit of public sentiment, the *Examiner* below presents another view of the late legislature from a democratic stand-point. The *Examiner* joins hands with the *Gazette* in the hope that the people may not again be afflicted with such an inefficient body of legislators as the democrats of the late legislature were.

The Warrenton *Gazette*, democratic, says:—

The legislature adjourned last Monday. This honorable body has, so far as we have been able to judge from the sentiment of the people, failed to discharge their duties acceptably to their constituents. This body has cost the State about seventy thousand dollars, and the people say the legislation effected is not *worth* so much. A law forbidding the sale of cotton less than a bale between the hours of sunset and sunrise, making it a misdemeanor to remove property mortgaged, to prohibit the sale of liquors to person under age, to consolidate a few railroads, to challenge *Ayes*, voters is about all that has been done that effects the people at large. The adjustment of the State debt, a matter of more vital importance than all the other acts passed combined, was ignored, and no steps taken to relieve our people of the crushing debt under which they struggle. The *News*, in bidding farewell to our doughty, if not talented, representatives, expresses the hope that many of them may return next winter. Judging from their record, we think the people will object to the return of most of them, for they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. We cannot imagine why such a sterling journal as the *News* should wish to afflict our people with such an inefficient body of legislators. The truth is, too many of our representatives were aspirants for congressional and other honors.

ANOTHER FIELD DAY BEFORE JUDGE WATTS.—Auditor Riley whipped out Augustus Belmont and the Ring to-day before Judge Watts at Chambers. This was a suit by Belmont, of New York, and the holders of the special Josie tax bonds, to compel by mandamus the Auditor to provide for the payment of special tax bonds issued by the Holden-Littlefield-Swepson Legislature of 1868-69. Rudd of Philadelphia, and Balger, of Raleigh, appeared for the plaintiff, and Fuller, Asbe, Smith and Attorney General Hargrove for Auditor Riley and the State. The case was ably argued by each and all of the attorneys named. The Judge dismissed the suit for want of jurisdiction, because the suit should have been started at a regular term of the court and not before him at Chambers. Good, we say, for Auditor Riley and the State.

If David the Treasurer, or Tod R. the Governor, was Auditor, they would have nothing to do but issue the tax list to the sheriffs to meet the demands of Belmont and the lady holders of the special Josie bonds on Grove street, New York.—*Daily Sentinel 21st inst.*

It may be a matter of interest to the public to know that the bonds sued for in the above case by August Belmont and others comprise, exclusively, in numbers and series, bonds issued to Colonel Robert H. Cowan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad.

It may also be a matter for the public to say how far a gentleman would be allowed to associate the honored name of Robert H. Cowan with "lady holders of the special Josie bonds on Grove street, New York."

If a scavenger, whose province appears to be that of general custodian for the secrets and business affairs of houses of ill-fame, has been allowed to defame the living, surely public sentiment must loathe, detest, and check him in his hyena-like career of exhuming and dishonoring the dead.

Hon. D. A. Jenkins, the faithful, honest and trusted public treasurer of North Carolina can well afford to submit to the abuse and misrepresentation of such a man, if Auditor Reilly can stand his praise; and as for the imputation this reckless defamer of character may seek to cast upon the name of Tod R. Caldwell, the official honesty and private integrity of that gentleman is too well established to be affected by anything such a slangwhanger may, in his malevolence and moral depravity, see fit to utter.

Letter from a Subscriber—Appointments to Office.

An intelligent subscriber and good republican, writing from Concord, says:—

Ignoring the republicans of Concord and vicinity in the appointment of a post mistress at this place will have a damaging influence on the republican cause in Cabarrus. In the appointment the republicans, who have made many sacrifices for the cause of republicanism in this county were not consulted, or if consulted, their wishes were entirely disregarded. It has been suggested that if the offices were created for the office-holders and their pets, that the office-holders and their pets do the canvassing and voting. The will of the people must be respected, or those who do not respect it may expect to suffer. No one has done more for the republican cause in Cabarrus than Mr. J. M. Alexander, save the McDonalds, yet he had no hearing when a change was made in the post-office here, but a lady from another congressional district was appointed to fill the place. Such injustice will certainly have a bad influence.

The *Examiner* would suggest to the above that the policy and the practice of the republican party has been to make woman's merit a claim, pre-eminent, to office. No political party has ever been governed by such high considerations for woman as has the republican party. And no party has ever recognized their rights under the law, or allowed their claims to office, until the republican party came into power.

First, in our own State, the constitution—republican thing as it is—guaranteed to woman her rights of property. And very recently the supreme court—Judge Settle delivering the opinion—has recognized and guaranteed to woman her rights of person, by deciding that the husband cannot and *shall not* whip the wife.

From the incoming of President Grant's administration, poor and dependent but meritorious ladies have been elevated to federal positions, from one end of the country to the other; and recently in the administration of our State government a lady has been elevated to the responsible position of steward of the insane asylum. So, by common consent, republicans seem to have adopted the policy, that, with the claims of a meritorious, intelligent lady, those of no man may come in competition.

In all of which the *Examiner* finds the highest commendation of the republican party; nor does this Cabarrus friend object to seeing this policy carried out to the fullest extent imaginable. He seems to have founded his objection on the fact that the lady came from another congressional district. But this objection will be removed from his mind when he is told that the lady in question is the daughter of a famous old officer of the United States army, who died on the northwestern frontier, where he was associated with the President in former days; and that this lady was recommended for the position she holds by President Grant himself, General Sherman, and a host of others high in position and the affections of the people of this country.

While an apparent want of discretion has been manifest in the matter of many appointments to position, both State and federal, it is impossible to conclude that such was not inevitable from the very nature of things; and while the selection of the people has frequently been sadly at fault, it behooves patriotic republicans of all sections to go to work with renewed energy and determination to overcome every disadvantage and retrieve the misfortune of every ill-advised selection, whether by the heads of departments, or by election of the people.

The merit and claims of the gentleman, Mr. Alexander, referred to, are recognized and will be rewarded. But as between a lady and a gentleman, the *Examiner* must be pardoned for voting on the side of the lady, its only regret being that a thousand are not in official position where there is one.

The *Examiner* is very greatly indebted to its Cabarrus friend for repeated favors, and will at all times be constrained to treat his productions and suggestions with the highest consideration; and he is invited to write frequently for the paper, which will strive to make itself a true representative of the republican party—that great party of the poor men, the women and the children of the country.

How many Wildcats Make a Tornado?

To the Editor of the Examiner:—

Of all the extravagant propositions discussed before an extravagant legislature, the one introduced into the recent departed, to require county officers to pay five dollars a piece for the scalps of wolves, bears and wildcats is preeminently entitled to "go up head." There are not many wolves in the state, and, with the single exception of the kind of bears known as bug-bears, there are not a great many bears. But we have the solemn word of the democratic member from Alleghany (and he is remarkable for always speaking from the book, with a due regard for the choice and meaning of words, and invariably eschews all hyperbolical figures and expressions) that, in Western North Carolina there are "tornadoes of wildcats!" Now we all have some faint idea of what a tornado is, and we know exactly how a wildcat looks for we have seen them in Robinson's Menagerie, and we even know how the skin of one looks when it is stuffed, for we have critically examined the one in Tucker's show window, but there is one problem we can't solve—and that is how many wildcats make one tornado. As we don't belong to the all-intelligence party, we frankly acknowledge our ignorance on this subject, and we will state further that we have made a fruitless search after the much desired information. We got "Cobb's speller and definer" but he only defines a "wild cat" to be a cat which has not been civilized and enlightened by the process of domestication—and he further says a "tornado" is a wind which seems to be in a great hurry to go through the cane i. e. a hurricane. But the dunce didn't even mention that there was such a thing in natural, profane or sacred history as a "tornado of wild cats."

We next referred to Pike's arithmetic to see how many wild cats make one tornado, but he seems never to have cyphered it out, neither does he lay down any specific rules for any body else to cypher it by. And so we were again left in the dark.

If we could only ascertain definitely how many wild cats there are in a tornado, and how many tornadoes occur in a year, we could multiply that sum by five dollars, (the price of one wild cat scalp) and the product would be the total cost to a county for destroying a "tornado of wild cats." But we can't get the figures, and Mr. Bryan, the only man who can give any information on the subject, has gone home, and everybody keeps writing to us, and stopping us on the streets and asking us about those terrible tornadoes of wildcats. The whole state is evidently terribly excited on the subject, and if anybody can give us a description of a wildcat tornado, he will be entitled to be recorded among "the few immortal names that were not born to die."

P. S.—A friend at our elbow says he has figured it out, and the head of the member from Alleghany with the tail of a cat makes a "tornado of wildcats." We give it as our opinion that five dollars for this scalp is too exorbitant a price. *Requiescat.* R. K.

The Immigration Convention!

To the Editors of Raleigh and of North Carolina Generally:—

GENTLEMEN:—The press of Raleigh is entitled to much praise for the readiness with which our papers have communicated to the public all matters of information connected with the approaching immigration convention. For several weeks articles have appeared almost daily in the Raleigh papers in reference to this movement, which aims at introducing population and capital into North Carolina. The idea of this convention has taken deep root among the people of our State; and I am happy to confess that the magnitude of the movement, and the interest already awakened on this subject is attributable in a great degree to the sympathy in the cause of immigration manifested thus earnestly by the talented gentlemen who conduct our city papers. This fact promises much for Raleigh and for the entire State. Our people may be poor, they may have numerous difficulties to fight against, but as long as we possess a virtuous press, as long as we have manly editors who can raise themselves to the elevation of great ideas, as long also as we have a people who have resolved to support able journals in our midst, there is nothing to fear. The press is a great agency which God has raised up in the modern world to vindicate the rights of humanity, to make known throughout the world the needs and aspirations of peoples'. We have rights to be protected. We have wants to be supplied. We have aspirations to be satisfied. All these demand the agency of a virtuous press. No other power in our day can fill the place and answer the purpose God has assigned to the agency of the modern press. The newspapers of our State have great duties before them, and there is no duty more incumbent on them than to advertise to the world the advantages North Carolina affords to the industrious and honest immigrant. North Carolina possesses extraordinary advantage; and it is with a view to bringing these advantages before the world that the convention in furtherance of immigration has been proposed. I perceive that papers in other towns of the State are copying the articles published at Raleigh in relation to this immigration movement, and to my great satisfaction, I perceive that Editors in the Northern States are also taking up their articles and giving them a vast circulation among the identical papers from whom a healthy immigration is to be expected. By keeping steadily before our people the importance of this movement, we will arouse the energies of the State; and these energies once awakened, a mighty power, will be exerted to push North Carolina forward in the race now going on for natural progress among the States of the American Union. It is for North Carolina papers to arouse the dormant energies of this population. Let our Editors proclaim in trumpet tones the great things we can ourselves accomplish, if we put our shoulders to the wheel and apply the forces God has given us. Silence all partisan consideration. Let us think ourselves one undivided people. Let us in this moment forget our political feuds. Let us hush our religious animosities. For God's sake, for the sake of our country, let us make one united exhibit of strength and determination. Let us ask aloud for what we need.

Our need is people! Our need is money! Our need is skill! Our need is toil! These are drifting far away from us because we lie supinely down and will do nothing to attract them hither. We have been waiting for legislatures to do this work. We have been waiting for varied corporations to make North Carolina known. Our people did not imagine they could do anything of this kind on their own strength and without the outlay of large capital. Take my word for it, this movement now inaugurated to hold a general convention in Raleigh on the 17th of March, will prove to North Carolina that without expense we can effect vast good for the State. We can draw in the people who are in quest of homes, and their muscle and their money will advance us in wealth and in all material happiness. We can do this if the press of North Carolina speak up now in loudest tones. Call upon the people! Tell them this movement is on foot. Tell the leading men of every locality to come to Raleigh on that occasion. Inspire all the people with enthusiasm on this subject. Make them feel that the occasion is pregnant with mighty results for the present and future generations of the State. I am thankful to the editors who have hitherto devoted their space to this important theme. But the time is coming when editorial aid is still more indispensible. No theme more fitting for the editor's pen. No moment more fraught with interest. No time has ever come when the press of North Carolina could more effectually labor to advance the highest, the noblest interest of this State. No occasion more propitious than the present has ever offered to make our people and their grand old State known, and honored, and sought out by all the nations of the earth.

Believe me, gentlemen,
your obedient and
faithful servant,
FATHER MCNAMARA.

North Carolina.

The New York *South*, of the 14th inst., publishes the following brief sketch of our State:—

North Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles the Ninth of France; was first settled at Albemarle in 1650 by the English; chartered March 20, 1663, and June 30, 1665. Formed a constitution December 18, 1776, which was amended in 1835. Ratified the constitution of the United States November 21, 1789. Area, 50,704 square miles; population in 1870, 1,071,361, of which 391,650 were colored, and 1,241 Indians. North Carolina contains a portion of the Blue Ridge and the Black Mountains. The latter, in this State, are the highest in the Appalachain system. The rivers are the Neuse, Cape Fear, Roanoke and Tar.

Raleigh, the capital, is a small city a few miles west of the Neuse river, near the border of the hill country.

Wilmington, the largest city of North Carolina, is situated in the low coast lands. It is on the left bank of the Cape Fear river.

Wilmington is connected by railroad with large cities north of it. It has considerable commerce, and carries on a large amount of manufacturing by steam power.

Newbern, second seaport of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Neuse river, about 50 miles from its mouth.

North Carolina in the southeast and east is level and sandy and often marshy, interspered with shallow lakes, especially between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. A chain of low islands lines the whole coast. The State is rich in mineral treasures, especially gold, copper, iron and coal. The copper region of North Carolina is said to be unparalelled in richness. Coal—bituminous and anthracite—exists in large quantities, the former of the best quality. Iron occupies an important place in North Carolina, and its advantages for making bar iron of the best quality are very great. Marl is also abundant, and limestone and freestone exists in inexhaustible quantities. Magnetic iron ore, some silver, lead, manganese, gypsum and salt have also been found. North Carolina possesses exceedingly fine scenery. The picturesque Catawba Falls are well known. Pilot mountain, so named from having served as a landmark for the Indians, rises in a level country in a cylindrical form. Warm Springs is a place of much resort. Paint Rock, and a rock called Chimney Rock is in the same locality. Gingercake Rock, in the form of an inverted pyramid, is a curious pile of stone, 29 feet high, which supports a natural slab of stone, 32 feet long and 2 feet thick. Table Rock is another natural curiosity. The climate of North Carolina is hot and unpleasant in the low counties; the middle and western sections, however, are temperate and healthy. Wheat is harvested in June, and Indian corn in September. The soil possesses every variety, from the sands and marshes of the coast to the rich alluvials of the river bottoms. The marshes on being drained, readily yield rice, cotton, tobacco and Indian corn. Much of the low sandy section is covered with forests of pitch pine that furnish large quantities of lumber, tar, turpentine and rosin. Here cotton, rice and indigo do well, but on the high grounds wheat, Indian corn, hemp, tobacco, rye and oats are more successfully cultivated. The staple products of the State are Indian corn, tobacco and potatoes. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cotton, wool, rice, fruits, butter, cheese, garden vegetables, hay, flax, grass seeds, beeswax, honey and some barley; buckwheat, wine, hops, hemp, silk and [illegible] are produced. The upland country contains oaks of several species, besides hickory, maple, ash and walnut; in the low country pine, and the swamps also pine, cedar, cypress, with some mable, white oak, poplar, and an undergrowth of vines, briers, &c. In the drier parts white and red oaks flourish. The manufactories are cotton, woolen, tanneries, flouring and grist mills, turpentine distilleries, saw mills, tobacco and carriage factories. North Carolina exports lumber, pitch, tar and turpentine, with rice, cotton, &c., on a smaller scale. The export of naval stores exceeds that of any other, if not of all the States in the Union.

Permission Asked to Prosecute Bloncourt, a Deputy, for Communism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A Paris letter says:—The governor of Paris has asked permission of the assembly to prosecute M. Melvil Bloncourt, deputy for Gaudaloupe, for participation in acts of the commune. Melvil Bloncourt is the only negro in the chamber, and sits upon the extreme left among the extreme radicals. He was deputy minister of war under Cluseret. The assembly had taken no action, but it was probable Melvil Bloncourt will fly to England.

International Arbitration.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I have seen, in the *Examiner* of the 4th inst., the form of a petition prepared by the "Executive Committee of the American Peace Society," to Congress, on the subject of *International Arbitration*, and your concurrence in the same.

I have a copy of this document, in the December number (1873) of the "*Advocate of Peace*," a Monthly Periodical, published in Boston, and devoted, as its name imports, to Peace. It is the organ of the *American Peace Society*. Its motto is "*on earth peace. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.*" I have been reading it about three years; and, during that time, I have not seen in it one word offensive to the South. Indeed, the cause it advocates is too lofty and sublime, for sectionalism. And yet, although established as early as 1837, conducted with ability, and aiming at one of the grandest objects ever supposed to be attainable by mere human effort, it has received very little notice from the Southern press.

The *New York Peace Society* was formed in 1815. The *Massachusetts Peace Society* was formed in 1815. These two societies united in 1828, under the name of the "*American Peace Society*," with a President, twenty-seven Vice-Presidents, twenty-seven Directors, an Executive Committee of eleven persons, and other officers. Among the Vice Presidents, I see the name of Hon Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

What the operations of the society were, down to the close of the late civil war, I do not know. Since the war its efforts seem to have been directed to the creation of a public sentiment, in this country and Europe, favorable to the adoption of a code of international law, which shall contain rules for the amicable adjustment of international difficulties by *arbitration*. I suppose, in the preparation of such a code, the principal writers on the law of nations, treaties formed between nations, and the decisions of national courts, will have to be consulted. It is said that David Dudley Field, Esq., of New York, has prepared the draft of such a code. When such a work shall have been prepared and recommendad to the world by a convention of jurists like those who lately assembled at Brussels, its adoption by the various nations of the earth will be a mere question of time.

This is now the great object to which the *American Peace Society* is directing its efforts. Rev. Mr. Miles, the corresponding secretary of the society, visited Europe last Summer to advance this object, and succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and active co-operation of a great many eminent men, *thirty-five* of whom were in the convention at Brussels—a convention, by the way, which owed its origin to the *American Peace Society*. Among the notable personages in Europe who favor the peace movement is *Count Frederick Sclopis*, who was a member of the Geneva board of arbitration. This friend of peace, in a letter expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the convention at Brussels, says:—"I understand, perfectly the necessity that a nation may have to make war to acquire her independence or to ensure her political existence, attacked by enemies, but I could not lead myself to justify another cause of hostility."

The petition you have published refers to an address of the British house of commons to the Queen. This address was made upon a motion of Mr. Henry Richard, a member of that body, and secretary of the London Peace Society, in July last, which was carried by a vote of one hundred to ninety. Her Majesty responded very promptly, and very favorably. "The address and reply," says the *Advocate*, "have placed the British Parliament and government most distinctly and avowedly on the side of pacific arbitration, and the improvement of international law."

The petition ought to be circulated in every county in North Carolina, and every county in the southern States, signed, and sent to Mr. Dunham, who is the recording secretary of the society. These friends of humanity have been laboring, many years, in this cause, and ought to be encouraged. I have lately received a letter from Mr. Dunham, in which he says:—"The noble cause is going forward. The leading men of the nations are coming to see in *arbitration* a substitute for *war*." Indeed, the light seems to be dawning in the east. It has inspired fresh hope among the friends of peace. I trust their labors may be crowned with success, and that they may afford the world a grand exemplification of the truth that "peace hath its victories as well as war."

PEACE.

Beaufort, Feb. 11, 1874.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

For the information of our temperance readers, we publish the following act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in townships where the people so determine:

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of any county, upon petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters of any township in their respective counties, to order an election to be held on the first Monday in May in every year, to ascertain whether or not spirituous liquors shall or may be sold in said township or townships.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to hold such township elections when so ordered under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, so far as the same may be applicable, except as herein modified.

SEC. 3. That any person allowed by law to vote for members of the general assembly shall have the right to vote at such elections in the township where he is allowed to vote, and every such voter who favors the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in his township, shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the word "prohibition," and every such voter who favors such sale, shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the word "license"

SEC. 4. That on the day next after any such election shall be held, the inspectors of such election and a justice of the peace of the township shall compare the votes polled in the township, and certify the number of votes cast in favor of "prohibition," and the number in favor of "license," and the result of such election to the Register of Deeds of the county, who shall first carefully copy such certificate in a book to be prepared and kept for that purpose, and then file the same among the papers of his office, and a certified copy from the book in which said certificate is so registered under the hand of the Register of Deeds, and the seal of the county shall be sufficient evidence in all cases and courts in this State of the result of such election in the township to which the same may refer.

SEC. 5. That if a majority of the votes cast at any such election in any township shall have written or printed on the same the word "prohibition," then and in that case, it shall not be lawful for the county commissioners to license the sale of spirituous liquors, or for any person to sell any spirituous liquors within such township for one year next after any such election, and if any person so prohibited shall sell any spirituous liquors within such township, such person offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of such offence shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one month. But if a majority of the votes so cast shall have written or printed on the same the word "license," then spirituous liquors may be sold in such township as now provided by law and not otherwise. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall effect localities in which the sale of spirituous liquors are prohibited by law.

SEC. 6. The sheriff shall designate the justice of the peace in each township to aid in comparing and certifying the vote cast at any such election, and the register of deeds shall designate inspectors of elections in each township. In case he shall fail, the sheriff or his deputies shall make such appointment, and if any officer or other person shall fail to discharge any duty imposed by this act, such person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the Superior court fined in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of April, 1871.

Letter to Father McNamara.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
City of Raleigh,
February 18, 1874.

Rev. Father McNamara:—

I have given your communication on the subject of immigration and the proposed State convention, to meet in this city on the 17th March next, my earnest consideration, and all you have said in regard to our people, and the undeveloped resources, and the coming together of our native citizens on the day designated, meets with my hearty approval, and your warm words of praise of our people excites new pride in my bosom. If the proposed convention savored of politics, or had in its move anything relating to politics, I should object most strenuously to the gathering; but, inasmuch as you propose (and as your friends understand) to do something for the material good of our people *as a whole*, you can count on my hearty co-operation.

You are right in the suggestion that we do not stand in need of *laborers;* we have the laborers already in our midst—men native to the soil, and willing to work for the bread they eat. These laborers are well disposed and reliable, and while they have been receiving the paltry pay of eight or ten dollars per month, we hear of but little murmuring among them. The class of people we desire to come among us, are the practical farmers, with capital to purchase farms, and afford *work* for those around us, who stand ready to labor, and aid in making North Carolina first among the States of the Union. Such emigrants would do well—common laborers, would do well to stop in large cities—they would fail in our midst.

Our people would gladly sell portions of there real estate to men of capitol—they have no employment for mere laborers from foreign countries; and if we can induce capital to come into our State, the price of labor would necessarily go up to a higher figure—and in this way, while we would benefit our poor laborers, the employer would in like manner be benefitted.

All you have said of our climate, our land, and our crops, and in the hidden mineral wealth in the bowels of our land, is true. There is wealth in all these, awaiting capitol to develope it. Capital will come, in time; but we want that capital now, and the grand gathering proposed for the 17th March, is to assure the foreigner, seeking investment of his capital, that he may safely do so in North Carolina—that our laws will protect him in all his rights—that peace reigns supreme all over our State, and there is "none to molest him or make him afraid."

Kentucky is bidding high for the emigrant—her papers are loud in their praise of that State. We have more to offer than Kentucky—we are more than equal with her in climate, rich lands, minerals, &c. Nevertheless, Kentucky's talented editors are pleading in behalf of that State. Seldom have I read such appeals, as are appearing in the Kentucky papers, in behalf of that State; and soon, I am sure, a State convention, like the one proposed to be held in our city of Raleigh, will be announced for Kentucky. Alabama is awake, on the subject—Georgia and other southern States are reaching out to welcome the emigrant—we, too, invite and offer inducements to the emigrant of capital, to come and share with us, the blessings which surround us in such profusion. I may not live to see the day, *but that day will come*, when North Carolina will be ranked among the richest, if not the richest, State in the South. The day will come, when our now vacant lots in the cities of the State will be occupied by stately mansions and business houses; manufacturies will spring up, and the busy hum of machinery, will tell of our thrift and greatness.

I trust the proposed convention will be well attended—that its speeches and general business will be conducted in harmony, and that its proceedings will go forth, not only to Ireland, but other lands, and be the means of bringing the material we so much desire, who, themselves, will be made happy, and our State realize her most ardent desire.

Truly yours, &c.,
W. WHITAKER.

My Last Look at Lincoln.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In a recent trip to Washington, as I walked past the White House, I looked up at the window over the entrance door with profound interest. It was there that I saw Mr. Lincoln for the last time. It was between nine and ten o'clock in the evening. I stood by him in the upper hall, and heard him make a speech a few sentences long to a crowd of men, who came to represent something or other—I forget what. I was the only one with him, and he closed his few remarks by announcing suddenly that *I* would make a speech, of which I had not the remotest intention. But he seemed to enjoy getting me into a scrape, from which there was no extrication except by making a "few remarks." It was near the close of the war, but before the very last campaign, if I remember rightly. Blair, Sr., had been South, with the President's leave, as a volunteer mediator, hoping that, in their desperate fortunes, the southern managers might be induced to bring matters to an end. Mr. Alexander Stevens will well remember the abortive attempts at negotiation which followed. But the movement gave no inconsiderable uneasiness in the North. It was feared that the anguishful longing for peace might lead the President to consent to terms which would make the cost and suffering of the war less fruitful of liberty and future security than should be. I was stirred up to seek an interview with the President, by Mr. Stanton.

Accordingly, on appointment, I went about eight o'clock, to the White House, and was shown into the reception room at once. The whole house was as still as if deserted. One servant at the entrance, and one at or near the President's room, and both half asleep, were the only persons I saw. A wood fire had burnt itself out on the hearth; only the brands fallen over on either side yet gave any signs of activity.

Soon Mr. Lincoln entered in a dressing-gown of faded stuff, with his feet in slippers, and his head flying wild with hair, each particular hair asserting its own individuality. His face was worn, his air that of fatigue, and his greeting that of one who hardly thought of what he was doing.

I apologized for adding another visitor, explained the reasons of coming, and expressed the great uneasiness of his friends as to the meaning and possible results of the negotiations supposed to be going on.

Mr. Lincoln was sitting with his feet to the hearth, his hands clasped upon his head, the very picture of a careless man *en dishabille;* and I was in doubt for a minute whether he had heard me, or was not asleep. But, after a moment's silence, he dropped his hands from his head, and turned a little toward me, yet looking into the ashes, as if hesitating whether to carry out a purpose. In a moment he said:

"Wall, I've half a mind to show you all the papers."

"If you think it best, Mr. President, I should be glad to see them."

He rose and shuffled to his desk, near the door through which he first entered, and took from a pigeon hole a small package of papers, and sitting down by me opened the mess, for they seemed to be in confusion—a letter or two, a half-written sheet of torn paper, and one or two other things that looked like bills.

"I'm hunting for Blair's commission," he said, which just then he espied. It was the smallest size of visiting card, say three inches long, and little over an inch wide. On it was written, as near as I remember:—

Pass the bearer through our lines.
A. LINCOLN.

This ridiculous little scrap, he assured me, was all the commission which Mr. Blair had received! He said that Blair thought that something might be done, and so the President had no objection to letting him try. If anything should come of it, why, the Government could then judge what it would be best to do. A considerable conversation followed, in which he pointed out the situation of affairs just then; and it was while in the midst of the talk that a band was heard approaching, and the tramp of feet.

He rose, and said, "I believe there's to be a deputation, or something coming, and they expect me to say something. [illegible] He laid his hand in a kindly way on my shoulder, as if to keep me from shirking, and went to the front window and addressed a few kind and homely words to the crowd. I made him good-night, as it turned out, forever; I never again saw him.

A Steamer Barely Escapes Destruction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The steamer North Pacific while in a gale near San Juan Island this morning struck a sunken rock and stove a hole forward. She was finally towed safely into Victoria. Sixty head of cattle and a quantity of government stores were thrown overboard.

HOW HE GOT HIM.—The editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *News* was asked by a stranger, "if it was possible that that little town kept up four newspapers," and the reply was, "No, it takes four newspapers to keep up the town.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Loans increased half million; specie decrease quarter million; legal tenders increase quarter million; deposits increase trifle; gold room and stock exchange will be closed on Monday.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a second general meeting of the creditors of Samuel A. Williams, bankrupt, will be held at the Register's office, in Raleigh, N. C., on the 26th day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of March 2, 1867.

THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee,
feb18-law3w. Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Sion H. Rogers, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, within the Eastern District of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1874.
THOMAS. HAMPSON, Assignee,
12-3w P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Robt. F. Ricks, of Rocky Mount, in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, Jan. 31st, 1874.
THOS. HAMPSON, Assignee,
P. O. Raleigh, N. C.
32-3w

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice [illegible] B. Smith, of [illegible] in the county of Warren, and State of North Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1873.
J. R. O'NEILL, Assignee,
30—3t P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a fifth general meeting of creditors of the Bank of North Carolina bankrupt, will be held at the Register's office in Raleigh, N. C., on the 3rd day of February, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before A. W. Shaffer, Register for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

CHARLES DEWEY, Assignee.
29—w3w Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alexander Eatman, of Wilson P. O., Nash county, and State of North Carolina, within the Eastern District of N. C., who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 31, '74.
32 3w THOS. HAMPSON,
Assignee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Benj. F. Jinkins, of Oxford, in the county of Granville and State of North Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1873.
JOHN R. O'NEILL, Assignee,
30-1aw3w P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of S. D. Braswell, of Rocky Mount, county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 31st, 1874.
THOMAS HAMPSON, Assignee,
32—3w P. O. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash, one claim against the United States for property taken for the use of the army, amounting to $5,000 or thereabouts, and rejected by the Southern Claims Commission, the property of Thomas H. Coates, Bankrupt.

R. G. LEWIS, Assignee,
30-2t Raleigh, N. C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert W. Best, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, with the Eastern District of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 24, 1874.
THOS. HAMPSON, Assignee.
32-3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 10th day of Jan., A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankrupty was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Henry T. Clawson, of Raleigh P. O. in the county of Wake, State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon the Petition of his creditors: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law: 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 21st day of Feb., A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M. DOUGLAS,
32—3w Marshal as Messenger.
EATON & WILSON, Attorneys.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 10th day of February, A. D., 1874, 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 J. B. & D. P. Higgs, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon Petition of their creditors: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property, by them, are forbidden by them; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M. DOUGLAS,
feb11-2t Marshal as Messenger.
JONES & JONES, attorneys for creditors.