THE ERA AND EXAMINER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Col. C. Leventhrope; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson and Col. Thos. B. Keogh were in the city yesterday, and were registered at the Yarborough House.

DIED, at the residence of her husband near Plymouth, N. C., on Wednesday, January 21st, 1874, Mrs. M. J. Hardison, wife of W. A. Hardison, Esq., aged 60 years, 6 months and 16 days.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—The master mechanic for the postoffice and the Federal court house, direct from Washington, under orders from supervising architect Mullett, reported for duty in this city yesterday.

THE RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.—Many rumors are in circulation in regard to the calling of a Rector to take charge of Christ Church, made vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. R. S. Mason, D·D. The vestry of this church have taken no action in the premises as yet, we learn, and will not for several days to come.

BASE BALL.—The Athletic Club have had the circus ring on the Baptist Grove Square, leveled down and the ground smoothed over with a roller, and on yesterday were at it lively, in the highest style of the art.

We saw one old man on the base, we won't say who it was, who we thought ought to have been in the right field but we soon saw we were mistaken for he took several bat balls in frantically. A bank officer on a "home run" fell about 20 feet. We laughed. He wasn't hurt much but he had a bade case of the "Oh my."

THOMAS M. ARGO AND J. C. L. HARRIS, ESQRS., were tendered and declined the solicitorship of the ninth district by the governor, made vacant by the declination of Wm. S. Byhum, Esq., upon which theappointment was tendered to J. L. Carson, Esq., of Rutherford county, as announced by us yesterday and which would have been incorporated in the notice but for a request otherwise. Messrs. Argo and Harris thought it best for their interests to decline the honor. Either of them would have made an excellent officers.

THE SLAYER OF ANDREW STRONG, OF THE ROBESON OUTLAWS, SUICIDES IN FAYETTEVILLE.—William Wilson, the slayer of Andrew Strong, one of the notorious Robeson county outlaws, in December, 1872, committed suicide by shooting himself in Fayetteville on Wednesday night. He obtained a reward of $5,000 for the killing, since which time he had become addicted to intemperance, whether from remorse or the coming into possession of so snug a sum we do not know—at any rate, he has been on the go ever since, first in one place then in another, and at all times full of the ardent—in other words, on the "alcoholic war path."

JOHN T. CRAMER, ESQ., OF DAVIDSON.—We copy the following from the *Lawrence Guardian*, published at new Castle, Pa.:—

"The annual re-union of Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery, will be held at Mt. Jackson on Saturday, April 25th. John T. Cramer, of North Carolina, was elected orator at the last meeting, with Captain J. H. Cboper, of this city, as alternate."

We understand that it is the purpose of Mr. Cramer to be present on the occasion. He will take his family North with him, and will remain until about the first of July, returning in time to help his republican friends out in the next campaign in his county, where it is proposed to elect a *full republican ticket, sheriff and all.*

A CIVIL CASE.—Mayor Whitaker sitting as Justice of the Peace, heard the cause of the State, and Frank Menninger, vs Isham Jones—Forcible Trespass.

The plaintiff had a fence constructed around his land, and complained that the defendant Jones, claimed a right of way through the land, and during the cover of night threw or tore down two pannels of fence—many threats were made and hence this action.

His Honor upon hearing the evidence and argument gave his decision that no trespass was proved satisfactory to him, whereupon the plaintiff Menninger, sued out an other warrant binding the defendant over to keep the peace, Hon. S. H. Rogers appeared for the defendant, Armstead Jones, Esq., for the plaintiff.

A STEAM ROAD ENGINE.—The Chatham freight train brought down yesterday the road steamer which has been for some time at Jonesboro. It is consigned now to a party in Florence, S. C. It never accomplished much on the road from Jonesboro to Fayetteville, and has been deemed inexpedient. It resembles an old sea turtle very much, and looks rough from improper care. It goes to Floreuce to-day, and will be put to work there hauling turpentine and other freights. The wheels (4 feet high) are made of gutta percha with iron bands on the rim, about as wide as the hand. The boiler is built as an ordinary stationary engine, with one cylinder. The seat for the engineer is on top, and is very much like the old gig seat. The gentleman in charge of it told us that on a good road he could make at least 12 miles an hour.

DEATH OF LUCY STAINBACK IN WARREN JAIL, ACCUSED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.—Lucy Stainback, (c.d.) who was arrested last May in Warren county, on the charge of poisoning her husband died in jail a few days ago. Stainback her husband died on the 22d of May, and his body was disinterred on June 28th, Dr. Taylor of Richmond, Va., analysed the stomach and contents and found unmistakable evidence of strychnine being administered. At the last term of Warren court, the accused had to be brought into the court room in a chair by two men, and some were strongly inclined to suggest that she was "putting on." Her case was removed to Franklin county and she was taken back to jail. She died without any visible signs of illness to the attending physician, and was evidently a true case of broken heartedness.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHAS. T. NEAL IN STATESVILLE, who was shot and killed by young Elliott, was very sad and impressive in that place, previous to sending the remains to Richmond for interment. Business was chiefly suspended, and all that could do so, joined the procession, making the longest funeral cortege ever seen in the place, while the church bell continued to peal a sad requiem for the dead. It is stated that in a few months by his generous and manly bearing he won the friendship and esteem of hosts of friends among the aged as well as young. Mr. Neal was interred in Holly wood Cemetery, and the *American* further says:—May the turf rest lightly upon the bosom of our departed young friend, and roses bloom in perpetual beauty over the grave of one who, while living, possessed every manly grace, and scorned every mean action.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday, March 5, 1874. This court met at its usual hour. All the justices present.

The consideration of appeals from the 10th District, placed to the end of the docket, was resumed and disposed of, as follows:—

Sarah H. Dula et al. vs. L. Young et al., from Wilkes county. Smith & Strong, counsel for plaintiffs; McCorkle & Bailey and J. Collins for defendants.

W. G. Templeton vs. H. C. Summers, from Iredell. Batchelor & Edwards and McCorkle & Bailey for plaintiffs; Collins for defendant.

A. T. & O. R. R. Co. et al. vs. S. A. Sharpe et al., from Iredell. McCorkle & Bailey for defendants; Caldwell and Armfield for plaintiffs.

A. Baggerly vs. W. J. Colvert et al., from Iredell. McCorkle & Bailey for plaintiffs; Batchelor for defendant.

James Duvall vs. H. H. Rollins, from Ashe. Smith & Strong for plaintiff; Collins and McCorkle & Bailey for defendant.

ITEMS FROM THOMASVILLE.—Dr. R. W. Thomas and H. Clay Thomas, are on an excursion North. The Doctor will spend a couple of weeks at the Medical College in Philadelphia, while H. Clay Thomas will be the guest of Ed. Malley, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut.

John R. Keen has his new steam saw mill in full operation, and is "turning out" an excellent chair, for which purpose his mill was erected, and has great difficulty in filling the many orders received from the different portions of North and South Carolina.

John D. Taylor, a leading merchant known throughout the township as "Cheap John," has been selling his goods off at public auction, on Saturdays, with a view to filling his shelves with new articles.

Railroad sills constitute a large portion of the trade here. About fifteen thousand sills are piled up around the depot. The merchants pay thirty-five cents each for them, one half in goods and one half cash. Messrs. Lee and Elliott have about eight thousand, and the rest are held by Messrs. Lambeth and Bro., and Mock and Moore. Tell "brother" Raiford to hurry up and "receive" them and let's have he money for them.

Mr. D. W. C. Johnson, a member of the bar, resides here. He is said to be much rejoiced over the *enlargement* of magistrates jurisdiction. Thinks it will *enlarge* his business. Every other Saturday is court day here, when the eloquence of the chancellor makes the people look grave and patriotic. He has everything his own way, except when somebody sends to Lexington after M. H. Penix, Esq., when the chancellor, after much perseverence and strategy, generally manages to run the "kid gloved gent" as he terms him, off home on the 5 o'clock train, without his dinner.

The public school, under the management of Mr. Jabez R. Mendenhall is flourishing, with an average attendance of about eighty-five.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, March 4. This court met at its usual hour. All the justices present.

Appeals from the ninth district were resumed, and the following causes were argued:—

W J Hays, admr., vs R F Davidson et al, from Mecklenburg; Jones and Johnston for plaintiff, Barringer, Dowd and Vance for defendants, two causes.

James S Phillips vs Wm H Trezevant from Mecklenburg; H W Guion for plaintiff, Jones and Johnston, Wilson and Son for defendant.

S E. Bratton vs J Allison from Mecklenburg; Vance and Dowd for plaintiff, Wilson and Son, Jones and Johnston, McCorkle and Bailey for the defendant.

The following appeals from the tenth district were argued:—

G W Clodfelter vs Joseph Bost from Cabarrus; Schenck, Smith and Strong for plaintiff, Armfield, McCorkle and Bailey for defendant, two cases.

The following causes were continued:

Amos Ladd and wife vs Henry Chambers et al, from Wilkes county.

James Harper, exr, vs John Sudderth et al, from Caldwell county.

Aaron Ladd vs J P Adams, from Wilkes.

Pending the argument in the case of Clodfetter vs Bost, the court adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following appeals at the end of the docket, were taken up and argued.

John A Houston vs. John H Dalton, from Rowan, McCorkle and Bailey and Armfield for plaintiff; Brown, Batchelor and Edwards, and W P Caldwell for defendant.

Nicholas Jenkins vs. Henry P Conly et. al., from Caldwell, Folk and Armfield for plaintiff; C A Cilley, Smith and Strong for defendants.

G W Crawford vs Thomas Lyttle from McDowell, J C L Harris and W W Flemming for plaintiff; Gaither and Bynum for defendant.

The court then took up the cause the State of North Carolina vs R and D R R pending the argument, adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY OCCASION OF QUEEN OF THE SOUTH LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—Assembling at their hall over the Baptist church at 2 o'clock the procession was formed, and the line of march began, going up Blount street and coming down Fayetteville, and then repairing to their hall, where the dedication ceremonies were entered into.

After singing and prayer, Mr. Jas. H. Harris, who was presiding, introduced Mr. Chas. N. Hunter as the first speaker. He said:—This lodge began on the night of the 13th of March, 1873, with thirteen charter members, in the Freedmen's Savings Bank, Bro. Theo. N. Ramsay, so well beloved and so faithful as a worker in the temperance cause, acting as the instituting officer. That meeting, though small in numbers, was a determined one, and the grand sea of faces before me shows it. And not only has the influence of that meeting extended throughout the whole city, but it has gone over the whole State. He said this movement meant something, and that is, that not only is there a great reform going on in the city towards the reformation of the poor drunkard, but that good sober, honest men are to be placed in the official places of this land.

He continued at some length, encouraging the members to remember the victories of the past, and press forward to new ones that awaited them. "Go to the polls," he said, "and vote down this traffic."

Rev. G. W. Brodie was then introduced. He thanked the members for their call, but regretting that, expecting Rev. Bishop Hood to be present, he had not prepared anything special. But he never knew a time when he could not say something for temperance, for to him it was the cause of Christ. He was proud to see the boys engaged in the temperance procession. They are the scions that shall fill the future orchard. He honored Prof. Wright for his efforts to form the boys and girls into an association. The women and our children are to be the reformers. God made woman that she might draw man nearest to His Maker. She, it was that, so to speak, is man's perfection. Let woman go to the poor drunkard, and however beastly, he cannot turn her away, while he might treat man with contempt and insult.

He cited the case of a once noble man who paid the penalty of death on the gallows, for a murder committed in a state of intoxication.

He, too, counselled the members to be faithful and carry temperance to the polls as well as elsewhere.

Mr. T. N. Ramsay was next introduced. For some time he held the audience, with eloquence and pathos. Nail the Good Templars pledge upon your posts, he said, and the destroyer will turn from that home. Extending his remarks at some length he concluded in a strong appeal for the members to be faithful.

STATE IMMIGRATION BOARD.—A meeting of the Board of Immigration has been called by the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* president of the board, on the 12th inst., in the office of secretary of State. We republish the names of the members of the board as named in the following section of the bill establishing the bureau:—

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact* That the Secretary of State, the State geologist, the commissioners of immigration, David G Worth, of New Hanover county, Henry Nutt, of New Hanover county, R R Bridgers, President of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Columbia and Augusta Railroads, Captain S H Gray, of Craven county, Dr W J Hawkins, President of of the Raleigh and Gaston and Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroads, E. M. Holt, Esq., of Alamance county, Col. Wm. Johnston, of Mecklenburg county, and Col Edwin J Aston, of Buncombe county, shall constitute a Board of Immigration, &c. The Secretary of State, by virtue of his office, shall be president of said board, with some member of the same as secretary, to record the proceedings, and to make a report to the general assembly.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. SPRAGUE.—We were sorry to learn that Capt. R. G. Spragins, of the North Carolina Road was suddenly taken with bleeding of the lungs, on his arrival at Goldsboro, Tuesday morning with the mail train, and serious fears were entertained for his recovery, but we are glad to know at this writing he is out of danger, Capt. Felix Crutchfield, of the Salem branch will have charge of Capt. Spragins' train until he entirely recovers.

About in Spots.

The Chapman Sisters are in Missouri.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

The Georgia minstrels are now in Canada.

Duprez and Benedict's minstrels are in Illinois.

A fox should not be on the jury at a goose's trial.

Mrs. Oates and her comical opera company are in Pittsburg.

He that makes himself an ass must not take it ill if men rible him

Bonner sold his fine gray trotting stallion, "New York Ledger" for ten thousand dollars.

Cal Wagner's minstrels showed in Columbia last night—the sixth. They will be in Raleigh soon.

A calf born in this city last week has no narrative.—*Bangor Commercial.* The *Commercial* should spin one for it.

"What are you crying about, Charlie?" "'Cause granny says I must be born again any I'm 'fraid I'll be a gal."

Madame Lake and daughter, Miss Emma Lake, have seceded from the Great Eastern Circus in Arkansas, and are enroute for New York.

The famous trotting ex-queen of the turf "Lady Thorn" dropped her first foal February 22d, which was in honor of the day appropriately named George Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Wharey, who has been delivering a series of eloquent and impressive sermons, at the Presbyterian church, left for his home in Virginia last evening.

The New York comedy company closed the third week of a season at Danville, Va., Feb. 28, and were to continue the present week. They visit this city Monday next.

The little boy at his first concert, innocently asked, when the soprano was called back, "What's the matter, mother? Didn't he do it right?"

In the Parisian theatres there is usually a body of persons hired to vociferously applaud certain actors. They are called *claquers*, and sit in the pit, but are distinguishable from the rest of the spectators.

An Irishman, who had just landed, said: "The first bit of meat that I ever ate in this country was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday; and if you don't believe me I can show it to ye, for I have it in my pocket."

The saloon keepers in Cumberland, Md., held a meeting on Monday, and resolved, in case the women began the crusade, to hire a brass band, which they propose to transport from prayer meeting to prayer meeting, to drown with music the voices of the women.

Profaneness is a brutal vice. He who indulges in it is no gentleman. I care not what his stamp may be in society. I care not what clothes he wears, or what culture he boasts. Despite all his refinement, the light and habitual taking of God's name betrays a coarse nature and a brutal will.—*Chapin.*

That was a happy couple we saw yesterday in a wagon—a white man and a darkey going out on the Crabtree road. The white man had evidently been to the "crusade," as he was wrapped up in a blanket in the bottom of the wagon "how come you so," and the old colored gentleman was sitting on a barrel doing the driving, but his head was so warbled that he was anxiously inquiring if he was on the road to Sater's mill. He was told better and "circussed" back.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says the familiar sentence, "One touch of nature," was beautifully illustrated by three little girls, who not long since, lost their mother by death. Hearing that a lady friend of the family was dying, those three little children went to their grandmother, called her aside, and whispered in her ear, "Mrs. —— is dying, and we want you to go to her and tell her to give our best love to our mother."

The whiskey war in Greenville, Tennessee, is conducted in true military style, the besiegers having erected tents in front of Mrs. Ward's saloon to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, while she has received reinforcements for carrying on the defence in the shape of a keg of whiskey sent her by the saloon keepers of Knoxville. There is something so whimsical in all this that it is doubtful if a contest so conducted can have any lasting beneficial results.

Circular Letter to County Boards of Education.

By the constitution of the State the county commissioners who constitute the county boards of education have supervision and control of the public schools in their respective counties.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The law appropriates annually seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and county capitation taxes, a property tax of eight and a third cents on the hundred dollars worth of all property and credits in the State, all taxes on auctioneers and licenses to retail spirituous liquors, and the income from the permanent school fund, for the support and maintenance of free public schools. If this money is properly and economically applied, it will be sufficient to maintain a free public school from two to three months in every school district in the State. If this money, along with any balance which may remain in the hands of the county treasurer, shall be insufficient to maintain schools four months, the law makes it the duty of the county commissioners to levy, annually, a special tax to supply the deficiency. The question of the levy and collection of such additional school tax, however, must be submitted to the vote of the electors of the county. If in any county the vote is against the additional school tax, the only school fund in such county will be that which the law has absolutely provided as above mentioned.

GUARD THE SCHOOL MONEY.

In the administration of three hundred thousand dollars annually in four thousand school districts, it will be necessary to guard the school money with vigilance. The county board of education may adopt and carry out any one, or all, of the following rules, or others which may occur to them:

That no order for school money shall be paid by the county Treasurer, until it is approved and signed by the chairman and secretary of the county board of education.

That the school money in no case be apportioned to any township, or paid upon the order of any school committee until the school census of the township is taken and reported as required by law.

That the public schools shall not be taught at seasons of the year when laboring children cannot be spared from the farm.

COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The county board of education and the board of examiners of each county are respectfully but earnestly urged to call an educational convention in their county and organize a permanent educational association.

The State educational association which was permanently organized in July, 1873, adopted a resolution recommending that county educational associations be organized. The educational interests, which are the greatest interests of the State, should be fully represented and fostered by appropriate county and State associations.

Newspapers in the State which are favorable to popular education will please publish this circular for information.

ALEX. MCIVER,
Sup't. Pub. Instruction.

Senator Hyman on Civil Rights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER:—

The introduction of a resolution into the lower branch of our legislature, denouncing the civil rights bill now before the congress, is much to be regretted. The inordinate desire to create party capital, originated and pressed the resolution to a vote. If the manufacture of political capital was all that could grow out of the resolution, it would not be worth noticing; but the introduction, discussion and passage of the resolution, is calculated to do great harm. The best of feeling now prevails among our people; the bad blood engendered during the last five or six years, has almost entirely died out; mutual good feelings have taken root, and in a year or two more, no evidence of the bitterness of former days will remain. With such a state of affairs as this, the introduction of the resolution herein alluded to, could not have been intended to have other than its legitimate effect, to-wit: to disturb that good feeling which now exists among our people, otherwise, the resolution would not have been introduced and pushed to a vote. The democrats laughed in their sleeves and thought they had thrown a fire-brand into the ranks of the republican party, when they saw republicans vote for the resolution and others vote against, by virtue of which, they hoped to reap a rich harvest in August next. Vain hope! However strong the representative men of the colored race may advocate civil rights, they are not to be driven from their allegiance to the party of enfranchisement and popular liberty, because a few republican members of the legislature refused to vote as the colored representatives did upon this question. The colored men will stand together in the approaching campaign—they will do their duty as they have done heretofore—calmly awaiting the "sober second thought," when they will receive full and complete support from those of their political faith, who were not able to think and vote as the colored members did upon the civil rights resolution.

It is a matter of regret that this resolution should have been introduced. Nine years have elapsed since the close of a fratricidal struggle, from which the slave of two centuries emerged a free man. During these nine years much was done to create bad feeling between the races, but that feeling has disappeared during the last two years to a very considerable extent, and therefore, I regret that an inordinate desire to create party capital should have caused the introduction of a resolution, the discussion of which, could result in nothing calculated to cement that friendship which should exist between the races. There are great and living principles which now agitate the people, that should receive the attention, the entire attention, of that party which boasts that its ranks contain all the wealth, all the intelligence, and all the virtue of the State.

The democrats have raised a loud cry that if the bill before the Congress becomes a law, that it will force social equality; that it will destroy our common schools, and create bad blood. All such talk is bosh. Examine the files of the Democratic papers of 1868, and you will find that such papers teemed with the assertion that if the present State constitution was adopted, that we would have mixed schools, mixed militia, and intermarrying between whites and blacks. Were any of these assertions true? Has time proved them true or otherwise? They carried falsehood upon their face—they have been proven to be such; and the great hue and cry concerning the bill now before congress contains as little truth and fully as much untruth, as the cry raised against the constitution in 1868. The colored members of the house were determined that they would not vote for any measure that creates a discrimination between the races.

Politically neither race is superior to the other; they are equal, and we desire that equality shall be maintained; if we are citizens, give us all the rights that any other citizen possesses, and no more. If we have these rights now, and they cannot be enforced in our State courts, we desire that the Federal Courts be given jurisdiction of such offences, that our political and civil rights as citizens, may be vindicated, and enforced. That is all we ask—no more, no less; and that is all the colored members of the house meant to express when they voted against the resolution concerning the civil rights bill now before the congress.

Social equality cannot be regulated by legislation; it is a matter for society; and the idea that people can be made socially equal by legislation, is the height of folly and stupidity. The colored man demands equal, civil and political rights. He does not want social equality—he would not be the social equal of the white man if he could be made so by the stroke of a pen. Conscious of havin faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him as a citizen, the colored man camly and patiently awaits the subsidation of the waters of prejudice, believing that all he asks for is simple justice, and that it will be given him in good time.

In conclusion, I call upon my brethren throughout the State to buckle on their armor and prepare for a vigorous campaign during the approaching summer. Harmony, backed by energy and a full vote, will wrest the State from our political enemies. If differences exist, they must be healed. No individual must be allowed to stand in the way of success. Principles are everything—men are simply the representatives of these principles, and as such should be sustained.

We clasp hands with our brethren of the West over the civil rights question, and pledge ourselves to send up a good report from the East in August; and we sincerely trust that that party which has done everything to prevent the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad, will be as thorougly beaten at the next election in the mountains, as we are confident they will be in the East and Centre.

JOHN A. HYMAN.
Warrenton, N. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

The Pacific Road Clear of Snow

SALT LAKE, March 6.—Two passenger trains from the west arrived at Ogden to-day and the track is believed to be clear of snow.

Sale of Photographs of Count De Chambord Prohibited.

PARIS, March 6.—An order has been issued by the Minister of Interior prohibiting the sale of photographs of Count de Chambord.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE—The senate considered the liquor traffic commission and transportation question. No action.

Mr. Carpenter beat Cameron who wished to push the centennial bill, and after hearing the Louisiana election bill read West asked Senator Carpenter if he proposed to follow up his speech by a motion to refer. Mr. Carpenter replied that he was well aware of the fact that the senator from Louisiana wanted to speak and he would not deprive him of that privilege. The motion of Mr. Carpenter to lay aside all pending orders and take up the Louisiana bill was agreed to. Mr. Carpenter said he proposed to go directly to business and not waste the time of the senate in any glowing speech. He would repeat nothing he had said on former occasions, but would endeavor to single out matters in connection with the Louisiana case, upon which both himself and the Senator from Indiana agreed, would endeavor to show that all circumstances required the passage of the bill proposed by him. He reviewed the election returns and said it was clearly shown that McEnery had received 9,960 majority, though he did not hold the election was a fair one, as congress had already authorized an investigation into the Louisiana affairs. It seemed to him as if it had gone so far in these matters that it must proceed and settle them. He referred to the argument of the senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton, as to the supreme court of the State having decided in favor of Kellogg, and said the testimony before the senate committee showed such a state of fraud as would set aside the decision of any tribunal. The Senator (Morton) from the committee on privileges and elections in his report in regard to the presidential electors in Louisiana, had stated that the Lynch board in making the count and declaring the election of electors had no legal evidence upon which it could count the votes. The senator had shown that no validity was attached to the action of the Lynch board in the count for presidential electors, and both houses of congress acted upon that report. The senator (Morton) now claimed that the supreme court of the State had decided that the Lynch board was the legal board, bnt he (Carpenter) called attention to the fact that that decision was made before the report of the senator from Indiana above referred to. He (Carpenter) regretted the senator (Morton) was not in his seat to-day, and would pass from that branch of his argument, omitting many things which he intended to refer to. How would congress look before the country after deciding that the election was void to the presidential electors but legal as to State officials? The senator (Mr. Morton) having led the senate through the first phase now seeks to lead it in a counter movement. The supreme court of Louisiana was part of the State government, and when congress was to inquire whether the government of that State was republican or not, the supreme court could no more settle it than the legislature could. That power was vested exclusively in congress. Again, the question was not a judicial one at all, but a political one, and must be determined by the political department of the government. The supreme court of the United States itself could not settle it, and the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana was not entitled to a moment's consideration. The court had never attempted to decide the question directly; but all it did say in effect was, that the Lynch board was the legal board. But it never said that board acted honestly or corruptly. The senator from Indiana (Morton) had rested his case upon two points: the decision of the state supreme court and the recognition of the Kellogg government by the president of the United States. On a former occasion he (Carpenter) had stated that a proper case had never been made out for the presidents action and the senator from Indiana got on his high horse to illustrate his fidelity to the administration, a thing entirely unnecessary for him to bolster himself up in executive favor by denouncing some body else for falling short. Suppose General Grant did misconstrue a statute, did it make him a worse man, not at all, and he (Carpenter) protested against the senator (Morton) declaring that there had been an attack upon the president when he (Carpenter) pointed out a misconstruction of a statute. Such justices as Mansfield, Story and Marshal would sit and listen for days to an argument to show them where they were in error, while a justice of the peace would knock you down for suggesting that he may have erred. He, Carpenter, denied that he had made any attack on the president.

Referring to the argument of the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) as to the power of the president to act in putting down insurrection, when he was satisfied himself that it existed.

Carpenter said there was but one man in the United States, except Senator Frelinghuysen, who entertained such opinion, and that was Audrew Johnson, and he maintained that he was the United States, but he did not have power to interpret the constitution.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said the senator's, Mr. Carpenter, information was very limited, not to know that the president had such power.

Mr. Carpenter said one of the greatest pleasures of his life was to add to his store of information, and he would listen as a faithful disciple at the feet of his mother. When the gentleman from New Jersey would undertake to show him that under the constitution the president of his own volition, and without the proper record from the state could determine that an insurrection existed in the state and proceed to put down a court of justice, could not decide a case between the senator and himself of two hundred dollars without a record. Why? Because it was a court of record and had a seal, and certainly the U. S. Court was a court of record. The mere cry by telegraph to the President to come and help us, was not sufficient for his interference. He (Carpenter) believed that if the federal troops were withdrawn from Louisiana, Kellogg's government would not stand. There were two questions involved as to the passage of this bill: First, have we the power to pass it? Second, the expediency of passing it. The constitution provides that each state shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people. The power of congress was derived from the constitution, not from the tumults in Louisiana or the frauds of Durell or the Lynch board, and he asked every senator within his hearing if congress had not the power to give the people of that State what they had been cheated out of, namely: the right to elect their own officers. Should our government be overthrown it would be by their steady encroachments. Congress should see at all times that each State had a republican form of government, and any senator declaring that congress had not the power to interfere now would declare to Kellogg and his followers, you can repeat this thing in 1876, in 1880 or in 1884. Congress has no power to set it right. If Congress had no authority to interfere, then the McEnery government could set itself up also by force. Violence was as good a title as fraud, and a little more manly. When a man skulks beneath the soiled roles of a federal judge, he has not the manliness of the one who goes out with sword in hand to maintain his position. There was no question in his mind as to the power of congress to take up the constitution of any State and declare whether or not it was republican in form. The power of congress was supreme.

Mr. Ferry of Connecticut, said he must differ from the gentleman as to the power of congress.

Mr. Carpenter said he was sorry the senator would stand in his place and virtually say if Kellogg and his friends joined hands and defied the people of the State for fifty years, congress could not interfere. Did he mean to say if a band of republicans should seize the State that congress could not then interfere. Ferry said he meant to say that under our system of government there is within the State a remedy for usurpation of the government, or else a republican form of government, is a total failure. Carpenter said, suppose the people of Connecticut should declare they would have a monarchy, that they were sick and tired of a republican government, and that their governor and legislature should remain in office for life. Would congress then have power to interfere? Ferry said there was a remedy for that when the whole people of the State preferred a monarchical government, and was entirely different thing. He heartily concurred with the senator from Wisconsin, [Carpenter,] that the State government of Louisiana, was root and branch usurpation but could not agree with him as to remedies. [Carpenter] said in debate of this kind, he was in a position of fighting in open field against an ambuscade. The gentleman had his views but but would not let them out. If he has a plan why not let it be known. He (Carpenter) was like McClellan in one thing—not wedded to any particular plan. [Laughter.] If the senator had a plan and it was better than the one he (Carpenter) proposed, he was ready to support it as soon as the senator would remove the seal of confidence from it. The senator (Ferry) concurred with him. The present government of Louisiana was no government at all, but usurped by Kellogg, he (Carpenter) believed the Kellogg government was held up by bayonets of the United States; sustained this hour by troops of the United States, and he wanted to know what remedy there was for the difficulty. The supreme court of the State was in conspiracy with Kellogg, and he would not inaugurate any more reform. The State legislature was in the conspiracy and would not do so. The governor would not and the people could not, because federal bayonets were levelled at them. The powers of the federal government were sovereign except as limited by the constitution, as those of Czar, of Russia. Congress could declare war to-morrow against any nation with or without cause, it could tax the last dollar from pockets of people or establish female suffrage and put the women in the army. The great argument made in the press particularly was the inexpediency of ordering a new election on the ground that it would be a dangerous precedent, but that was not sound logic. Calomel was a dangerous medicine and as well might it be said that because doctors gave it to grown men they might give it to infants. Look at the probable effect of congress, saying it could do nothing, look at the present condition of these Southern States having just emerged from a civil war, would it be safe to say to them, when you hold your elections next Fall, get in by fraud or any way—there is no power to put you out? What greater license could be given to the lawlessness of the land? That element would say, if that is your game we will play it, and they would play it under the sanction of congress. Such action in the present condition of some of the Southern States would be the most dangerous thing that could be said. The senator from Indiana (Morton) had said, pass this bill and there would be blood shed in Louisiana. He said the republicans were all in favor of Kellogg and the respectable democrats were all in favor of him. If they are, who is to cause the blood-shed? He could be elected fairly, congress would sustain him in his high office. The speech of senator Morton about bloodshed exceeded anything he (Carpenter) had heard since he left the nursery. It reminded him of the old song "fee, fi, fo, fum," to smell the blood of an Englishman, blood, blood, blood, blood, he said four times. Did the senator expect to influence the senate by any such argument? There would be no blood shed by a new election. The government could enforce it by the army and navy, if necessary; if not, this nation had better furl its banner and put its affairs in the hands of a receiver. Carpenter then read from a speech made by Kellogg in the senate in 1868, in which he said all the people of the state wanted was a fair election, and whenever any thief was in office under the guise of being a republican, he should be put out. The people wanted a fair election, even if it be by federal interference. In concluding his argument, Mr. Carpenter said congress was in a predicament where it could not stop. Louisiana had but one senator here and the constitution says she must have two. The senator from New Jersey, Frelinheysen, had said he would not vote to seat Pinchback, and by that he declared there was no republican government in Louisiana. By seating Pinchback, the senate would have recognized Kellogg. By seating McMilan, it would have recognized McEnery, but by refusing to seat either, it declared there had been no election there—was it wise to adjourn this troublesome question into the troubles of the presidential election. It was not probable that there would be some unanimity, then that there was lost time, for as he scanned the political horizon he thought he could see more than one candidate, and it was not improbable that the vote of Louisiana might change the whole thing. The question should be settled now and put out of the way as it was neither wise or prudent to adjourn it. He had no personal feeling in the matter, his relations with Kellog having been of the most friendly character, but he wanted the congress of the United States to do its duty, and order an honest election so that people could have their choice.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he desired to speak on the suject, but he yielded to Mr. Cameron who moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of the centennial bill.

Mr. Thurman said he also desired to speak on the Louisiana affairs and hoped the centennial would go over till to-morrow.

Mr. Conkling said that the senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) was anxious to get away, and it was due him to take up and dispose of the centennial bill to-day if possible.

Mr. Cameron's motion to take up the centennial bill was agreed to, pending a motion, being to refer it to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Thurman spoke against referring the bill, and said if it went to that committee the understanding would be that there should be an appropriation for the celebration, and this he opposed on the ground that congress had no power under the constitution to vote money for such purposes.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The cheap transportation bill, to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, was debated in the house without any result being reached.

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PROPOSALS FOR WORK

—AT—

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QUARTERMASTER GEN'L'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be ready at this office until noon on THURSDAY, the 2d day of April, 1874, for work at the National Military Cemeteries, as follows:—

Inclosure walls of brick or stone, or iron railings, at the New-Berne, N. C., and Beaufort and Florence, S. C., National Cemeteries.

Brick or stone lodges at the Wilmington, N. C., Lebanon and Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., and Chattanooga and Fort Donaldson, Tenn., National Cemeteries.

The work will be inspected by competent engineers, and a strict compliance with the terms of the contract will be required.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Quartermasters' offices at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., Charleston, S. C., Fort Johnston and Fort Macon, N. C., and Lebanon, Ky. Copies may also be seen at the cemeteries above mentioned.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for (Railings, Walls or Lodges, as the case may be) for National Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.
feb26-4t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF WAKE.

In the Superior Court.

Fab. H. Perry and Indiana Perry, his wife, against Wm. H. High and T. F. Lee.—Summons for Relief.

State of North Carolina, To the Coroner of Wake county—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Wm. H. High, the defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of February, 1874, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within ten days from the date of this Summons, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this third day of March, 1874.

J. N. HUNTING,
Clerk Superior Court, Wake Co.
March 4, 37—6w.

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