

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The Captions of the Acts of the last Legislature have been printed and are now being distributed throughout the State. From these captions a person can form some idea of what the Legislature has done. These captions themselves make a pamphlet of 116 pages, and when the acts are printed in full they will make a book of immense size. The captions show that the Legislature enacted 823 new laws and 51 resolutions, which ought to be enough laws to govern any people, even if there had been no laws heretofore. Perhaps our legislators thought that they would make up in *quality* what they lacked in the *quality* of their laws!

Of course the great bulk of this vast array of new laws are local or private acts, and do not concern the general public. Indeed we have never known a Legislature that had passed so many private or local laws. Our legislators seemed to have forgotten their campaign cry of "the masses against the classes", and to have legislated chiefly for the classes and very little for the masses. Instead of legislating for all the people and the public in general, they legislated chiefly for the benefit of certain persons and localities. For instance, the very first law passed, and is marked No. 1 in the list of captions, is for the benefit of only one individual, and is entitled "An act to reduce the official bonds of the sheriff of Pitt county". Now, why should the Legislature be intent to pass an act to reduce the bonds of one particular sheriff? Why not let the same law apply to all the sheriffs in the State? If it is a good law, why not let all the sheriffs have the benefit of it? And if it is not a good law, then the sheriff of Pitt should not have the benefit of it. This seems simple justice and common sense.

We notice in the list of captions an act, passed on the first day or two of the session and marked No. 4, entitled "An Act in regard to the public printing", which repealed the act passed by the previous Legislature, letting the public printing to the highest bidder. This certainly seems a peculiar kind of "reform" and was a bad beginning for a "reform" Legislature. Yes, one of their very first acts was the repeal of the democratic law which let the public printing to the lowest bidder. For this outrage our "reform" legislators were so justly denounced that, some days afterwards, they passed another act (marked No. 40) authorizing the public printing to be let to the lowest bidder. But this law was not obeyed, and the public printing was not let to the lowest bidder. Indeed this public printing matter was one of the most scandalous "jones" perpetrated by our "reform" legislature. Three expert printers (two of whom were republicans) examined the bids and testified that the bid of the Stewarts was \$851 higher than the bid of Edwards & Broughton, and yet the Legislature gave the contract to the Stewarts, who happen to be republicans.

The UNVEILING of the Confederate Document, at Raleigh, on the 20th of this month will be one of the grandest and yet saddest occasions ever known in the history of North Carolina. It will be the largest and most notable gathering of ex-Confederate soldiers that has been held in this State since Lee's surrender, and it will also probably be the last. On that day—hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of old soldiers, who had fought and suffered together for four years, will meet and exchange greetings for the first time since they so sorrowfully separated at Appomattox, and will once more "fight for their battles" in social converse and pleasant reminiscence. They will meet to commemorate the valor of their fallen comrades and to participate in the impressive ceremonies with which the State of North Carolina will then dedicate her magnificent memorial in honor of her heroes, who at her call rushed to arms and on a hundred battlefields, from Bethel to Appomattox, reflected imperishable lustre on her proud escutcheon.

As the long line of veterans—many of them disabled with wounds and decrepit with age—march through the streets of Raleigh on that day, how great a contrast will be the scene and how different will be their feelings from those stirring days of the war when, with all the eager zeal of youthful patriots, they so proudly marched forth to battle for their homes and native land! To them what mighty changes have the past thirty years brought!

Truly should a grand ovation greet those old heroes when they meet at

Raleigh on the 20th inst., and no welcome too warm or cordial can be extended them. While then honoring the memory of the heroic dead, proper honor should also be rendered North Carolina's surviving heroes! On that day the younger generation can see face to face the survivors of those brave soldiers, who charged the bloody heights of Gettysburg and repulsed the Federal hosts at Spotsylvania, and by their bravery in battle and fortitude in adversity have immortalized the name of the Confederate soldier.

NORTH Carolinians, who cherish the memory of their beloved Vance and the principles which he advanced, will blush with shame and burn with indignation when they read the speech recently made at Boston by Senator Pritchard, whom our "reform" Legislature elected as his successor. This speech was published in last week's issue of the Winston *Republican*, and is of course correctly printed by this admirer of Senator Pritchard. It begins, in its opening paragraph, by speaking of the late war as "the rebellion against the Government", an expression that Vance would have died before he would have detained his fallen comrades by uttering, even in the presence of a Boston audience!

But the chief topic of Senator Pritchard's speech was his earnest advocacy of a high protective tariff, which he thought would so greatly please Massachusetts manufacturers. Not only did he proclaim his own advocacy of protection, but he announced that the people of North Carolina also favored it and (to use his words) declared that "North Carolina is a Protection State." And no doubt his hearers believed this statement, for they might very properly ask, "If North Carolina is not a protection State why did she elect so strong a protectionist as Senator Pritchard to represent her?" And how would our "reform" friends answer this question?

Yes, it does seem so strange, so very inconsistent, that the reformers of North Carolina, who heretofore had professed to be against a protective tariff, should have elected as Vance's successor a man who goes to Boston and boldly declares that "North Carolina is a Protection State!"

#### A Fusion Magistrate's Injustice.

A correspondent writes us from Myrtle that a few days ago a gang of three negroes—H. Davis, his mother and sister—went to the home, after having been forbidden the premises, of A. A. Hardee, a white man in feeble health, assaulted his daughter with a rock weighing three or four pounds, broke open his stable door and took a cow.

A warrant was sworn out before Esq. Parsonson, and the negroes were arrested and taken before him for trial. They made affidavit that they could not get justice at his hands, and had the case removed to F. L. Freeman, one of the newly appointed Fusion magistrates, who tried it upon their paying the costs.

Our correspondent, who is one of the good men left off in the Fusion movement last year, says that he has been waiting, hoping, trusting and praying that the Fusion party might do something honorable, but has been bitterly disappointed. He further writes that he is "ashamed of such a mockery of justice, and ashamed that he ever helped to bring out such a state of affairs."

"But," says he, "we are always committing errors, but, thank God, He is faithful and just to forgive if we are faithful and just to confess and forsake our sins."

Our correspondent asserts, and his assertion is borne out by the facts, that the magistrate was influenced in his high handed and outrageous action by the fact that the prisoners were negroes and Republicans, while their victims were decent white people and Democrats.

Now these three negroes, who he claims are negroes of bad character, go to the house of an invalid and defenseless white man, commit an assault with a deadly weapon upon a defenseless white girl, break down his stable door and take off a cow (we infer, although our correspondent does not state so specifically that the cow had been impounded,) and go unwhipped of justice.

The fact that the negroes were guilty of two grave crimes, to wit: assault with a deadly weapon and forcible trespass, was clearly proven by reputable witnesses. The magistrate had no jurisdiction in either case. His only function was to investigate and bind over to the superior court. But he arrogated to himself the power of a judge of the superior court and passed sentence.

It will not take many such occurrences as this to put such men as our correspondent back into the Democratic party and it is just such outrages as this that gave birth to the Ku Klux.

A young man, son of Mr. Lenz Kennedy, who lives near Maud, in Randolph county, while out hunting accidentally shot and killed himself.

**Secretary Smith on Silver.**  
MACON, Ga., April 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department was interviewed here today on the financial question, and defined the difference of opinion on the currency question existing in the country at present. He thought that in the next twelve months a thorough discussion of the money question would be presented all over the country. This discussion would be limited, he thought, to the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The Secretary divided the people into three classes—gold monetarists, silver monetarists, and bimetallists.

He did not think that the gold monetarists were strong enough to become a factor in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver monetarism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by this country alone would mean nothing more or less than silver monetarism, for if, under that system, the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be presented at the mints for coinage.

The real question, the Secretary thought, was whether or not the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would bear the relative value to gold of 16 to 1, which was the proposed ratio. If it would not, then the country would not have a bimetallic currency.

The Secretary reviewed the history of the country's currency and said that both Jefferson and Madison recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. In 1873, when free coinage was suspended by the United States, the silver in a dollar was worth more than the gold in a gold dollar, but since that time the demonetization of silver by other countries had caused its value to drop to the price which it would bring for manufacturing purposes.

The value of an article must be controlled, Mr. Smith said, by the demand for its use and the supply available. The facts showed that the demand had practically ceased, while the supply had almost trebled. This was true, in spite of the fact that since 1873 the United States had coined more silver than in the eighty years prior to that time.

"Can any one," asked the Secretary, "study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States was insufficient to steady the fall of silver during the past twenty years, unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bimetallic value?"

"It is, therefore, not offensive criticism, but only a statement of logical conclusion when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monetarism. Under such a law, all the silver standard of the world would turn to our mint, and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured into cheap ware. Again, silver mining would increase, and the nation's resources would be threatened by the exchange of enviable dollars for the bimetallic coins."

"With free coinage we would naturally change our standard to one worth only one-half of the present standard, and the commercial value of a dollar the world over would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real value would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused, until by accurate test the true value of the new standard was ascertained. The result would be a cessation of trade, and the cautious business man would involve himself in no contracts. This uncertainty would create serious business trouble, and the practical suspension of all enterprises."

Secretary Smith could see no benefit likely to arise from a change in the money standard, and none especially to those who worked for wages, because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages, after the use of a depreciated currency. The proprietor of an enterprise would insist that employees should take the risk. He did not believe the change would benefit the debtor class, because so many loans had been made on the gold basis, and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase gold with which to meet his obligations. As to the other debts, if there was any danger of silver monetarism there would be no extension possible.

Reasoning on the clinches, he could see no benefit even if the change should be brought about. One class insisted that the banks would be in the inability of the employees to exact double wages. To these selfish employers, some benefit might come, but it would be found that after the final adjustment to the new conditions, prices would be nominally increased all around with no real benefit to anybody.

Mr. Smith doubted the proposition that other countries would fall into line, following the action of this country. If that was true, the stand would appraise debts contracted during the depreciation would increase as the value of silver increased, and the class sought to be benefited would again be burdened.

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the return of prosperity, but he hoped the confidence that the plan of the silver men would be defeated would prevent serious injury.

In conclusion, Secretary Smith said: "I have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

George Mills was hanged at Raleigh, on last Friday, for the murder of his wife, Anna Wimberly, near Apex last June.

#### A North Carolina Dispensary.

From the *Wilmington Review*.  
OUR NORTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY.  
Savannah, Ga., May 5.—The International Migration Society has been quiet at work in this country getting up a ship load of negro emigrants for Liberia ever since the *Hornet* sailed, on March 19. Two hundred and twenty two have arranged to sail from Savannah about May 20, and the same steamer has been chartered by the society.

Each person pays \$44 for passage. The second trip of the *Hornet* means the commencement of a great exodus of Southern negroes for Africa. The sale arrived of the first ship load at Monrovia and the satisfactory letters which have been received from them have caused a desire in every part of the South to join the society's movement. The society's strict fulfillment of all promises made is the other incentive for the negroes to engage with the society.

It is the general opinion that the system will be preferable to the regime with so-called prohibition with its drug stores and blind tigers. The commissioners are three of the best citizens of Haywood county and are determined to exercise their rights in managing and properly restricting the sale of intoxicants. There is no South Carolina business in this. The commissioners are working solely for the safety and well-being of their county and the municipality has not given the business as a money-making enterprise.

The rules and regulations which have been adopted and copies posted up in the dispensary are as follows:

1. The dispensary shall open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from sunrise to sunset.

2. Any other person of lawful age may practice, spurns, vintins, or any liquors, in any quantity not less than half pint, provided it is not brought to collageum. If the manager believes any person is buying liquors to sell, he shall immediately report the fact to the commissioners, who will take action as required by law.

3. No liquor will be sold to intoxicated persons or drunks, on orders or otherwise. Only adults will be dealt with.

4. The manager shall sell liquors only for cash.

5. No person shall open or drink any liquors in the dispensary, or in the premises occupied by the same.

6. No person shall loiter in or about the dispensary, and it is the duty of the manager to enforce this regulation by calling on the police if necessary.

#### List of Honorary Marshals.

From the *Wilmington Standard*.

The inauguration of the revolving committee on the 20th have been announced. The names of many prominent North Carolinians are included.

The following are the honorary marshals appointed for the 20th of May:

Gen. R. P. Hoke, Gen. Gaston Lewis, Gen. M. W. Parsons, Gen. T. L. Clingman, Gen. W. B. Cox, Gen. B. Vance, Gen. L. S. Baker, Hon. Lee S. Overman, Hon. Jas. P. Calhoun, Judge Spurzine, Capt. B. F. Palmer, Hon. George Davis, Col. F. M. Parker, Maj. William A. Brown, Agent, U. S. M. C., Lt. Col. J. D. Clark, Lt. Col. W. M. Musgrove, Col. William Saunders, Lt. Col. B. Baker, Hon. H. A. London, Lt. Col. H. Beale, Hon. Cyrus B. Watson, Col. W. H. Cowles, Hon. Ben. Pease, Col. W. H. Burgey, Hon. V. S. Lusk, Judge Arms, Col. Daniel B. Rains, Hon. J. M. Moody, Judge James Melton, Hon. Jas. A. Bryan, Col. W. H. Cheek, Judge James E. Shepherd, Col. J. R. Lane, Col. J. B. Star, Capt. A. A. Mosely, Judge Walter Clark, Col. H. C. Jones, Capt. T. H. Suttor, Maj. Jas. B. Grange, Col. James B. Crawford, Capt. R. B. Peeler, Capt. L. Means, Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. F. Green, Judge B. T. Beckett, Frank Ray, P. Linkwater, Col. W. J. D. Rossiter, Col. W. H. Yarborough, Capt. C. M. Cooke, Hon. G. W. Sanderson, Col. W. H. Lucas.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE IN IOWA.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 3.—Sioux City was devastated by a terrific cyclone this afternoon. The storm came from the northwest and struck Sioux Centre, a small town, forty-five miles north of this point, at 4 o'clock. Telegraphic reports from the scene of the storm are very meager, the wires being down, but it is understood that a considerable number were killed and injured.

Despatches from Sioux Centre at 5:30 o'clock say that three schoolhouses and at least twenty residences and barns were swept away. At the school house two teachers and three pupils were killed, and many injured. The proprietor of an enterprise would insist that employees should take the risk. He did not believe the change would benefit the debtor class, because so many loans had been made on the gold basis, and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase gold with which to meet his obligations.

The despatch says that at least a hundred people must have been killed. Parties have been sent from Hull, Sioux Centre, and Orange City, neighboring towns, but their work is being carried on in total darkness, and in the midst of a tremendous wind and rain storm. It is consequently progressing slowly. A number of bodies have already been recovered, although the exact number cannot be learned. Every one is violently excited, and infinite accounts cannot be obtained.

It is said that Perkins, a small town between Sioux Centre and Doon, was entirely wiped out. The wires leading to it are all down, and the roads cannot be safely travelled over, owing to the manner in which they were gained by the rain. It is consequently no easy matter to reach it.

Later reports say that ten men were killed at Doon and three at Perkins. Thirteen dead bodies have been brought into Sioux Centre. The tornado passed forty miles northeast to Sibley, Osceola county. Five are reported killed there. The storm appears to have originated one and a half miles southwest of Sioux Centre. From there it moved across the country in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Sioux City and Northern track about two miles north of Sioux Centre. About a half mile beyond it seems to have changed its course to the northwest, and struck Perkins and Sibley.

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the return of prosperity, but he hoped the confidence that the plan of the silver men would be defeated would prevent serious injury.

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#### Knights of the Macabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincolnton, N.C., as follows:</p