

Miscellaneous News.

HOW THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IS LAID.

The speed with which the track is laid on the Pacific railroad is one of the wonders of the age, and shows the power of concentrated force and systematized combination. Let it be understood that the road bed is made of "graded" to the foot of the Black Hills, 50 or 60 miles further, and that the soil thrown up is largely composed of loose red gravel, and sand, as dry as dust, out of which deep short broad-topped stakes to indicate the desired level of the sleepers. First come two men carrying a pole of 26 feet, measuring off the length of each rail and marking the position of the ties. Two other men make small mounds of loose earth, and striking their shovels into a tie, place it on the mound, while a man takes sight from behind and directs the lowering or raising of the sleeper being in every case removed by means of shovels chopped into it. The intended space is quickly filled up with sleepers by another set of men, who take them from the side of the road, where they are distributed by a string of white rags. A man with a pinner's hammer and a few shovels lay down the ties and fill in the earth. Then comes the low heavy truck, laden with rails, coupling bars, and spikes, and drawn by a horse on the track. The moment it reaches the end of the last rail, twelve pairs of brassy arms—six on a side—seize a couple of rails, draw out and deposit them at their places at two motions. The foreman shouts "Go on," the horse starts up, and the process is repeated without intermission. Then follow the couplers with bolts and splicing bars instead of "chairs." Then the spikes with ponderous sledges, taster than the rails. Lastly comes the "shovel brigade," who fill up and ballast the track, which is then ready for the advance of the construction train, with its vast amount of material and traveling, boarding and lodging house for the hands. In the meantime the men with the long pole and ties are marking out the intervals half a mile apart. While we stood watching, a mile of track was laid; and during that day four and one-half miles were accomplished; being the greatest day's work ever accomplished. Every gang is kept up to the mark, and there is no lagging, and each man seems anxious for the early completion of the Pacific railroads. The average progress is two and one-half miles per day.

SINGULAR DIABOLISM.

A private letter from Tennessee, received yesterday, gives the particulars of a most infernal outrage which was recently perpetrated in Williamson county, some twelve or fifteen miles southeast of Franklin, in that State. While riding along the road a few nights ago, Mr. William B. Early, a grand-nephew of Bishop Early, of Lynchburg, Va., was attacked by three negroes and a white man, whose chief object is supposed to have been robbery. Having beaten their victim until they thought him dead, they robbed his person of all that was worth taking, and laid him upon a pile of rails which they had thrown up for the purpose, set the rails on fire, and then fled. Mr. Early came to his senses in time to save himself from the flames, but not until he had been severely burned. Having crawled from the burning pile, he again became insensible, and lay in that condition until about sun rise the next morning, when he managed to reach the nearest house. The negroes were all arrested. Upon one of them were found evidences of his participation in the crime, and he at once confessed his guilt. Unfortunately, the white man made his escape.—Louisville Journal.

PHILLIP DRUNK.

The Chicago Times, of the 9th, has the following account of a late performance of the great rigger and the great walker: Two great men of the nation met in Chicago a few evenings ago. Weston, the hero of Weston's walk, and Sheridan, the hero of Sheridan's ride. The place of meeting was one where liquors were sold. The two heroes approached each other, shook hands, and took a drink. Report has it that they proceeded to conjugate the interesting verb "to drink," and got as far as the "part participial," where the inflections became somewhat difficult to both, and were soon lost in recollections. At a late hour the carpenter found them endeavoring to conjugate the verb "to genuflect."

SEVERAL WEEKS DEAD AND BURIED.

KNOW IT. A gentleman of New Orleans during the late epidemic, disgusted at the selfishness of the masses and fearful for the safety of his family, removed his home, leaving the furniture in the house, and removed across the lake. He had no means of the luxury of baked self, and he remained many days before his name was known to the registry of deaths and reported as one of the defunct. Two surgeons, one acting as a volunteer, and one as a security, shortly afterwards called upon to prove the decease of the deceased. The Registry of Deaths had no record of the name, and the physicians had no difficulty in ascertaining that he had died intestate. One of the two was appointed administrator, the other guardian of the estate. The physicians on the other side of the lake, were surprised to learn that he had been dead for some weeks, and his estate all settled.

"No more nigger policeman," was the exultant cry of the New Orleans news-boys Thursday night.

THE MEN WHO ARE TO GOVERN ALABAMA—A REMARKABLE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

The Radical Convention which adjourned the other day after making itself a laughing stock and by word of a contingent organized its departure by nominating candidates for the State office to be elected under the Radical military Constitution. The person nominated for Governor, Mr. Smith, will not be elected, if elected, more than a few months. It is the design of the Radical party, and it was so expressed at the nominating caucus to transfer Mr. Smith immediately to the United States Senate. The man who will be elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor, is the one indicated by the caucus to rule the Commonwealth of Alabama for the two years which the militia bill operates to deprive every conscientious and honest man of his liberties. The man nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and who is proposed by the Radicals, is a young man of Alabama, is a conscientious, moderate, independent voter from Ohio, named A. J. Applegate. This person, Applegate, has been an advocate of the Freedmen's Bureau at Huntsville. He is openly charged with conduct which instead of elevating him to the executive chair of a virtuous and intelligent people, should properly debar him as a felon from the privilege of suffrage. This man, a carpet bag adventurer, whose standard is hoisted by a few new comers as unknown and as suspected as himself, asks the votes of the negro race, a member of which he is openly charged with having swindled. Whether the man is dishonest or not we do not know. We can only draw our own conclusions from what we see boldly proclaimed and unrefuted in the public press. If not dishonest, the man who is proposed as future Governor of Alabama is a low adventurer, devoid of the commonest rudiments of education. His superior in address and education can be found in any collection of negroes upon our streets. We make this assertion, not loosely, but with ample material before us as proof. This Applegate became incensed at the Independent for publishing an account of his swindling conduct towards the negroes in his employment. He sent the editor a copy of the Radical organ of this city and wrote a few lines upon the margin of the paper—a note which does not denude the conduct imputed to him, but endeavors to implicate others, as though association of numbers is a sufficient excuse in his conscience for systematic fraud. The Independent gives an exact copy of the note, which is written in a vulgar, illiterate hand, as follows:

"Compliments A. J. Applegate hopes you will show up all the members of the firm connected with your Maxville letter subject for particulars I would refer you to John Gites or Joseph Henderson who was also members of that firm and against whom an Attachment suit is now pending in your town for said claims."

This is not the only evidence we have of the total unfitness of this man for the position of ruler of a great State. On Friday night at a Radical ratification meeting held by a few whites and a small crowd of negroes, this candidate for the gubernatorial chair delivered an address, marked by vile insults to the white people of the State and lying promises to the colored people. It was the speech of a depraved, cunning, illiterate, brutal demagogue, inflammatory of the passions of the colored men who listened to him, and disgusting to the whites. At the conclusion of his speech he wrote it down, leaving out the incendiary features, for the reporter of the Associated Press. The copy furnished by him is now in our possession, and by appending it to this editorial we vouch for its entire accuracy. It is silly and libelous to a degree that is not amusing but actually heart-rending. The creature who penned this thing, called a speech, is proposed by the Republican party as Governor of one million of Alabamians.

It will be observed that this creature from Ohio, who is to govern our brave, intelligent and virtuous people, speaks of the "intentional folly and meanness of His Accident at Washington." He capitalizes common words in the middle of a sentence, and begins his sentences with a small letter. He speaks of "Loyal men," and the "right of 'supra,'" and "Equal to the Emergency," and the rebel want to make this far land a "pandemonium." He says that the extension of "supra" to the colored man had "proved" the "most complete success." This low creature absolutely writes the name of the State martyr "Lincoln." He says the bill will be kept in motion until a thousand school houses may be "reared" on as many hills. Will such a thing as this Applegate ever fill the gubernatorial chair of Alabama? O shame! where is the blush? Here is the man's speech! Read it and weep!

The constitutional Convention which adjourned to-day have made for the first time a vote, which, for the first time, secure to Alabama a republican form of government. It seems to all our eyes that the rights before the law will not regard to race or color, and if Alabama wishes the work of the Convention Alabama will start on a new course of honor and glory and will never again until she finds many of her Old State's States.

My friends, the wretchedness ever war to be seen in this State is a monument to the stumblings folly and meanness of his Accident at Washington and dry Johnson, who when he He made his famous Tennessee speech in which declar-

ed himself the Moses of the colored man but He lured them on but to betray them which he has most successfully done. He organized State government in this country in violation of the Constitution of the U. States but among the many terms he imposed was that they must elect Loyal men to office which resulted in the Election of Governor Patton and all the Officers of the State and Governor down to Constables was selected for their complicity with the rebellion and throughout the State there is not a Loyal man in office with the exception of the few who have been put in office by order of the military commander. (A voice in the crowd, "they are now.")

It is frequently said by our enemies that the colored man was not fit to exercise the right of suffrage but my friends I challenge the world to furnish an example of a people so lately rescued from slavery without Education, any training in politics, the history of the last campaign proves most conclusively that the colored man is equal to the Emergency the power themselves are fully up to the spirit of our institutions and more true to the Constitution than the white man of this country for the Rebels of this country have proved by their actions that they like Stan who When He Could not rule in heaven that He purpose to rule in hell—there men first they cannot rule this country any longer and they propose to make this far land of ours a pandemonium for all the blighting Curse and the devastating influence that every where to be seen is due to the resistance and the opposition that the Rebels of the South have thrown in the way of reconstruction the colored man had this far proven House of worthy of the trust and a virtuous Congress who given the Color of man His political rights will never have Cause to regret that a nation for this far it has proved the most complete success of any piece of legislation of this or any other time in my friends the mortal Line on the latter of Statesman by a proclamation which took Effect on the first day of January 1863 put the ball of Liberty and universal Equality of all men before the law and for the first time in the history of this Country that the Declaration of American Independence was no longer a lie, but that "all men are created free and Equal" the ball which we have set in Motion this night will be taken up and rolled back to the Mountains of the North it will keep in motion until Ever fall top and in Ever Vain may be heard the shout of the benighted and mad the man of a Million Spindles may be her a thousand Negroes slaves may be seen on as many hills and until this far land of ours shall bloom and blossoms against this race.

BANKRUPT ADVERTISING.

The Old North State Journal, nearly three months ago, printed in the Standard and Judge Brooks, in violation of the spirit of justice, or not the Bankrupt advertising mostly in all cases, given to the Standard and Asheville Pioneer. The subject, we understand, was brought before Judge Brooks, at the present term, and was ably argued by Mr. Boyden and Judge Merriman against the exclusive claim of those two papers. The law indisputably confers upon the Clerk of the House of Representatives the power to publish the U. S. laws in such papers as he may select. He having selected those two papers, there can be no objection upon that point. But that the law gives those two papers the right to claim the advertising of the military orders, etc., or the Bankrupt advertising, we do not for a moment believe. The military advertising, we presume, is certainly subject to the order of the Military Commandant of the District, and the Bankrupt advertising to the Court which makes the order in bankruptcy. By our laws, heretofore, the Courts have let the advertising to the Attorneys in each case, and we can see no good reason why Judge Brooks should not, in this case, leave the matter to the option of the Attorney of the client. If it be important that the Register in Bankruptcy should notify all the parties concerned in each application for the benefits of the law, it is plain that newspaper should be selected for the purpose, which would most likely spread the information. The circulation of the Standard and Pioneer does not reach many persons, and, therefore, it is a plain matter of justice and propriety that the advertising should be divided among the papers of the State.—W. S. Register.

THE WEST ARRAYING ITSELF AGAINST THE NEGRO.

A most intelligent and observant gentleman, who recently traversed nearly all of the Western States, with his eyes wide open and his perceptive faculties in full play, assures the Richmond Enquirer that "nothing surprised him but to see in that great and wonderful region as the intense and comprehensive hatred of the negro, which the late attempts of the republicans to make him our civil and political equal have developed among all classes of white men. He visited the States in question, impressed with the belief that he was about to enter the stronghold of the advocates of negro supremacy, and he has returned with the conviction that at no distant day the negro will be swept from the continent by the men who followed Sheridan from Atlanta to the sea."

"A man slipped down in Lynchburg, Saturday, and broke his leg." He is now all right on the leg question. "The rice crop, like cotton, is a failure here in Florida this year. Bad weather and the birds have ruined it." Black birds, reader, not rice birds!

NEGRO JURIES—AN ILLUSTRATION.

From the Banner.

One of the very last acts of usurpation and oppression by Satep Sheridan, before his removal from the command of the Fifth Military District, was to set aside the jury system existing under the laws of Louisiana, and to substitute therefor such a system as has been imposed upon the people of the District of Columbia by the petty tyranny of a cowardly set of Senators and members of Congress, who dare not advocate the same system for their own constituencies. A brief experience of the practical working of the new system demonstrated to men of all parties and factions in Louisiana that it was not only prejudicial, but absolutely destructive, to all justice and right in jury cases. Representations to this effect were made by the various judicial officers to General Hancock, but absolutely disregarded, and the formation of juries to the existing civil laws of the State.

The following pertinent comments of the New Orleans Picayune upon this action of General Hancock may well serve as an illustration of the practical results of the negro jury law recently passed by Congress for this District: "Of course there is a great clamor against the act of General Hancock. There is nothing he could do which would please the Radical ring, if he do not surrender his convictions of duty and his official power to their personal uses. But nothing is more clear to the understanding of every man who has examined the law, and knows anything of the facts on which the General proceeded, who will not admit that the action was lawful and highly expedient. "In regard to the expediency there cannot possibly be two opinions. The indiscriminate admission of negroes to the jury box, by the military order of General Sheridan, has almost stopped the administration of law. The qualification being made sufficient was the one fact of being registered, and having voted on the registration. The proportion of black to whites is shown in the composition of the grand jury, drawn in this parish, on which there are but two whites. The same disproportion prevails in all other parishes, and the consequence is that the most intricate questions of law, and the largest interests of property, and the most sacred rights of persons, must come under the judgment of men absolutely illiterate, ignorant of the simplest principles of law, and at the moment animated by bitter prejudices, factiously incited upon them.

The inevitable consequence has been the uncertainty of justice, the confounding of all the maxims of jurisprudence, and a renouveau of law, judges, and public officers to being any trials in the parishes. It is a universal sentiment, and that of "rebel" or "pro-rebel," it were better that they should be these qualities than that of the Conservative Union and the Radical practitioners. The third and most important of which General Hancock acts undoubtedly is the interference of the judges, for the opinion of six mischievous effect of Sheridan's order is, we believe, universal with the bench. All the judges are of the accepted loyalty as Union men, and some of them of the clear Radical stamp. Among them is one, at least, of General Sheridan's own appointment. We think we are not mistaken when we say that the experience of his court has shown to him that justice cannot be administered there under the provisions of the Sheridan order. Attorney General Lynch, who became Attorney General by the appointment of General Sheridan, in place of Mr. Herron, removed as an "imposition," has, we are told, publicly proclaimed the impossibility of making cases intelligible to such a grand jury as they have given him, on the whole panel of which there are not more than two or three who can read or write.

The restoration of the old mode, accordingly, desired by all in the community who feel any interest in the administration of law. Nobody complains of it who has not an evident purpose to use it as an opportunity to inflame passions for partisan purposes.

AN ANECDOTE ON DEAN SWIFT.

The eccentric Dean Swift was walking in the Phoenix row, Dublin, when a flannel shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party was already assembled, two young women and two young men. One of the girls looked at the Dean, and she remarked, her father said that it was their wedding day; they were on their way to church, and that her white dresses were wet, and she could not go. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took out his prayer book and there and then married them, their witnesses being present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows: Under a tree in stormy weather, I married this man and woman together. Let none but him who rules the thunder, Sever this man and woman asunder.

GARROTED.

A well-known colored man of this city named Robt. McKenzie, reports that, last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, as he was passing by the residence of the late P. K. Dickinson, he was attacked by five white men, dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, two of whom seized him by the throat, and held him in a vice-like grasp, while a third rifled his pockets of twenty-five dollars in greenbacks. After securing their booty the robbers beat a hasty retreat. We trust the supposition that the garroters belong to the garrison at this point may prove a mistake. The troops of Col. Frank's command have heretofore borne an unexceptionable character, so far as we have heard any expression of opinion; and we should regret to know that any of them had been guilty of such an outrage as regarded above.

The portion of Front street where this robbery is said to have been committed is well adapted to the operation of garroters, and was once before the scene of a night attack on one of our citizens.—W. S. Register.

NEGRO LABOR AND TOBACCO.

The time is not far distant when the true value of free negro labor will be as well understood at the North as it is at the South. We are acquainted with the delay in getting the cotton crop to market the present season, and the waste and loss suffered by the planters from the want of sufficient help to pick it out. The conclusion is that the negro as a laborer, in his present relation, is a failure. But the complaint and the evidence of this fact comes also from the tobacco planters. Many adjoining counties in Virginia and North Carolina, on the upper waters of the Roanoke and on the Dan and Staunton rivers, raise corn, wheat and tobacco—the latter being the marketable crop. Extensive experiments have been made with the freedmen in that section to test the question fairly whether tobacco can be successfully and profitably raised by their labor, and the result is stated to be unfavorable. The negroes were hired—some on wages and some on shares of the crop—principally to make tobacco, and the planters all complain that it was a losing business. Feeding and furnishing the teams, together with the outlay for guano, and the expenses of the laborer, amount to more than the income; and then, in the very nick of time, when the tobacco must be cut to be saved, one-third, and sometimes one-half of the freedmen would

NEGRO JURIES—AN ILLUSTRATION.

deliberately walk off, and roam at large, seeking higher wages, at a time when the crop was in a most critical condition. Many of the planters declare that they will never make another experiment, and a late writer from the county of Caswell, after the experience of this year, declares that the plan of cultivating large farms and employing a number of negroes will be abandoned; and that, wherever they can, the planters are leasing their lands to white laborers, determined not to be troubled and vexed with the indolence and impudence of the negro.

It thus appears that the whole agriculture of the South is perfectly at sea on this labor question, and we know not whether we are drifting. Many farmers have already abandoned negro labor, and more would gladly do so provided they could obtain white labor. There being no means of enforcing a continuous contract running through a year's crop—and no mode of compelling him to labor, when he chooses to idle or dissipate, having nothing to pay with—his labor in the field are unreliable and a mere sham—and he appears to have become such an intolerable nuisance that the farmers and planters are no longer willing to trust large pitched crops to his hands.

FORNEY AND BROWN.

There is a perfect tempest ahead—one that will blow reputations to pieces and shatter the well-laid plans of the spoiler men to atoms. According to the knowing ones, Secretary Forney and Sergeant-at-Arms Brown are destined to grief. Some of the noble senators, it seems, have smelt out big things, and profess to believe that the administrations of their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms have not been in every particular what they ought to have been. Other senators declare that this loud complaint is without foundation, and that the opposition to Forney and Brown is caused entirely by parties who seek to supplant this irreplaceable duumvirate in the enjoyment of the leaves and fishes. The result is that the noble senators have lost their usual quietude of manner, and have become rather warm over the claims and charges. That this should be the case is not so very surprising after all, when it is considered that the deposition or retention in office of Brown and Forney involves the control of a large amount of patronage, about which Senators, like ordinary mortals, seem not to be indifferent. Forney appears to have few friends, indeed, among the Senators. The complaint is that he does not attend to his duties, that he has not been liberal in his management of the patronage, having given most of the best positions to people from his own State. Senator Cameron is bitter in his pursuit of the Secretary, protesting that he will drive him from the capitol if it takes six years to do it. Cameron has an old grudge, and keeps such things fresh in memory. Brown has more influence at his back than Forney, and will make a better fight for his head. He has from Illinois, and has Trumbull as his champion. Sumner, Anthony and Fessenden are ranged against Trumbull in this fight, and support General Burbridge, of Kentucky, for the position of sergeant at arms.—New York Herald.

CUT AND DRIED.

The Winston Sentinel says: "We heard an intelligent gentleman, who had the means of knowing what he said to be true, say that the Constitution that would be adopted by the Convention, for this State had already been prepared in Washington by the Radical members of Congress, and that it was now in the pocket of a member of the Convention from New Haven." Ah! indeed? The "Radical members of Congress" referred to are doubtless those comprising that Committee to which we referred a few days since. So, it appears that they not only employ oratorical agitators, but make Constitutions, for the South. It is well, however, for them to keep a stock of their Constitutions on hand; and, especially, one adapted to negro supremacy in North Carolina; for there will not be brains enough in our Mensagerie to draw up a bill of sale.

It is not stated which of the members from New Haven has the distinguished honor of being the custodian of the precious document, but we suppose it must be Galloway. He certainly ought to be the man; for he is the only North Carolinian elected from this county, and it is for the benefit of his race that the Bogus Convention is to be assembled.

Everything except the "eight dollars per diem" being cut and dried for the Mensagerie, they will not be subjected to the inconvenience of being kept from their legitimate occupations for an indefinite period. Most of the members are men engaged in lucrative occupations, and, with all their self-denial and patriotism, cannot be induced to work long at eight dollars per day.

When the Bogus does assemble we hope it will not overlook our claims for the position of Public Printer. We have a fine assortment of type, and can print either plain or in colors.—W. S. Register.

The Boston Advertiser (Radical) says: "The trial of Jefferson Davis, either threatened, actual, or postponed, has become a disgrace to the nation. The country has become disgusted with the vacillating course pursued in this matter, and it is safe to say that at this late day it is impossible to take any action which shall not be objectionable in many respects."