

To many of our subscribers only one more issue will be sent, unless the money is forwarded at once.

The campaign is over, and campaign subscribers should renew, if they wish to be continued on our books.

We hope our friends will attend promptly to this matter, as this paper will be conducted strictly on a cash basis.

NO REVOLUTION!



CONVENTION DEFEATED!!

Peace, Law and Order!!!

The Homestead Safe!!!!

THE K. K. DEAD!!!!

We give below returns from the election as far as received in this city.

It will be seen that the vote against Convention is much larger than the vote that Mr. Phillips received last year. Gains have been made in almost every county, while the vote for Convention falls short of the vote of Mr. Shipp.

There is good cause for great rejoicing among the friends of Law and Order. An attempt at Revolution has been nipped in the bud. The Homestead is safe. The Ku Klux are dead.

We confess we did not expect such an uprising of the people, though we confidently expected Convention to be voted down. The vote far exceeds our most sanguine expectations. The large vote polled, and the overwhelming majorities against Convention, shows conclusively that the question was not prescribed by the limits of party.

Several thousand Democrats and many Conservatives voted against the iniquitous call. The solid vote of the colored men would not have been sufficient to have defeated the measure, had not the white Republicans, the independent Jackson Democrats, and the honest Conservatives, who love law and order more than their party, refused to lend their influence in favor of Revolution, and who went to the polls and voted against Convention. To these men all praise is due; to them may be inscribed the future peace of the State, and the perpetuation of the Homestead.

The people breathe easier. The organic law of the State is not to be overthrown by an unconstitutional body. The decision rendered by the Legislature in 1854, is re-affirmed.

The people repudiate the idea that a bare majority of the Legislature can call a Convention and alter or frame a new, a Constitution for the State every two years.

The people refuse to abolish the Supreme Court.

The people refuse to "go back to old times."

The people refuse to allow the Legislature to elect Judges and Justices of the Peace.

The people refuse to have property qualification for voters and office-holders.

In a word, the people refuse to be led into another Revolution as they were led in 1861.

To our friends throughout the State, we say—"rejoice and be merry,"—for we have "met the enemies of Constitutional liberty, and they are ours."

It will be seen that we have gained fifteen delegates over the election last year, to-wit: Two in Robeson, Pitt, Caswell, Cumberland, and Chatham; one in New Hanover, Wayne, Beaufort, Randolph and Jackson. We elect a Republican in Randolph to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. F. Tomlinson. There may be other gains, but we are not apprised of them.

Our victory is complete. It should be celebrated in every county, by extending the circulation of the ERA, and organizing for the two elections which take place next year.

The returns are as follows, and indicate a majority of over ten or fifteen thousand against Convention:

ALAMANCE COUNTY. Mebaneville—Convention, 119; No Convention, 118.

This county gives 350 majority for Convention. Conservative gain.

ANSON COUNTY. Reported Convention carried by a small majority.

BLADEN COUNTY. 300 majority against Convention.

BURKE COUNTY. 124 majority for Convention.

BERTIE COUNTY. 600 majority against Convention.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY. 148 majority for Convention.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY. 139 majority against Convention. Russell, anti, elected.

BEAUFORT COUNTY. 170 majority against Convention.

CHATHAM COUNTY. 270 majority against Convention.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. 194 majority against Convention.

CLEVELAND COUNTY. No report of the Convention. Delegate—Durham, con., 932; McAfee, con., 183. We think the majority for Convention is about 1,900.

CAMDEN COUNTY. 4 majority for Convention.

CHOWAN COUNTY. 119 majority against Convention.

Craven County. A dispatch from Newbern says "Craven county gives 1,650 majority against Convention. A gain of 400 over the vote for Phillips for Attorney General."

CARTERET COUNTY. Convention—180 majority. Morehead City—Convention, 90; No Convention, 67.

CASWELL COUNTY. No Convention—100 majority.

CALDWELL COUNTY. Convention—200 majority.

CABARRUS COUNTY. Convention—250 majority.

CATAWBA COUNTY. Convention—983 majority.

DUPLIN COUNTY. Magnolia—Convention, 198; No Convention, 172.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. 100 majority against Convention.

DAVIE COUNTY. 30 majority against Convention.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY. 2000 majority against Convention.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. Reported 159 against Convention.

FORSYTHE COUNTY. 197 majority against Convention.

GRANVILLE COUNTY. No Convention, 2828; Convention, 1991.

GREENE COUNTY. No Convention majority is 244.

GUILFORD COUNTY. 4 majority for Convention.

GATES COUNTY. 341 majority for Convention.

HALIFAX COUNTY. 2000 majority against Convention.

HERTFORD COUNTY. No Convention, 50 majority.

HARNETT COUNTY. 100 majority for Convention.

IREDELL COUNTY. 694 majority for Convention.

JOHNSTON COUNTY. Convention, 1,447; No Convention, 1,325. Perry Godwin, con., 1,432; J. T. Leach, con., 1,840; B. R. Hinnant, anti-con., 1,243. Godwin and Leach elected.

JONES COUNTY. 50 majority against Convention.

LENOIR COUNTY. 220 majority against Convention.

MOORE COUNTY. No Convention, 880; Convention, 839. Delegates—W. D. Dowd, con., 818; J. L. Currie, anti-con., 814.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. No Convention, 2,089; Convention, 2,026. A. G. Neal, con., 2,019; J. E. Brown, con., 2,018; R. R. Rea, anti, 1,998; H. M. Pritchard, 1,995. Neal and Brown elected.

MARTIN COUNTY. 18 majority for Convention.

MITCHELL COUNTY. We are informed that this county only gives fourteen votes for Convention. We have not learned the aggregate vote.

McDOWELL COUNTY. Convention 75 majority.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. No Convention, 1993; Convention 888.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. 1,700 majority against Convention.

ORANGE COUNTY. For Convention, 1752; No Convention, 1299.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY. 416 majority against Convention.

PERSON COUNTY. Convention, 923; No Convention, 845. The Conservative candidate elected by 10 votes.

PITT COUNTY. 100 majority against Convention. Louis Hilliard, anti-candidate leads the ticket 100 votes. G. W. Johnston, anti, is elected by 20 majority.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY. 300 majority against Convention.

POLK COUNTY. 250 majority against Convention.

RICHMOND COUNTY. 200 majority against Convention.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY. We are informed by letter that the vote in this county is: No Convention, 1,207; Convention, 596. 611 majority against Convention. Delegate—G. W. Logan, anti, 1,175; R. L. Gilkey, con., 613. Logan's majority 562.

ROWAN COUNTY. 371 majority for Convention.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. A dispatch from Reidsville says: "Majority for Convention in Rockingham county is ninety-two. A gain for us of very nearly four hundred."

RANDOLPH COUNTY. No Convention, 1310; Convention, 1223.

Delegates—Worth, con., 1258; Robbins, con., 1200; Bulla, Anti, 1258; T. L. L. Cox, Anti, 1194. For Representative—Bean, 1250; Wilson, con., 1201.

STOKES COUNTY. 300 majority for Convention.

TYRELL COUNTY. 130 majority for Convention.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. 466 majority against Convention.

WAKE COUNTY. No Convention, 3,647; Convention, 3,102.

WARREN COUNTY. No Convention—2,453; Convention—988.

WILSON COUNTY. Small majority for Convention.

WAYNE COUNTY. A dispatch from Goldsboro' says: "Wayne county has gone against Convention by about 150 majority."

LATER.—A dispatch from Goldsboro, dated the 4th, says: "Brogden and Pearson are elected. The county gives 200 majority against Convention."

YADKIN COUNTY. Convention is beaten 250 in this county with two Townships to hear from. Patterson, anti-candidate elected.

In another column will be found an article on New York politics, taken from the Herald. By a wholesale system of fraud the city of New York has been made to give seventy thousand Democratic majority. Outside the city the State gives about fifty thousand Republican majority. Until within a few weeks the State of New York has been set down to the Democrats in 1872. Time works all changes. On the 12th of last month, a riot took place in the streets of New York city between the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants, known as Orangemen.

Oakley Hall—Mayor of New York City—fearing a riot, issued an order several days before the riot took place, forbidding the Orangemen to parade. The press of the city was unanimous in condemning the action of the Mayor, and boldly asserted that the city had been surrendered to a mob. Public opinion being so strong in favor of allowing the Orangemen to parade, Gov. Hoffman issued a proclamation on the 11th, countermanding the order of Mayor Hall. The procession took place on the 12th and a very serious riot occurred. About fifty persons were killed and a hundred wounded.

Up to this time, Gov. Hoffman was the most popular man in the North with the Irish voters. Since he protected the Orangemen in their right to parade, the Irishmen have burnt him in effigy—denounced him at public meetings—and vowed to have revenge for the spilling of Irish blood. The case is this: Gov. Hoffman is denounced by the most powerful element of his party, and Mayor Hall is sustained. In addition to this, the New York Times has published a long list of secret accounts that were passed upon, signed and paid by Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, which show that frauds of the most gigantic character—exceeding, by far, those of Swenson and Littlefield—have been perpetrated by the Democratic officials who control the city. The Mayor and Controller are denounced by the Times as "thieves and scoundrels." The charges made by the Times have not been refuted, neither has the Times been sued for libel.

An edition of the Times, amounting to Three Hundred Thousand copies, was printed and distributed throughout the State.

The riot and the frauds, as exposed by the Times, opens up an avenue which the Republicans will be enabled to carry the State at the next election. An effort is being made to harmonize conflicting elements of the Republican party and a determined effort will be made to redeem the State at the Fall election and to carry the electoral vote for the Republican nominee for President next year.

The opportunity thus presented to the Republicans will not be frittered away. We look for the best results arising out of the riot and the frauds which the Times so unmercifully exposed.

The anti-Conventionists have gained one hundred and sixty-six votes in Irredell county, on the vote for Attorney General, last August. This glorious result is attributable, in a very great measure, to the able efforts of that gallant advocate of the people's rights, D. M. Furches, Esq., who, single handed and alone, had to contend against B. F. Armfield, Esq., Hon. F. E. Shober, W. P. Caldwell, Esq., Gov. T. J. Jarvis, the Statesville American, and a number of other lesser luminaries. All honor, say we to Mr. Furches and no wonder, that Mr. Jarvis refused to divide time with him at Morganton and Statesville.

This paper will only be sent to those who send in the money to prepay their subscriptions.

The cable brings the news of the death of John Slidell, ex-minister from the Confederate States to France.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG—THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY THREATENS THE COLORED MAN!

The Raleigh Sentinel of Saturday last, August 5th, contains the following editorial article:

"THE NEGRO VOTE.—Whatever may be the result of the election in this State on Thursday last, there is one feature which stands out conspicuously and will give food for serious reflection in the future. The negro vote has again been cast in a solid body together, with here and there a few solitary and prize-worthy exceptions, against the mass of the white people who pay the taxes into the Treasury. The negroes voted blindly and obstinately against light and knowledge, in favor of the office-holders and the vile men who use the negro vote as a foot ball to advance their selfish and mercenary ends. The inevitable tendency of a consolidated negro vote is to produce in the end a consolidated white vote—and we betide the poor darkey when that day comes. He alone will be responsible for the result—and for becoming the victim of the bad white men that for the meanest purposes, are leading him to ruin."

Before the election the Conservatives were ready to take off their hats to every colored voter they met; but now—after the election—the Sentinel threatens the colored man because he saw fit to vote against Convention. The colored man ought to thank the Sentinel for exposing the true feeling and designs of the Conservative party. "Forewarned, forearmed."

We are not surprised at the ravings of the Sentinel. The defeat of its darling Convention project, is disappointment sufficient to inaugurate ravings and gnashing of teeth in every county in the State. That sweet, palatable sugar plum—Convention—failed to find its way down the throats of a majority of our people; therefore, the Conservative party is ready to throw off the disguise recently put on for the purpose of deceiving colored voters. The article taken from the Sentinel is the sentiment of two-thirds of the Conservative party. If warfare is to be made upon all who do not vote according to the dictation of the leaders of the Conservative party, we are glad to be apprised of the fact before the war commences. We repeat—"forewarned, forearmed."

Enough digression. Can the Sentinel produce a single, solitary argument why the colored man should vote with the Conservative party? We think not. If the party fails to offer any inducement why the colored man should vote the Conservative ticket, war should not be made upon the colored man because he does not vote as the leaders of the Conservative party would have him do. The fault lies with the Conservative party and not with the colored man. Why?

1. Because the Conservative party refused to assist in reconstructing the State under the Reconstruction Acts, which conferred suffrage upon the colored man;

2. Because the Conservative party holds that the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional.

3. Because the Conservative party is pledged to repeal the Reconstruction Acts whenever it obtains control of National Government.

4. Because the Conservative party fought the Presidential campaign of 1868, upon the platform, "that the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

5. Because the Conservative party voted against the present State Constitution, which guarantees all the rights of citizenship to the colored race.

6. Because the Conservative party organized and put into operation the Ku Klux Klan.

7. Because the Conservative party endeavored in 1868, to "starve out" every colored man who refused to vote the Conservative ticket.

These are reasons amply sufficient to influence every colored man against the Conservative party. We add the following reason why the colored man should suspicion and forever refuse to affiliate in any manner with the Conservative party:

8. Because the attempt of the Conservative party to call a Convention in an unconstitutional manner was a blow aimed at the poor men of the State—both white and black.

We might add many more reasons why the colored people are unwilling to trust the Conservative party with the control of this State and the Nation, but these are sufficient. Strange indeed, that the Sentinel should rave and threaten the colored people because of their devotion to the Republican party, when it cannot give a solitary reason why they should vote with the Conservative party.

"The inevitable tendency of a consolidated negro vote is to produce, in the end, a consolidated white vote—and we betide the poor darkey when that day comes."

Gov. Graham endeavored to draw the line of color in 1868, but failing to array the whites in a solid body against the colored people, and suffering a disgraceful defeat in the Presidential election in November, 1868, the Conservative members of the Legislature of 1868-'69, issued an address to the people of the State, repudiating the line of color as advised by Gov. Graham, and exerted themselves to divide the colored vote. Through the "wild justice" as administered by the Ku Klux Klan, several thousand men—white and colored—were kept away from the polls, and several thousand voted the Conservative ticket through fear. Gaining power through whippings, scourgings, mutilations, and murders, inflicted by the Klan, the first business of the Legislature was to impeach Gov. Holden; secondly, to call a Convention, and thus overturn the State government and nullify Reconstruction, just as the Ku Klux did in Tennessee. Failing to pass their Convention bill by the requisite two-thirds vote, a bare majority of the Legislature passed the bill, and forced the people into a campaign and election, contrary to law and in a revolution manner. The people of the State, fearing another revolution, rose in their might and voted down the iniquitous call—the colored men in a solid body, and a large number of white men, voting against Convention. As soon as it was ascertained that Convention was defeated, the Sentinel comes out with its threat: "We betide the poor darkey when that day comes." In what manner does the Conservative party propose to wreak vengeance upon the colored people? Are they to be exterminated—driven from the State—or enslaved again? Will the Sentinel tell the people what the Conservatives propose to do "when that day comes?"

Convention having been defeated, the disappointment was so great, that the Sentinel, in its ravings, let the cat out of the bag, and exposed the true status of the Conservative party toward the colored man, in the article quoted above. When the line of color was repudiated, that was called the "New Departure"; the Sentinel now repudiates the "New Departure" and falls back upon the line of color. In truth and in fact, may it be said—That the Conservative party of North Carolina, is a party without a platform—without a guide-post orbearer to lead its followers to victory, save opposition to the colored man.

We are not alarmed. The wrath of the Sentinel is powerless to hurt. The Conservative party may threaten, but that is all. The people cannot be forced into revolution against their will. While the stars and stripes wave over this Republic, and the present State Constitution remains as it is, the people will not heed the ravings of the Sentinel nor fear the threats of the Conservative party.

FALL ELECTIONS.

Several States vote this Fall for State officers. The result of these elections will foreshadow the Presidential contest next year; consequently, both parties are doing their best.

Kentucky votes Monday next. Gen. Harlan, is the Republican nominee for Governor. He has made a gallant canvass. The Democratic majority last year on the Congressional vote was 34,000. The Republicans hope to very much reduce this vote if they do not carry the State. P. H. Leslie, now Governor, is the Democratic candidate.

California follows Kentucky and votes on the first Tuesday in September. Gov. Haight is the Democratic candidate and Mr. Booth is the Republican candidate for Governor. Heretofore the Republican party was divided. This year they are united, and expect to carry the State. Three Congressmen are to be elected at the same time.

Maine votes in September. The Republicans will carry the State by several thousand.

Ohio votes in October. Gen. Noyes is the Republican nominee and Gen. McCook is the Democratic nominee for Governor. The Republicans are confident of carrying the State by twenty-five thousand.

Pennsylvania votes in October. The Republicans claim the State by several thousand. The "New Departure" does not take in the Keystone State.

The Convention campaign ended on Thursday. We have two elections next year—one for Governor, State officers, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, on the 1st Thursday in August, 1872, and for President and Vice President in November following. The campaign for President will be the fiercest that this country has ever seen. The peace of the Republic hangs upon the election of the Republican nominee for President. Our friends throughout the North and West are organizing now. Our State Committee should be called together very soon, and steps should be taken to thoroughly organize this State from Cherokee to Currituck. The State is Republican. We only need an organization like that of other States to triumph at any and all elections. What say the Committee? Shall the Presidential campaign be commenced now? Let us hear from the Republican press of the State, on this subject.

Campaign subscribers to the Era must renew, or it will be discontinued after this issue.

For the Carolina Era. TEACHER'S NORMAL SCHOOL AND CHATHAM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me through your columns, to give some account of the Teacher's Normal and Chatham Educational Association, which bodies recently met at Sylvan Academy in Chatham county, or rather, directly on the Chatham and Alamance line.

The Teacher's Normal, has been in successful operation for five years. It had its origin in the benevolence of the Baltimore Association of Friends, towards the members of that connection in the South. It is, however, not at all confined to the members of that Society; but is open to all and all are welcome.

Immediately after the war, the Friends or Quakers, as they are familiarly called, of the Northern States, saw the destitution and poverty of their brethren in the South, and determined to come to their relief and enable them to rebuild their shattered fortunes.

Prominent among their efforts, were those of an Educational Character. Perceiving that "the wealth of the mind is the only true wealth," they were liberal in their aid to schools, and in order to train up a class of teachers, who might be thoroughly qualified for their work, the Teacher's Normal was established under their auspices, and has successfully worked in the noble cause for five years, and is usually attended by from one to two hundred, teachers and those desiring to teach.

The Normal school met this year on the 26th of June, at Sylvan academy, which is one of the most beautiful places in North Carolina, and a monument to the generosity and kindness of the more favored Friends of the North, to their unfortunate country-men of the South. The building contains two large halls, fitted up in the most improved style, and arranged to seat at least two hundred. It also has a well supplied museum and a beautiful L.

The Normal, was under the control of Mr. Allen Jay, Superintendent, who brings to his arduous work the zeal, energy and ability, necessary to success. It is indeed, fortunately that he is at the head. Others may have the ability, and even the zeal, but few would ever bring to the discharge of those responsible duties, the self-sacrificing devotion and indomitable energy of Mr. Jay. Indeed, it is his life-work.

His connection with the industry is the work of his life, into which all the energies of his soul are flung.

The corps of Teachers consisted of Messrs. A. J. Tomlinson, Alpheus L. Mendenhall, D. M. Thompson, F. S. Rice and W. J. Merrill, and others among the males, and Messrs. D. A. Steer, Lizzie Rice, Sallie Wilson and others of the ladies. Never was there a more devoted body of teachers.

Each in his, or her sphere and specialty, had thoroughly qualified him or herself for the position.

The sciences taught, were all those usually taught and required in the ordinary English schools of the country. They had, wisely, determined to begin first at the Primary schools, and labor to furnish a corps of good and efficient teachers in those schools.

After a harmonious and laborious session the Normal closed on the 21st July. The closing exercises were very interesting indeed. Nearly one hundred teachers, who had come together for mutual improvement and encouragement, were invited to separate to "commence the labors of another year." A large crowd of citizens attested their interest in the cause of education by their presence. At 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. Jay, W. York, who had been selected to deliver an address, was introduced to the Normal by Mr. Jay, the Superintendent.

His subject was a "Teacher's Revolution," and was an outline of the great movement towards popular education, throughout the civilized world, in the decade of years from 1830 to 1840. He traced the rise and progress of the educational system of North Carolina.

His strictures upon the apathy so prevalent now in the State, were very severe; but probably deserving. It is enough to say of the address, that it was a profound and thoughtful, and his vindication of the teachers present. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered by a rising vote.

The Normal was then addressed in a few remarks by S. F. Tomlinson, Esq., of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, upon the methods of educating that unfortunate class. The remarks were interesting and were listened to with great attention. Mr. Allen Jay, the Superintendent, was called upon for a few remarks. After complimenting the little speech. After complimenting the speakers who had addressed the Normal, he dwelt upon the mission and labors of the teacher and the future of the Normal, when steps were taken for the perpetuation of the Normal school, by appointing a committee of twelve to take charge of the matter and make proper arrangement for its next session.

At a meeting of which committee an executive committee was selected, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Tomlinson, A. Mendenhall, F. S. Rice, D. M. Thompson and W. H. Merrill, and Misses, Lizzie Rice and Artilla G. Cox, who will no doubt take all the necessary steps for its future operations.

We should not forget that during the session of the Normal, there was an interesting meeting of the Temperance Society, which has been in existence for five years.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, in speeches of great interest, and also a meeting of the anti-Tobacco Society, which has just been started and is doing much good in abolishing the use of that noxious weed. A great many join the society, and nearly all the young pledge themselves never to contract the filthy habit.

On Friday, 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. the annual meeting of the Chatham Educational Association took place. The Association was called to order by Maj. Thompson, the President, who delivered his annual address, which was a paper of much practical utility.

The officers for the ensuing year, were elected as follows: Maj. R. W. York, President; Isham Cox, 1st; B. L. Howze, 2nd; R. S. Andrews, 3rd; and D. M. Thompson, 4th. Vice Presidents; W. H. Merritt, Treasurer; Col. C. B. Denison, Corresponding Secretary; and A. M. Moring, Recording Secretary.

It is unnecessary to mention their proceedings, as they will be furnished the members of the Association.

On Saturday the Association was addressed by S. F. Tomlinson, Esq. His subject was the "Progress of Inventions." He was listened to, with that profound attention, which his subject demanded. Mr. Lett Jay was then introduced to the Association, who, for the first time, held the audience by a most eloquent and interesting address, upon the subject of Education. It would do him injustice, to attempt to sketch the outlines of his address. At 12 M. the Association adjourned, and the citizens, the grand and elegant house as well as the teachers of the Normal, the Chatham Association and the members of the anti-Tobacco Society. A very large congregation was present and the tables groaned under the weight of good things. The immense crowd was restrained from overflowing the tables by rope lines, which at 10 o'clock signal were removed. When assembled Maj. York addressed the vast crowd, sketching the difference between the days when hostile armies of the British, were encamped, or the spot where they stood, and the hills adjacent to the old Quaker meeting house standing by, and then to the spot where Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters. Paying an eloquent tribute to the memories of the revolutionary heroes, he proposed to the vast assemblage the name of Messrs. A. Dixon as President of the picnic, who is 85 years old, was born under the articles of Confederation, witnessed the birth of the Union, has lived under every administration, and bids fair to live through several more. Sitting at the head of the table, was the Historic Chair, which was occupied by the venerable President. On the chair was a silver plate, with this inscription on it. Brought from Pennsylvania to North Carolina by Simon Dixon in 1751. Occupied by Lord Cornwallis, March 1781, on his retreat from the "BATTLE OF GUILDFORD." Owned by T. C. Dixon in 1871.

Simon Dixon was the first settler of that section of country, and brought the chair from Pennsylvania in his wagon. He built the stone house near the mill on Cane Creek, and only a few hundred yards from the table; Lord Cornwallis occupied the house as his headquarters, and this chair was the one used by him constantly.

On putting the vote to the Assembly, one vast awe rolled up from the long lines, and the old gentleman took his seat in the chair as President of the picnic. The blessings and favor of the Deity, was invoked by Rev. Isham Cox in a fervent and impressive prayer, after which at the tap of the bell, forty waiters, ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to hand out the repast to the crowd.

There was more than abundance, and every one remarked the excellent order in which it was managed throughout. Not the slightest disturbance or confusion to arouse any one. Late in the evening the audience began to disperse to their homes.

Long life and great success, say we to the Teacher's Normal and the Chatham Educational Association.

For the Carolina Era. LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—This county (Mecklenburg) has gone against Convention by a small majority—61 votes, I am informed. The majority for Shipp was 225. The election passed off quietly and fairly at all the precincts, except here in Charlotte. Here the majority exceeded anything I ever saw in politics before. I have heard of frauds, ballot-stuffing, &c., but these were left to the imagination of the Conservatives who were so full of confusion to arouse any one. Late in the evening the audience began to disperse to their homes.

Long life and great success, say we to the Teacher's Normal