

Read the letter in another column from S. H. Wiley. It shows that Gaston county is pretty thoroughly at the mercy of the Klan.

The village of Chimochon, East Prussia, with a population of four hundred and seventy-nine, has been visited by Cholera, and forty-nine deaths have occurred in seventy-six cases.

The Daily edition of the Sentinel is about eleven hundred. If it strikes off eight hundred of its gratuitous subscribers, it will then have the enormous number of three hundred Daily subscribers. Advertising patrons of the Sentinel will subscribe their own interests by taking note of this.

Solicitor J. J. Martin, of the 2d Judicial District, dealt the enemies of the Constitution severe blows during the recent campaign. He canvassed several of the Eastern counties, and wherever he spoke, the so-called Conservative vote was decreased. With the same men in the field next year, and the same canvass, we will carry the State by fifteen thousand.

During the Convention campaign the edition of The Weekly Sentinel was about three thousand four hundred. If we are not mistaken, the Weekly edition at this time is about twenty-two hundred. How is this? Did Mr. Turner and the English Judge send out twelve hundred copies of the Weekly Sentinel gratis, every week during the Convention campaign? Shall we have an answer?

A general election will take place in Newfoundland in November next, in order to test the feeling of the people in reference to the abolition of the Liquor License law, as proposed during the last session of the Colonial Legislature. If two-thirds of the inhabitants of any settlement of the island favor the "Newfoundland Permissive bill," the sale of spirituous liquors in that locality will be legally prohibited for a term not less than three years.

The Republican State Convention at Jackson, Mississippi, adjourned Wednesday at midnight. Resolutions were unanimously passed indorsing the national State administrations, favoring low taxations, a liberal and equal free school system, and universal amnesty, and pledging support to Governor Alcorn in the coming campaign. Governor Alcorn made a speech stating that he removed the public printing from the Pilot for plundering the public treasury.

A dispatch from Washington says that Secretary Boutwell will, it is announced, make two or three addresses in Ohio during the canvass. There is a good deal of eagerness to learn what he will say about the financial policy of the country, and it is felt that the views he may give expression to will have great weight in the coming political contest. The country may be sure that the Secretary will not advise Republicans to let the elections go by default this year in order to prevent the re-nomination of the President next. All the stories that have been circulated in regard to any jealousy existing between him and President Grant are exceedingly absurd, and no one laughs at them with more heartiness than the Secretary himself.

The Virginia Conservatives held their State Convention in Richmond last week, commencing on Wednesday, the 30th and adjourning at night the next day. Thomas S. Bocock presided. The "new departure" was endorsed. Six colored delegates were elected and seated amidst applause. Each delegate was assessed one dollar for the campaign. Gen. Jubal Early was highly incensed by the admission of the colored delegates, and left the hall in disgust. A resolution to invite Gov. Walker to a seat on the floor was tabled on the first day; but after consultation the resolution was taken from the table and passed on the second day. The Convention was well attended. Some two hundred and fifty delegates were present. A plan of organization was adopted, a State Central Committee was appointed, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Southern Claims Commission adjourned July 1st. Since that time there have been received at the office in Washington, D. C., three thousand additional claims. These do not include the cases taken by twenty-five special commissioners in the Southern States. The members of the Commission are at their homes busily employed in making their reports on cases disposed before adjournment. Judge Aldis is at his home in St. Albans, Vermont; Hon. Orange Ferris is at Glenn's Falls, N. Y.; and Ex-Secretary Howell is at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Commission does not meet again until the first of October. By that time five thousand cases will have been added to the list of accumulated cases. The final disposition of the cases acted upon is very tedious. Although a competent stenographer was employed to take a full report of all the evidence offered, the members each took notes, and without waiting for the vast amount of testimony to be written up, are preparing their reports with the facts before them. These will be sent to Congress for consideration at the next session in December.

We have received a characteristic circular, issued by the Honorable John Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., late a distinguished citizen of this State; characteristic, because marked by ability, honesty and fearlessness. The fearlessness is especially peculiar, as we doubt whether any gentleman in North Carolina would feel himself bound, by considerations of public duty, to come out in a circular, over his own signature, to denounce an item of public corruption in detail, as is done in the article before us. It is the more refreshing as the instance is one of corruption among leaders of the party with which, we believe, in the hot-pot of politics now existing in Tennessee, Colonel Baxter has felt it to be his duty, for the present at least, to co-operate.

The circular is headed, in large type: "Col. Baxter's Compliments, to the Banner and Union and American." The point made is, that the Banner and the Union and American, two "Conservative and Democratic" newspapers at Nashville, after practicing corruption to get possession of the public printing at the assembling of the recent Legislature, in the fall of 1869, have been reimbursing themselves for their outlay in buying votes, &c., by most outrageous fraud in their bills against the State for printing.

In deference to Colonel Baxter, and in order that his many friends here may have a reminder of the quality which made him formerly respected as a valuable citizen of this State, of pronounced character, we give some extracts from his Circular:

EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE: The energy with which you have seconded the efforts of the New York Times to expose the corruptions of the city government of New York, has been read with commendation by every honest man. Don't weary of well doing. Corruption is rife everywhere; it pervades almost every department of the Federal, State and municipal governments. It is confined to no particular party or locality. It is a prevalent in Tennessee as it is in New York, and has been practiced by men prominently identified with and conspicuous as leaders of both parties.

About the assembling of the Legislature, in October, 1869, combinations were formed to control the public printing. The powerful of these was that organized by the proprietors of the Banner and the Union and American, under the management of James Purvis & Co. But their arrangements and expectations were somewhat interfered with by the aspirations and counter efforts of the Hon. John Baxter, who, in his claims on no party. Public printing was regarded by him as legitimate public plunder, and he had been kept in the cold for several years. From the East, representatives of the Conservative and Democratic press were present from every division of the State, clamoring for a share of the spoils, and a great deal of money was expended in their efforts to reconcile and adjust their conflicting claims. But after maneuvers and counter maneuvers, the situation was relieved by James Purvis & Co. It was bought up enough of the rival combinations to ensure to themselves the coveted office of editors of the State printing. How much farther the bargaining extended the writer does not know; but he has reason for believing that it involved the same base and sordid considerations.

As a matter of course every one privy to such bargains expected the parties (James Purvis & Co.) to indemnify themselves for the money expended by them in their off opposition, in some way not recognized by law. The prices fixed by law for the public printing, though liberal, and no doubt intended to be so, were not sufficient to pay the large sums of money to get a competitor out of the way; and hence it is safe to conclude that the parties contemplated, at the time, other sources of indemnity and reimbursement for the money so expended by them, than the compensation prescribed by law, and it is equally true that a man who will, contrary to law and good morals, expend money to secure to himself a public trust, will not hesitate to use his position for sinister and illegal purposes.

[Colonel Baxter here enters upon details of calculations, showing the manner and the extent to which frauds upon the public have been perpetrated. These are omitted, as not having much interest outside of Tennessee. The results are summed up in other paragraphs inserted below.]

By such means not less than fifty thousand dollars have been fraudulently withdrawn from the public treasury, and taken down a time when the people were impoverished by war and oppressed by taxation; and at a time when the honest bona fide creditors were being turned away from a depleted treasury unpaid and unsatisfied. The amount taken is enough to pay the suspended interest for two years on the Agricultural College fund; to maintain the Judiciary of Tennessee for about two years; to liquidate the legitimate expenses of the incoming Legislature for the seventy-five days, allotted by the Constitution to the session; to defray the expenses of the deaf and dumb and insane asylums for a period of nearly or quite two years.

Those who have plundered, I know, but none have for the same amount of money taken anything like the same amount of "symp" that these gentlemen have taken. Their conduct is an excessive and a shameful thing of the kind ever known in the previous history of public printing in Tennessee—and they know it. The amount of "compositional" is the same as the reasonable amount of the press work and paper of precise ascertainment; and no excuse or extenuation can be offered for these parties, claiming to be honest men and gentlemen, leaders of a great party, conductors of metropolitan journals, professed guardians of public rights, and defenders of all public interests, familiar with the intricacies of business, and competent to estimate costs, tokens and paper—but a concerted and premeditated fraud on the public treasury. Parties capable of deliberately preferring an account, and demanding and accepting pay for one million one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and thirteen tokens and for forty years of postage, when there were only six hundred and sixteen thousand; charging for two hundred and thirteen tokens and for forty years of postage, when there were only six hundred and sixteen thousand; and a half of the latter; and who made similar overcharges for all the work done by them, are unworthy of their position as central party organs, and it will be well for the party if it would supersede them by gentlemen better entitled to the public confidence and respect. And these are the men who are to be entrusted with the Legislature with capacity and courage enough to grapple with and expose these stupendous frauds, I respectfully commend their conduct to the consideration of the honest part of the press of the State, I desire to say here is a field worth your highest powers, one in which you can effect much good for your overburdened and tax-ridden fellow-citizens.

The system against which I have protested, which recognizes the public printing as party spoils, to be seized and divided out among a partisan press, must necessarily corrupt the press, corrode the fountains of public intelligence, and strike down everything like purity in legislation. Consequences fatal to the republic—and if we would avoid them, it is time for every patriot to be up and doing all he can, to correct the evil.

JNO. BAXTER. This is an honest piece of work! It is a return to the old policy, by which

heretofore, as is reported, great cities have been cleansed and kept clean—viz: by every householder sweeping at his own fireside!

Nothing is better calculated to prolong the reign of corruption, than an endeavor to affix it as a stigma to one party rather than another. The fact is, and will be universally recognized after a few years, that the times have been such as to divert public attention in great measure from everything but the main consideration in debate. This has been, and to some extent still is,—"Reconstruction." Bad men have seen their opportunity in this condition of things, and have made use of it. Whilst the public have been, as it were, looking on at the fire, and the efforts to put it out, they have gone around picking pockets! With the going out of the fire (if it is to be allowed to go out,) the opportunity will cease. As the Republican party has been in power generally in the South, of course, most of the corruption has occurred whilst it was upon guard. So far, it may be charged as responsible. Fortunately for the Democratic party, it missed the responsibility incident to having been in places of public trust; and what could have occurred under its auspices, can only be guessed at.

For such guessing we are not without data which tend to a certain definiteness of conclusion, and to figures absolutely startling; for we know:—

1. That members of that party, although outsiders as to politics, managed to be the ringmasters themselves when questions of the issue of New Bonds were about! They inaugurated, and manipulated the corruption, and pocketed the lion's share of the proceeds:—

2. That the most corrupt government in this country, and probably in the world, is one that, uniformly, and without let or hindrance, is, and for many years has been, controlled by this very Democratic Party; we mean, New York City! There the species of Democracy is rather of the sort known as Southern. All through the late war its "head was level!" It was a rock upon which Republican waves dashed themselves to pieces in vain! It was, and is, the Democratic star that never sets! It also was, and (more and more) is, the most corrupt government in this country, and, probably, in the world:—

3. Col. Baxter's circular is to the same effect, in showing that the attainment of power by the Conservative-Democracy gives the people no security—against being plundered. Of leaders of this party in Tennessee, he says above: "Others have plundered, I know, but none have, for the same amount of work, taken anything like the same amount of 'symp' that these gentlemen have taken. Their peculations exceed any and everything of the kind ever known in the previous history of public printing in Tennessee—and they know it."

In the meantime, we repeat that it will be well for the public to regard this tide of corruption, which has pervaded North Carolina also, as an evil of the times, and peculiar to no party. Measures for meeting and putting it down can therefore be more easily concerted and made effective. Let every housekeeper keep his own house clean!

Thanks be to Colonel Baxter for the example he has set in this branch of domestic economy!

THE RESULT IN IREDELL.

The Statesville American of the 21st, says the falling off of the Democratic vote in Iredeed, was "not for the lack of effort on the part of Col. Armfield and Campbell." But it was the fault "of the people themselves, who believing the lies of the opposition voted No Convention, or ingloriously staid at home."

How is this? The "opposition" told the people that the tax of fifty dollars on the one thousand dollars to pay the interest on the public debt would not be levied. Col. Armfield and Campbell told them it would be. That this Conservative Legislature would not do like the Republican Legislature had done, perjure itself. They would levy the tax. But the American in another article in the same issue speaking of the subject of levying this tax says: "No command in the Constitution can be considered positive under the circumstances; for no legislative body could consent to ruin the people, and be parties to a crime of that magnitude. Upon that score then, we think the people may dismiss their fears. We think the action of the Legislature, after giving the go-by to levying a special tax for State Bonds, 'will look to amending the Constitution by legislative enactment &c.'"

The American now says what the "opposition" then said, that this tax would not be levied. Armfield and Campbell said it would be. Who lies? Armfield and Campbell, or the American.

Armfield and Campbell told the people that if they did not call this Convention, the Constitution would not be changed for one hundred years. The "opposition" told them, that it could and would be changed by legislative enactment, like the free suffrage amendment. The American, in this same paper, says "the Legislature will look to amending the Constitution by legislative enactment, in some of its most objectionable features, which will not fail to receive the sanction of the people and be incorporated into the organic law." So again we ask, Who lies? Armfield and Campbell, or the American.

The Old North State printing office, at Salisbury, is offered for sale on the 16th of September by Thos. J. Wilson, Trustee.

A HEALTHY VAMPIRE.

He Sucks Public "Pap" to the Amount of Nineteen Thousand Dollars.

Who is the Office-Holder's Organ?

The arrogance and presumption of The Raleigh Sentinel is only exceeded by its ignorance and utter disregard of truth. Unable to use argument to refute argument, its chief and only weapon of attack or defence has been and is now, billingsgate and slander, and that very often of such a character as would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Brick Pomeroy. Fearing competition with a newspaper conducted as a lighted first-class journal should be, The Sentinel has persistently endeavored to fasten the name of Office-holder's Organ upon THE ERA. Instead of exposing the arguments and assertions made in the columns of THE ERA from time to time, by sound argument and reason, the flimsy and ridiculous charge that this paper is the organ of Office-holders, is the breastwork behind which The Sentinel hides, to avoid the deadly missiles which are fired from Fort ERA. Sensible men of the Conservative party see and feel that they have been and are being disgraced every day by the nauseating articles which appear daily in the columns of Brick Turner's Sentinel. We have heard men—not politicians but very excellent gentlemen—who vote the Conservative ticket at every election, say, that they were very much amused at the editorials of Brick Turner when he first assumed the editorship of The Sentinel. They enjoyed them very much for five or six months, but the same thing every day for two or three years had become nauseating, and that they never pick up Brick Turner's Sentinel without being disgusted with the old Holden and Littlefield editorial, which has appeared every day for nearly three years. Radicalism is rampant in every one of Brick Turner's editorials, and imprudence of the grossest character has taken the place of prudence and policy. Appeals to the baser passions have usurped argument and reason. Billingsgate and slander have mounted the throne of truth. This is why many Conservatives who have the good of their party at heart, desire to buy out Brick Turner, or commence the publication of a Conservative paper, which will reflect the sentiments of the enlightened and civilized portion of the Conservative party, in language and style not unfit for ladies and gentlemen to peruse.

Who is the office-holder's organ? Let us see.

This paper does not suck the public crib every week to the amount of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, under a resolution of the General Assembly. Outside of the advertisements of the State Government and the U. S. Marshal, every dollar that THE ERA receives, is made by individual advertising and private subscriptions for the paper. Our editions, Tri-weekly and Weekly have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The People have responded to our support; and to-day THE ERA stands upon a Rock foundation, which the winds of the White Man's Party and the billingsgate and slander of Brick Turner's Sentinel, are harmless to move.

Well, Now what about Brick Turner's paper? Can as much be said for it? Does it receive its support from The People, or does it suck its life-blood from the public crib to the tune of Seven Hundred Dollars per week? Let us see. On page 481, laws of 1870-'71, will be found the following resolution:

Resolved, (The House of Representatives concurring,) That the treasurer be instructed to pay to James H. Moore, contractor for the public printing, on the warrant of the Auditor, a sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars weekly, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated. Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D., 1871.

This is the weekly sum that the Legislature provided for Brick Turner's support, James H. Moore figures as State Printer, because Brick Turner is banned, and cannot hold office. The following figures, obtained from the books of the Treasurer's office, will inform the public how much of the weekly allowance, has been received by Brick Turner:

Table with columns for date and amount. Rows include 13th Feb., 18th Feb., 25th Feb., 11th March, 18th March, 25th March, 1st April, 8th April, 15th April, 22nd April, 29th April, 6th May, 13th May, 20th May, 27th May, 3rd June, 10th June, 17th June, 24th June, 1st July, 8th July, 15th July, 22nd July, 29th July, 5th August, 12th August, 19th August, 26th August, 2nd September, 9th September, 16th September, 23rd September, 30th September.

According to these figures, Brick Turner has received on account of State printing and binding, the enormous sum of Nineteen Thousand Dollars. If THE ERA had received one-half of this amount from the State, it might very truly be called the office-holder's organ; but having received, as we stated before, no patronage from the U. S. Government outside of the advertisements of the U. S. Marshal, and a few from the Executive Department of the State, the title of office-holder's organ rightly belongs to Brick Turner's Sentinel. It is the organ of our two Deputy Excellency Governors,

Messrs. Warren and Jarvis; it is the organ of W. A. Graham, who speaks of the murders of the Klan, as a "special case of law justice;" it is the organ of R. A. Shotwell, Plato Durham, Lee M. McAfee, Hamilton C. Jones, and F. N. Strudwick; and lastly, it is the organ and apologist of the Ku Klux Klan, who disguise themselves in the habiliments of the Devil, and like cowards, as they are, prowl around in the dark hours of the night, murdering old men, innocent women and children. For being the organ of the men mentioned in this article, the Legislature made provision whereby Brick Turner sucks public "pap" every week to the amount of seven hundred dollars, if he desires to do so. The organ of office-holders are, Brick Turner, and it shall stick to you; it shall haunt you like the ghosts of the victims of the Kuklux Klan, whom you helped to murder by your editorials. It shall be with you while you write that same old editorial; it shall be with you when you retire to your downy couch, so recently feathered with nineteen thousand dollars of public "pap"; and when you take passage on board the Kuklux up Salt River "to that hot bourne from whence no traveler returns," the word "office-holder" shall be inscribed on the lid of your coffin.

Office-holder's Organ—albeit Brick Turner's Sentinel—Esto peritua.

NEBRASKA CONSTITUTION.

The Convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Nebraska, which has been in session for some time past, adjourned sine die on Saturday the 19th ult. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, on the third Tuesday of September. In addition to the Constitution, there are several articles to be submitted, and to be voted on separately. The articles to be submitted are:—

I. That the Legislature may by law require that every child between eight and sixteen years of age, unless educated by other means, shall attend a public school for some definite time in each year—the term to be fixed by law;—and may establish, as a part of the common school system, reformatory institutions.

II. That no municipal corporation shall subscribe or loan its credit in aid of any railroad or private corporation.

III. Each stockholder in all banking corporations or associations shall be individually responsible to its creditors, for all debts accruing while he was a stockholder, to three times the amount of stock held by him.

IV. The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for submitting to the electors of counties, cities or towns, the question of "inhibition" or "license" for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

These are the four principal articles to be submitted to a direct vote of the people.

Nebraska has been a State but a short time; but so rapid has been her growth, and so varied her industrial institutions, that changes in her Constitution were required to meet circumstances not foreseen a few years ago.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

Conscious of its own decreasing influence and rapidly diminishing circulation, The Sentinel has endeavored to create the impression that THE ERA is gratuitously distributed throughout the State; that its subscribers are a myth; that those who would subscribe need not, because it will be sent to them gratis. If such stuff as this is relished by the readers of The Sentinel, it is all right, and we make no objection.

A few days ago The Sentinel informed the public that eight hundred of its subscribers had failed to pay their subscriptions; that it was absolutely essential that The Sentinel should be conducted on a cash basis; that a little more time would be given those who are in arrears to pay up; if they do not send in the money soon, their names will be erased from the subscription books. If these delinquents do not pay up, about eight hundred copies of The Sentinel have been gratuitously distributed throughout the State during the whole time Mr. Turner has been editor. Having scattered The Sentinel gratis far and wide, we cannot see the force of the attack on THE ERA. According to its own statement, eight hundred persons to whom The Sentinel has been sent, have not paid their subscriptions; therefore, the paper was sent gratis.

The ingenious thought of charging that THE ERA is gratuitously distributed in large numbers throughout the State, when it is known that The Sentinel has been gratuitously distributed by the thousands for two or three years, did not originate with Mr. Turner. A friend at our elbow suggests that so much dependence is placed upon the prognostications of the noted English judge of elections, who has the honor (?) of being Associate and Local editor of The Sentinel, that he must be the author of the charge referred to. Considering the reputation the English judge made by his prophecies concerning the result of the Convention election, it is more probable that our friend is right.

The Germans of New York city who vote with the Democracy of that State, number fifty thousand voters. They have recently held several large meetings and pledged themselves to aid in securing the election of honest men to the various offices in the gift of the people. The Ring which controls the city and State are denounced as a set of thieves and rogues. Unless the Democratic State Convention sustains the Germans in their efforts to put down the Tammany thieves, the State will be carried by the Republicans.

For the Carolina Era. OUR STATE CONSTITUTION—SHALL IT BE AMENDED.

The people have rejected by an overwhelming majority, the proposition of the Conservative (so-called) revolutionists to call a Convention for the purpose of abolishing the distinctive features of the Constitution of 1868, and of restoring the powers of the *efete* aristocracy, which at one time governed the State. The Republican party opposed this proposition, both in the manner proposed, and as ill timed. But it never contended that the Constitution was perfect in all its parts. No perfect result could proceed from a Convention acting under the circumstances of 1868. The work which it had to do, was no less than to bring, or initiate, and enforce the bringing of the laws of North Carolina into harmony with, what in the language of natural philosophers we may call, its environment, or to speak less philosophically, to make the laws conform to the results of the war. This was a work which could not be done, unless the people, besides the mode, and the manner, and the time for its execution, were allowed to be what they pleased. Consequently there were some parts of the new Constitution, which were adopted hastily and without sufficient consideration. In some cases the substance of a provision was not properly considered, in others the language is not clear. This has been fully confessed by the Republican party from the beginning, and not the less candidly in the late campaign. The able and ingenious counsel of the Executive Committee states this.

The Constitution has certain minor faults; we all admit it; these faults the Republicans say were chiefly caused by the precipitation with which the Conservatives drove us to act. They are mostly of language, and not of substance or of principle. But whether they be of substance, or of expression only, the Republicans are willing to correct them, or to present them to the people for correction; provided always, that the change shall not impair in the least degree, the inalienable and unalienable rights of free man, without distinction of race or color, in political and civil rights.

Any changes which shall impair the rights of our colored fellow-citizens; or which shall impair the homestead and personal exemption rights under the Constitution, the Republican party cannot consider open to discussion. Those provisions we consider as distinctly a part of the Great Charter of our liberty, and as inviolable, and unquestionable, as any other the most sacred in the Bill of Rights.

Further than this, I consider that we consider the Constitution open to fair criticism and reasonable amendment by the Legislature; and the Republican party will co-operate with any and all persons in introducing into it reasonable and proper changes.

It is not our duty, however, to do the duty of the Republican party, it being the one, which, notwithstanding the accidental and temporary majority against it in the present Legislature, unquestionably possesses the confidence, of a great majority of the people, to propose such changes.

Perhaps it may be thought by some, that by thus anticipating discussion in the General Assembly, I am acting somewhat disrespectfully to that honorable body. Certainly I have no such intention. At last, we must decide on what amendments shall be approved, and submitted to the people for their ratification, and a fair and full discussion. The action of the Assembly must be at last, submitted to the people, and they will discuss it. It is better, at least it is not disrespectful to our Legislators, to let the matter now before hand, than any one of the people take it to their hearts.

With these views I propose, with your consent, to present to the public some amendments as it seems to me come within either of the above descriptions. For that purpose I will try to propose a number of amendments to the amendments which I suggest, and submit under each suggested change, very briefly, the considerations which appear to bear on it as fairly as I can.

Art. iii. sec. 12. Amend by adding as follows:—

The General Assembly may abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works whenever such office shall cease to be required by the public interest.

Comment.—The Conservatives have criticized the Constitution severely because it established new and unnecessary offices, and that the charge was unjust when it was first made, is so at present. Considering the very large interest which the State has in railroads and other public works, and the gross neglect and mismanagement which seems to have attended some of them, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the various river markets, and improvement companies, and the interests of the State on Deep River, may be cited as instances—it was eminently wise and proper to provide some officer to keep the Assembly informed as to the condition of these great interests. A man of ability, no secure, and would much more than earn his salary. But it is certainly possible that at some future time the State may adopt the policy of selling out its estate in all such works; and in such case, the office would become useless. It seems, therefore, only a wise foresight to provide the General Assembly to dispense with it, if the contingency shall occur.

In subsequent issues I propose to continue my observations.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The ex-rebels of North Carolina last year carried the State by 4,000 majority on the popular vote, elected five out of seven members of Congress and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and with this control of the General Assembly proceeded to impeach and depose the Republican Governor, Holden. The next step was to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of changing the existing constitution under which the State was admitted into Union, and making a new one after the Ku Klux pattern. The proposition led to an exciting contest, in which the ex-rebel Democracy put forth their utmost power to carry their cherished object, and they succeeded in carrying it on the largest vote ever cast in North Carolina. And even if a majority of the Republicans had secured a majority of the members of it and would have rejected the present constitution. This hard-fought election and triumphant victory proves that the Republicans in North Carolina when they put forth their whole power.

This election removes North Carolina from the list of Democratic States and places it in the Republican column. —Chicago Tribune.

A school master in Bridgeport, Conn., who asked a small pupil what the surface of the earth consists of, and was promptly answered, "land and water;" varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked, "What then do land and water make?" To which came the immediate response, "Mud."

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 17. ANOTHER GREAT SCHEME.

Honorable and Frank Avocal of what is to be Attempted when the Democrats come in Power—Southern Slaves to be Paid for, and the Money Divided with the Conservative Colored Voters.

The Southern States, under any fair apportionment, that may be adopted will have twelve more than a third of the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. United and harmonious, this would constitute a power adequate for self-protection, if not sufficient to control the action of the Government. We have common interests—especially of towering and controlling influence, capable of welding the whole Southern population, black and white, into one solid mass for joint and common action. Slavery has been abolished. But Slavery has never been paid for. It was a constitutional and vested right, if such a thing. No Government ever confiscated such property and of such magnitude, without compensation to the individual. It would be monstrous if it did, and it would unsettle and confound and jeopard all other rights. The blacks can be made to have the same interest in this right as the whites. The market value of the war was estimated at \$3,000,000,000. The half of that sum might redress the wrongs, the other half would console (i. e., bribe) the blacks, and prove a far more substantial blessing than the imaginary "mule and 40 acres of land."

No man has a right of pressing this claim at the present time. But it is a shot in our locker, which we are unwilling to surrender, and would be ready to use whenever opportunity presents itself. A Southern Conference, either the coming Winter or at some future time, cannot afford to neglect this claim. We would not hurry it—it is a permanent bulwark and source of safety and harmony to all the distracted elements of Southern society. Whenever the signal is given it will bring white and black together, shoulder to shoulder, and make us unwilling to abandon the slaves of the South, for what they pretended was the public good. They must pay for it. It is only a question of time—and though we are all, white and black, very poor, we are not impatient.

The property of the poor blacks out of house and home, with the delusive promise of a mule and 40 acres of land, and left them to the cold charity of the world. The blacks must be paid for their confiscated home and right to protection. But, as already stated, we do not urge it at the present time. We, however, are unwilling to abandon our property or jeopard its recovery by disbanding an independent party organization. That independent party may save us when all other expedients shall fail. Gen Grant himself might be willing to achieve a re-election by according to us all and more than we ask for. At any rate, it is the best trump out, and if judiciously played may win the game. The weather is too warm for elaboration. Hints must suffice. Wise men can take and ponder them; and if there be good in them, like bread cast upon the waters, will return to bless us after many days.

REMARKABLE DREAM VERIFIED.

A Lady Murdered and Her House Robbed—A Husband's Vengeance.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday contains an account of a brutal murder committed across the border, in Wilkes county, North Carolina, a few days since, and the circumstances of which are not a little remarkable. The account is as follows:

It appears that a gentleman, residing in Wilkes county, a few days previous to the murder, had bought a neighbor a tract of land, for which he received \$1000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living near the ten or twelve miles distant from his home. He had not dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a neighbor to accompany him to the house with him to ascertain if his wife had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a neighbor to accompany him to the house with him to ascertain if his wife had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property.

Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a neighbor to accompany him to the house with him to ascertain if his wife had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a neighbor to accompany him to the house with him to ascertain if his wife had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property.

REMARKABLE DREAM VERIFIED.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday contains an account of a brutal murder committed across the border, in Wilkes county, North Carolina, a few days since, and the circumstances of which are not a little remarkable. The account is as follows:

It appears that a gentleman, residing in Wilkes county, a few days previous to the murder, had bought a neighbor a tract of land, for which he received \$1000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living near the ten or twelve miles distant from his home. He had not dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a neighbor to accompany him to the house with him to ascertain if his wife had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property.