

A meeting of this Committee is called to meet in this City on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of this month. A full attendance is desired. Members who cannot attend, will please appoint proxies.

MISS AUGUSTA CATES has been appointed Post Mistress at Thomasville, N. C., vice E. H. McCutchan, removed. Mr. McCutchan was removed for having joined the Ku Klux organization at that place, though claiming to be a Republican.

AMNESTY.—The New Orleans National Republican says: "There is scarcely a Republican in the entire South who does not favor universal amnesty." It is generally believed that general amnesty will be granted by Congress very soon after it re-assembles on Monday next.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republicans of New Hampshire at their State Convention Wednesday last, unanimously nominated Hon. E. A. Straw for Governor, after an informal ballot, and adopted resolutions endorsing President Grant for re-election. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention. He defended the administration of Gen. Grant, fully endorsing it as honest, economical, and patriotic. He declared that he knew that, with two or three trifling exceptions, President Grant has received no present abuse being sworn into office. He reviewed briefly the life and services of the President, alluding to his character in the most complimentary terms. He expressed great confidence with the result in the coming campaign in the State and nation. Speeches were made by Senator Patterson and others of the same purport.

GOV. CALDWELL AND JUDGE LOGAN.—A writer in The Sentinel of the 6th, charges that Gov. Caldwell favors the impeachment of Judge Logan, and cites in proof of his assertion the fact that Gov. Caldwell has appointed other Judges to hold special terms in his Judicial District.

We have the best of reasons for stating that Gov. Caldwell does not favor Judge Logan's impeachment. We know that Gov. C. consulted with Judge Logan before appointing Judge Moore to hold the special terms for Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, and that Judge Logan readily assented to the appointment. And as to the recent appointment of Judge Henry, the law now requires the Governor to appoint a Judge other than the one whose District the special term is to be held.

The Sentinel writer might with equal truth and fairness charge that Gov. C. favors the impeachment of Judge Cannon, because he appointed Judge Cannon to hold a special term in the 8th District.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN FLORIDA.—We learn from The Washington Chronicle that the Republicans of Jackson county, Florida, achieved a grand victory on the 19th ultimo, in an election for members of the State Legislature. The Republican candidates were elected by 570 majority. In Marion county, where several Republican candidates were in the field, the successful Republican was elected by 47 majority. Jackson county was the home of Dickinson, the last Republican who fell a victim to the Ku Klux. It was the boast of the Democrats that the State had got rid of the last Yankee, and that no more of them should cross the boundaries. But the election told a different story. Florida is as free for carpet-baggers as other citizens.

The Democrats did not dare to interfere with the elections, on account of their fear of the national authorities. The colored voters came out in force and carried the day.

All the Republicans of the South ask is a fair field and a free vote. If they can have that in 1872, they will carry their States as they did in 1868.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, dated Washington, December 11, 1871.—Words vs. the State of Maryland. In this case the plaintiff was indicted in State Court for violating the statute against sales by sample, by non-residents, without license.

The Court holds, that the statute of Maryland is a violation of the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each State the rights, privileges, etc., of the citizens in the several States, and that it is therefore void; but the view is taken, that it is not a violation of the commercial clause of the Constitution, if the tax on residents and non-residents is equally laid. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Bradley concurred in the opinion as to the first branch of the decision, but dissented as to the second, holding that the statute is a violation of the commercial clause of the Constitution, because it is a regulation of commerce between the States, and that it is repugnant to this clause of the Constitution without regard to the equality of the tax.

The Impeachment.

The resolution of impeachment against Judge Logan, which has been some time pending before the House of Representatives, was taken up as the special order on Saturday. The discussion was a long and somewhat animated one, but was conducted, for the most part, with perfect propriety and perfect good temper. It will be remembered that the memorialists who asked for Judge Logan's removal, asked for it solely upon the ground of his incompetency. No insinuation, even was made against his integrity. And it should be known, in justice to Judge Logan and his friends, that in the discussion on Saturday not a single member who participated in it, either for or against impeachment, assailed his honesty or his integrity. Many, if not all of them, including several Democrats, admitted expressly that he was an honest man, and those who favored impeachment did it expressly upon the grounds of his alleged incompetency. Nor was the motives of the memorialists assailed any more than the character of him they sought to remove. The leading speaker on the Republican side expressly disclaimed every thing of the kind. He said they were all, so far as he knew, honorable men, and there was no reason to impute improper motives to any of them.

The occasion was one calculated to call out everything prejudicial to the character of Judge Logan, but he passed through the ordeal unharmed. Surely Judge Logan and his friends have cause to congratulate themselves upon the result, as no more complete vindication of his character could have been desired by them. Several Democratic speakers gave him credit for having done the State and society good service, in having unearthed and brought to justice the Ku Klux organization in Rutherford, and other counties.

It is worthy of remark, too, that the resolution was discussed almost wholly upon its merits. Nearly every speaker disclaimed and discredited partisanship almost entirely, and they were nearly all Democrats. Indeed the discussion was mainly between those Democrats who favored and those who opposed impeachment. This was as it should have been. From the manner in which the movement was commenced there never should have been anything of a partisan character in the discussion of it. It should have been discussed and considered solely upon its merits, as it was, for the most part, in the House on Saturday.

Such reports of the discussion as we are able to present will be given in these columns. We propose to notice and comment upon only one point in the argument against the adoption of the resolution—its unconstitutionality. This point was briefly made by Mr. Jordan, of Person, and discussed more elaborately, and with much ability, by Mr. Withers, of Caswell. It was contended by these gentlemen that the impeaching power in the Constitution only extends to crimes and misdemeanors in office, and that, therefore, so much of the Act of Assembly in relation to impeachment as provides for the impeachment of officials for "mental and physical incompetency" is unconstitutional and void, and would be so held by the high court of impeachment, should the resolution be adopted.

This point seems to be well taken. While it is not expressly stated in the Constitution that impeachments shall be only for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, the inference seems to be clear and irresistible that that is what the framers of the instrument meant. For it is expressly provided therein that there shall be but two forms of action, civil and criminal, and that all criminal actions shall be by indictment or impeachment. And the import of the word "impeachment," when used in a legal sense, fully sustains this conclusion. The word, "impeachment," in law, is defined by the best lexicographers to mean, "to charge with a crime or misdemeanor, before a proper tribunal, as a public officer." "Impeachment" is defined by the same high authorities to be, "an accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in office." That these words have a wider significance is perfectly true, but in law they seem to mean this and nothing more. And surely if nothing but crimes and misdemeanors in office are impeachable under the Constitution, the Legislature cannot make incompetency an impeachable offense by enumerating it, in an act of Assembly, among the crimes and misdemeanors which are impeachable. No one, it is believed, will pretend that the Legislature can make that a crime which is not in any sense a crime. It cannot change the meaning of the English language or reverse the laws of nature. It cannot legislate vice into virtue or virtue into vice. Neither can it by legislation convert misfortunes into crimes, or crimes into misfortunes. In spite of its legislative words "crimes and misdemeanors" will continue to mean what they have always meant, and the Courts will so hold. And surely no one can be found to contend that incompetency—supposing it to exist—to acquire a particular kind of knowledge, or the want of a particular kind of administrative ability, is a crime or a misdemeanor. They may be a man's misfortunes, but nothing can distort them into crimes or misdemeanors.

Does it not seem preposterous, then, to talk about impeaching men for incompetency, under the supposition that it is what every body knows it is not—a crime? This was substantially acknowledged in our old Constitution, which provided a mode of removal of incompetent officials other

than that of impeachment. Suppose the brightest luminary, and one of most upright and honest men that North Carolina ever produced, had been a Judge of the Supreme Court when his mighty intellect was shattered by a paralytic stroke. Would not humanity have shuddered to hear that he was to be impeached and punished for high crimes in office?

The discussion was resumed in the House on Monday, and was conducted in the same good temper as on Saturday. At 2 o'clock the previous question was called, when the impeachment resolution was defeated, ayes 23, noes 80. Such we apprehended would be the result, but the majority against the resolution is somewhat greater than we expected.

Let Justice be Done.

The friends of Judge Logan have a right to defend him, but they have no right to unjustly assail others. At a Republican meeting in Rutherford county, the proceedings of which were published in the last issue of THE ERA, it was declared "that a memorial has recently been sent to our General Assembly, signed by a number of members of the bar, practicing in said district, calculated and intended to destroy the influence and impair the character of Judge Logan, and that the members of the bar who signed said memorial are either members of the organization known as Ku Klux, or sympathizers therewith."

What the meeting aforesaid expected to accomplish by the wholesale charges made against the memorialists it is difficult to conceive. Certainly they cannot expect to benefit the Republican party by charging several of its ablest and best members, with being Ku Klux sympathizers, when every body knows that the charge is unjust and unfounded. There are no men in North Carolina who have less sympathy with the Ku Klux Klans than the Byrns, Gen. Barringer and W. H. Bailey. And in saying this we do not speak with any knowledge to the contrary. The latter gentleman separated himself from the Democratic party on that very issue, when it was in the height of its power and in the full flush of victory, and joined with the Republican party when it lay prostrate and helpless at the feet of its rival. He it was who, facing public obloquy, came to Raleigh as counsel for the government, in August, 1870, and infused new life and vigor into the investigation of the Alamance cases. And now, forsooth, because he and others equally hostile to the detestable organization, have chosen to exercise the sacred right of petition, in memorializing the House of Representatives in regard to what they believed to be the incompetency of Judge Logan, they are sought to be branded as Ku Klux sympathizers and read out of the Republican party by the friends of the latter. The Republican party may sustain Judge Logan if it chooses, but it cannot afford to excommunicate every member of the party who may regard him as incompetent for the position he holds, and who may speak and act accordingly. If such tests of loyalty to the party are to be applied, then its days of usefulness are well nigh numbered, and it may as well disband. Nor do we believe that all the other gentlemen who signed the memorial are Ku Klux sympathizers by any means. What motives may have influenced some of the memorialists, we shall not undertake to say, but that many of them were actuated by the purest motives we have no doubt.

This much, speaking for myself, we have felt bound to say in simple justice to all parties, and in the interest of the Republican party, without expressing an opinion as to the merits of the charge of incompetency against Judge Logan, or of the propriety of the action of the Republican memorialists under the circumstances.

Scott and Parker.

The tactics resorted to by Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, to defeat impeachment are disgraceful in the extreme, and call for the condemnation of every honest man. Gigantic frauds and swindles have recently been unearthed in our Southern sister State. It seems to be the opinion of every honest man in South Carolina, of both political parties, that Scott, the Governor, and Parker, the Treasurer, have swindled that Commonwealth out of millions of dollars. Owing to the venality of a majority of the Legislature impeachment seems to be impossible—has already been defeated once through such means. These men are a disgrace not only to the Republican party, but, if the half is true which appears to be true, to human nature itself. The Republican party everywhere owes it to itself to be foremost in denouncing such men and such acts. They have already brought such disgrace upon it in the Southern States that it can only hope to recover by purging itself of them. Honest men must be placed at the helm or the ship will be irretrievably lost. With men well known to be upright, honest and patriotic, the Republican party need not fear to enter the contest against its rival. Its principles are right and it will triumph under the proper leadership.

There is a great deal of theology in the idea of the little girl who wished she could be good without obeying her grand mother. She said it was easy enough to read books and pray, but pretty hard to mind grand mother.

How to make time go fast—Use the spur of the moment.

Idle men are dead all their lives long.

The Difference.

The readers of THE ERA will remember, that early in the session several petitions, in the shape of the proceedings of public meetings, were presented in each House of the General Assembly, asking an investigation into certain charges against some of its members. They will also remember that each House refused to receive them, and that some of them were not even allowed to be read. The grounds taken by many, if not all of those who voted against their reception, was, that they were not petitions or memorials, such as the Houses were bound to receive in recognizing the right of petition. It was said that they did not purport to be signed by any persons as memorialists, but only the Chairman and Secretary of the meetings.

The fallacy of this reasoning was pointed out by THE ERA at the time. It was stated that many such papers had often been received by the Legislature as petitions in former days. The form, we contended, was a matter of no consequence, so the substance of a petition was embodied in the paper presented. And such substance was contained in them all, as every one must remember who read them. They were unpalatable to a majority in each House, because they struck at a class of members with whom they sympathized, and they were rejected accordingly.

On Thursday the proceedings of a public meeting from Mecklenburg were presented, as a petition, asking for the impeachment and removal of Judge Logan. The Democratic members were in a quandary. There was nothing in the character of the proceedings of the Mecklenburg meeting to render them objectionable. As they asked for the impeachment and removal of a republican Judge it is fair to presume that they were most welcome to the majority. But what could the Democratic members do? They had refused to receive precisely such petitions when leveled at alleged Ku Klux members of their own body. The point that the paper presented was not a petition, was raised and discussed. Finally the Democratic members succeeded in convincing themselves and each other that the form was a matter not at all material—that the substance was everything. And at last those very members, who had voted against the reception of such petitions on former occasions, voted for the reception of the Mecklenburg petition. Such is Democracy as exemplified in the present Legislature. Who can believe they were sincere in the reasons which many of them gave for rejecting the Ku Klux petitions? Will they maintain their consistency by receiving such petitions hereafter? Will they stand by the decision they made on Thursday—that the preamble and resolutions of a public meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting, may properly be received as a petition?

Dana's Opinion of Grant. Among the personal enemies of Gen. Grant and his administration, few have been more venomously conspicuous than Mr. Charles A. Dana, of The New York Sun. A document has recently been brought to light, however, which shows that Mr. Dana has not always entertained the opinions which he now expresses in The Sun. It is a campaign life of General Grant, by Charles A. Dana, Esq., published in 1868. We quote a short extract: "Early in 1860 he accepted a proposition from his father to remove to Galena, and join his brothers in the leather business. Devoting himself with industry and good sense to his new occupation, he soon became familiar with all its branches, and achieved a fair degree of success. But, not being at all demonstrative in his manners, nor inclining to take an active part in the affairs of the town, he made but few acquaintances, and those mostly among the people with whom he had business. A few of the best citizens had broken through this natural reserve and discovered the sterling qualities of the man, though it is fair to say that no one then suspected that the modest, quiet and obscure leather-dealer would ever become the most distinguished man of his age. "When the rebellion was precipitated upon the country by the attack on Fort Sumter, Grant had just attained his thirty-ninth year, and, having been blessed with a strong and elastic constitution, an equable temper, a stout and well set figure, capable of great endurance, he had passed through the varied experiences of his life with continually increasing powers. He had not reached full mental development with manhood, but had increased steadily in mental and moral stature by the trials through which he had gone, rather than by the years that had passed over his head. "He had neither whims nor hobbies, neither pet theories nor visionary schemes, but was entirely free from prejudice of every sort, and, better than all, he had reached that perfection of common sense, which, combined with truthfulness and steadfast courage, is superior to genius! Plain and simple in his address, with manners unspoiled by the world, direct in his purposes, slow to anger, sparing of words in public, free that natural reserve and dignified and faithful in all things, he was regarded as a true friend, a good citizen, and an honest man. In his preface, Mr. Dana says he has collected for the people "all the information they naturally desire respecting this great soldier, sincere patriot, and naturally astute business man." Concerning the political predilections of General Grant, Dana says that although he had voted for Buchanan, he "had become convinced before the war that this, his first and only vote, had been a grievous mistake. It was our purpose to inquire what were the reasons which persuaded Mr. Dana into a change of opinion concerning the President. It is well known, however, that the New York Custom House had a great deal to do in "modifying" that gentleman's estimate of Andy Johnson, and we are not without hope that the same high considerations prompted the revolution of judgment concerning General Grant.—Missouri Democrat.

Dana's Opinion of Grant.

Among the personal enemies of Gen. Grant and his administration, few have been more venomously conspicuous than Mr. Charles A. Dana, of The New York Sun. A document has recently been brought to light, however, which shows that Mr. Dana has not always entertained the opinions which he now expresses in The Sun. It is a campaign life of General Grant, by Charles A. Dana, Esq., published in 1868. We quote a short extract: "Early in 1860 he accepted a proposition from his father to remove to Galena, and join his brothers in the leather business. Devoting himself with industry and good sense to his new occupation, he soon became familiar with all its branches, and achieved a fair degree of success. But, not being at all demonstrative in his manners, nor inclining to take an active part in the affairs of the town, he made but few acquaintances, and those mostly among the people with whom he had business. A few of the best citizens had broken through this natural reserve and discovered the sterling qualities of the man, though it is fair to say that no one then suspected that the modest, quiet and obscure leather-dealer would ever become the most distinguished man of his age. "When the rebellion was precipitated upon the country by the attack on Fort Sumter, Grant had just attained his thirty-ninth year, and, having been blessed with a strong and elastic constitution, an equable temper, a stout and well set figure, capable of great endurance, he had passed through the varied experiences of his life with continually increasing powers. He had not reached full mental development with manhood, but had increased steadily in mental and moral stature by the trials through which he had gone, rather than by the years that had passed over his head. "He had neither whims nor hobbies, neither pet theories nor visionary schemes, but was entirely free from prejudice of every sort, and, better than all, he had reached that perfection of common sense, which, combined with truthfulness and steadfast courage, is superior to genius! Plain and simple in his address, with manners unspoiled by the world, direct in his purposes, slow to anger, sparing of words in public, free that natural reserve and dignified and faithful in all things, he was regarded as a true friend, a good citizen, and an honest man. In his preface, Mr. Dana says he has collected for the people "all the information they naturally desire respecting this great soldier, sincere patriot, and naturally astute business man." Concerning the political predilections of General Grant, Dana says that although he had voted for Buchanan, he "had become convinced before the war that this, his first and only vote, had been a grievous mistake. It was our purpose to inquire what were the reasons which persuaded Mr. Dana into a change of opinion concerning the President. It is well known, however, that the New York Custom House had a great deal to do in "modifying" that gentleman's estimate of Andy Johnson, and we are not without hope that the same high considerations prompted the revolution of judgment concerning General Grant.—Missouri Democrat.

CONNECTION.—The following Card from Mr. Starbuck was prepared and sent us for publication at the time at which it bears date, but in some way it was overlooked and not published at the time. In justice to Mr. Starbuck we now insert it:

EDITOR OF ERA: In your article in last Monday's Era, in reference to the Ku Klux trial against Hambrick and Moore, before U. S. Commissioner Vest, at Winston, my remarks are not correctly reported. The Counsel for the defendants strenuously insisted that the secret organization of "White Brotherhood," of which the defendants were citizens, was not authorized by Gen. Leach, was then examined as a witness by defendants, and he stated that he had denounced it at their meeting as "unlawful." I replied that it was a secret organization, and that it was a disgrace to the State to have a gentleman occupying so distinguished a position as Representative in Congress agreed with me that this organization was "unlawful," and says he had denounced it as such; and for this he was entitled to the thanks of all good citizens.

Very respectfully, D. H. STARBUCK.

Nov. 30, 1871.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—There is now little room left for doubt on the score of the city where the next National Republican Nominating Convention is to assemble for the performance of its all-important duties. All of the members of the National Executive Committee have been heard from, and they are almost a unit in favor of this city. Our spacious and elegant Academy Music hall, with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company generously offer to carry delegates to and from this city at fifty per cent. below the regular prices. Then we have ample and choice hotel accommodations, with an abundance of spare room for the thousands that ever follow in the wake of so august a political body as a national nominating Convention. From every point of view, and in every respect, Philadelphia is the most appropriate place for the next national nominating convention of the great Republican party to assemble.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

When is a scheme like the third of a yard? When it's a-foot.

Constitutional Amendments.

We publish below the bill offered by Senator Lehman, as a substitute for that reported by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to amend the Constitution of the State in several particulars. It was offered as a fair and honorable basis of compromise between the two parties, and it is hoped that it will be accepted as such:

AMENDMENTS. Strike out the fifth, sixth and seventh sections, and the words "shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government." In the fourth section, and words "or township" in the eighth and ninth sections of the seventh article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, the following sections as amended: Justices of the Peace and School Commissioners shall be biennially elected in the several townships by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law. The Justices of the Peace shall, within their respective townships, assess the taxable property thereof, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision as may be prescribed by law. The County Commissioners shall within their respective counties exercise all the superadded powers necessary for the government of townships, as shall be prescribed by law.

Strike out the fourth section of the fifth article of the Constitution. Strike out the words "for two weeks unless the business shall be sooner disposed of" in the fourth and fifth lines of the twelfth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The State shall be divided into twelve Judicial Districts for each of which a Judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in each County in said District at least twice in each year, to continue as shall be prescribed by law. Amend the nineteenth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of Special Courts in Counties and Judicial Districts, with such power and jurisdiction civil and criminal as may be proper.

Strike out the second section of the second article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon business unless a majority of all the members are actually present. The Senators and Representatives shall each receive three hundred dollars, as a compensation for their services during that term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be paid to each member for each session.

Strike out the words "an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the words "and the said" in the fourth line; and the words "as aforesaid" in the seventh line of the fifth section of the second article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, the following second as amended: "The Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every federal enumeration, taken by order of Congress, that each Senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and non-residents, and shall be so altered, unaltered until the return of another federal enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

Strike out the word "annually" in the sixth section of the third article of the Constitution. Strike out the first, second, third and part of the fourth line to the word "but" inclusive of the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution. Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works" wherever they occur in the Constitution, so as to abolish that office.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. We publish below the bill offered by Senator Lehman, as a substitute for that reported by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to amend the Constitution of the State in several particulars. It was offered as a fair and honorable basis of compromise between the two parties, and it is hoped that it will be accepted as such:

AMENDMENTS. Strike out the fifth, sixth and seventh sections, and the words "shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government." In the fourth section, and words "or township" in the eighth and ninth sections of the seventh article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, the following sections as amended: Justices of the Peace and School Commissioners shall be biennially elected in the several townships by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law. The Justices of the Peace shall, within their respective townships, assess the taxable property thereof, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision as may be prescribed by law. The County Commissioners shall within their respective counties exercise all the superadded powers necessary for the government of townships, as shall be prescribed by law.

Strike out the fourth section of the fifth article of the Constitution. Strike out the words "for two weeks unless the business shall be sooner disposed of" in the fourth and fifth lines of the twelfth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The State shall be divided into twelve Judicial Districts for each of which a Judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in each County in said District at least twice in each year, to continue as shall be prescribed by law. Amend the nineteenth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of Special Courts in Counties and Judicial Districts, with such power and jurisdiction civil and criminal as may be proper.

Strike out the second section of the second article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following section as amended: "The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon business unless a majority of all the members are actually present. The Senators and Representatives shall each receive three hundred dollars, as a compensation for their services during that term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be paid to each member for each session.

Strike out the words "an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the words "and the said" in the fourth line; and the words "as aforesaid" in the seventh line of the fifth section of the second article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof, the following second as amended: "The Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every federal enumeration, taken by order of Congress, that each Senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and non-residents, and shall be so altered, unaltered until the return of another federal enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

The Investigation of Frauds.

Whenever it becomes, says The Cincinnati Commercial, known to the public that frauds, where they have an existence, are being investigated with a view to their punishment, the people regard it as an encouraging sign, and congratulate themselves that there is some evidence of an advance toward honesty and the enforcement of fair dealing. That many frauds have been successfully perpetrated and escaped detection through the negligence, incompetence or connivance of public officers, will scarcely be doubted. Colossal fortunes have been built up on the operations of a few years by professional jobbers, and their possessors have been permitted to enjoy them undisturbed. The exposure of such frauds is the exception, and examples of persons being punished, excepting for direct stealing from the Treasury, are almost unknown.

The losses by defalcation of disbursing officers foot up an insignificant amount when compared with that class of frauds by which the Government is indirectly the loser; yet but little is known by the public of the latter class. Recent indications, however, encourage the belief that some of these indirect frauds will be thoroughly ventilated during the next few months, and the public will regard with delight any progress in that direction.

The Outlook.

We give below a table based on the electoral votes of the States, as provided under the new apportionment bill. In dividing the States into "contested" and "uncontested," we classify as "contested" those which have been carried each party, in turn, during the last four years, and as "uncontested" those which have uniformly voted on one side, no matter how spirited the contest may have been. The arrangement as between "Republican" and "Democratic" is based, of course, on the latest elections in the respective States. The following is the table:

UNCONTESTED STATES. Republican. Dem. 21. Del., 3. Ill., 12. Ind., 14. Iowa, 11. Kansas, 5. Ky., 12. La., 10. Mass., 13. Mich., 11. Minn., 10. Miss., 7. Neb., 3. N. H., 3. N. Y., 36. Ohio, 22. Pa., 23. S. C., 7. S. D., 3. Tenn., 10. Tex., 10. Vt., 4. Wis., 10. Total, 173. CONTESTED STATES. Cal., 6. Ala., 9. Ark., 5. Conn., 5. Fla., 9. Ga., 7. Ill., 12. Ind., 14. Iowa, 11. Kan., 5. Ky., 12. La., 10. Mass., 13. Mich., 11. Minn., 10. Miss., 7. Neb., 3. N. H., 3. N. Y., 36. Ohio, 22. Pa., 23. S. C., 7. S. D., 3. Tenn., 10. Tex., 10. Vt., 4. Wis., 10. Total, 226. Total, 411.

New Hampshire will probably revert to the Republican column next spring. From this table, it requires 179 votes to elect. The Republicans have thus only to retain the States they have not lost since 1868, and carry either California, Connecticut or Louisiana (to say nothing of New York) to insure their triumph. On the other hand, the Democrats must add the entire "contested" vote, Republican as well as Democratic, to their own, to insure success. What are the chances?

For such a result to be brought about would require a complete revolution in public sentiment. The people must acquire confidence in the Democratic organization. Nothing short of revolution can accomplish this. The National Administration, sustained by the Republican party, by its steady reduction of taxes and debts, by its reduction of the debt; by its lessening of expenditures and honest collection of revenue; by its prosecution of official offenders and wise public policy, has commanded and received the approval of the people, to an extent unparalleled in the political history of our country. It has rarely been elected. The policy recommended by the President in his message is emphatically the policy of the people. If that is carried out, the Republican party will not only retain the column of States it has carried at the recent elections, but still others from the other column.—Illinois State Journal.

The Cuban Horror.

The order of the Captain-General of Cuba has excited a universal sentiment of horror. In deliberate atrocity and barbarous consequences, it has rarely been equalled in the annals of modern history. Its savage brutality is made the more abhorrent by the blood-thirsty character of the lawless organization which will enforce it. In the hands of the military, the present means of personal cruelty, imprisonment, torture or death, and execution means cold-blooded assassination. If the world recoils in horror from this declaration of a new severity, it is because it knows how indescribably terrible must be any advance upon the reckless savagery of the past two years.

A despatch from Madrid intimates that the Spanish Government contemplates appointing a successor to the cruel Valmaseda. It cannot permit his bloody proclamation to pass unchallenged, and those disgracing itself in the eyes of the world. But the trouble is that Spain has practically lost all power in Cuba. For the last two years its sway has been merely nominal and not real. It does not rule the part of the island which is loyal to the Spanish Government, and more than that, the rebellion has its seat. The force which is called the Volunteers and which numbers forty thousand is the actual master, and never did great power rest in worse hands. The troops are reckless, inhuman, remorseless, defying all law and revelling in blood. They have made the Captain-General responsible to them instead of to the Home Government. He has shared their own temper, and when even his inhumanity recoiled from their relentless savagery, they have constrained this acquiescence. But the time has come when Spain must either assert its power or confess its impotence. If it governs Cuba it must wipe out this burning disgrace.

If it cannot change the bloody decree, it must acknowledge the abdication of its control. There is no half-way course. The proclamation of the Captain-General does not in point of law change our relation to the contest in Cuba. So long as it is still a rebellion against the Government of Spain, we may properly maintain the same attitude concerning direct interference which we have thus far held—at least until the rebellion shall assume such proportions that the law of nations would justify a recognition of belligerency. But we should be justified—nay, it is a serious question if we are not bound to do so—in making an official and earnest remonstrance against this violation of the common rights of humanity. The Spanish Government shows then by its conduct that it no longer possesses any power on the island, we may be constrained to go still further, and its own position would furnish the warrant.

It is evident that eventualities are looming up in this matter of the most serious character. We need not consider that any possible consequences which we would gladly avoid anything which may endanger the perfect tranquility of the country. But one thing seems clear that our Government cannot remain indifferent to this new degree of barbarity. It is our duty, by humanity and honor to present its friendly but vigorous protest to the Spanish Government. To this course there is not only no exception, but every consideration urges it. If Spain shall then assert and establish its control, well; if not, let it be considered that in a bloody crusade—inviting, it may be, the lives of our own citizens—can be permitted at our door.—Albany Journal.

Repeating History.

On the 11th of June, 1796, General Washington wrote from Philadelphia to his personal friend, Colonel Humphrey, who was still in Portugal, as follows:

"The letters will give you a pretty good idea of the state of politics and parties in this country, and will show you at the same time, if Bache's Aurora is among them, that I am not in the least intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct, nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase my indignation against the prevailing steadily in measures which to me appear necessary to preserve us during the contests of belligerent powers in a state of tranquility. But should I be so intimidated or impressed as they are, never occasion change in my conduct