The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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The Amendment Bill Passed.

The Constitutional Amendment Bill, reported by the Joint Committee on Constitutional reform, passed its final reading in the House on Wednesday by the Constitutional majority. On its second reading several Republicans voted for it, so as to give the Democrats a chance to modify it on its third reading and make it acceptable to all parties. They could have defeated it without difficulty on its second reading, but they chose to act with magnanimity and liberality. They have not been met in the same spirit. The Democrats would concede nothing.—They had determined from the beginning to make no concessions. They are seeking a party advantage, and not a reform of the organic law, unless they can thereby obtain a party advantage. This is patent to the most casual observer. It is the genuine spirit of democracy. Smarting under recent defeats, they have resolved upon taking advantage of what should never be made a party question to regain their lost ascendency in the State. Such tactics ought not to succeed, and will not succeed. The people cannot fail to understand them. They will impose upon nobody. They have just been resurrected from Democratic morgue. The smell of the charnel house is upon them, and the honest people of the country will be disgusted with them. They will turn from their authors to the only party that showed a disposition to rise above partizan considerations in amending the organic law, as the one worthy of their confidence and support. And the Democratic leaders will probably find themselves, in the end, in a position very different from that in which they suppose they have placed themselves. It is not for them to dictate to their opponents what course they shall now take in the premises.

The Coming Campaign.

The political campaign of 1872 is near at hand. In a short time the tocsin will be sounded from one end of the Union to the other. And in the approaching conflict, more important, perhaps, than any through which this country has ever been called upon to pass, North Carolina leads off. Her State election take place early in August, at least a month before those in any other State. It is all important, therefore, that no mistakes should be made by the Republicans of this State in the selection of candidates. Their principles are right, and with the proper standard bearers they can carry the State by a very decided majority. And they have many upright and able men from whom to select candidates for their State and Congressional tickets.—Let them select only from such men and success is certain.

Already the people are beginning to discuss the question of who shall be selected as candidates for the several State and Executive offices, both through the press, and in public meetings.

Two communications on the subject, in addition to those that have appeared heretofore, appear in our columns today, as well as the proceedings of a public meeting in Randolph. Let the discussion go on, and the people, the honest, unassuming and unaspiring people of the country be heard. They are removed from the influences that bias the minds of politicians, cliques and factions, and may be relied upon to select men who are upright, honest, just and true. Let them select delegates to represent them in the nominating Conventions that will represent them fairly and honestly, and all will go well. Honest men will be selected for office; the Republicans will triumph; the government will be faithfully administered, and old fashioned honesty will characterize every branch of the public service.

To be Removed.

The President, it seems, is determined to remove all the officials implicated in, or in any manner connected with, the frauds and irregularities of the New York Custom House. The country will be glad to learn this. As the originator of the civil service reform movement, as much was expected from him. The Washington correspondent of *The Herald*, under date of the 14th, represents the President as saying to a member of Congress:—

"My mind is clear upon one point. Every officer under the administration who has been in any way connected with the irregularities in New York will be dismissed at once. It makes no difference if every man now holding office in New York should be dismissed. I shall not wait for any report or resolution of the Senate, nor even for the absolute proof of overt acts. I know how hard it is to prove overt acts. The fact that officers have so demeaned themselves as to be open to suspicion, or to bring scandal on the service, or to dissatisfy the large mercantile class, is enough to justify a change. These Senators are no more anxious than I am to purify this service, and I shall be glad to do my share in the work."

This, if true, and there is no reason to doubt it, is plain talk, and means business. It shows beyond question that he means to do it faithfully and well. If he succeeds fully in purifying the civil service he will add much to his present popularity and leave behind him an enduring fame.

To the Colored People of North Carolina.

From the public prints and other sources, I learn that efforts are being made, by agents of persons living in other States, to induce you to leave the State of your nativity and take up your abode as laborers in a land of strangers, far from your friends and acquaintances. Feeling an interest in your welfare, I deem it my duty to warn you against any hasty action on your part in a matter of such vital interest to you. Many of your relatives, friends and acquaintances have heretofore been induced to leave their homes under the impression that by so doing they would better their condition; their fond hopes have not been realized, and they are now drinking from the bitter cup of disappointment, and in penury and want are longing for their old homes and firesides. I advise you before you take the same false step, to look well into the matter. Be not deceived, for there are many abroad in the world, full of guile, who are ready and most willing, yea, eager, to take advantage of your unsuspecting natures and use you for their own pecuniary advancement. Before you yield to their seductive solicitations consult those of your own race who have once confided in them and gone with them into a strange land and worked for them and afterwards returned to their old homes.—Ask them how they were treated in health and in sickness? Enquire of them how they were paid for their labor? Ascertain from them how much more money they brought home than they took away? Find out how much their employers still owe them and have refused to pay? Turn then to letters you have received from friends, who left their homes and went to distant lands at the earnest solicitation of agents who made fair promises to pay *big wages*. Learn from these letters how those promises have keen kept. See how many are begging old friends to send them just money enough to get back to the old homestead. When you have done this, if you believe it will be to your advantage to go, then go, for it is human nature for every one to do the best he can for himself, and for those who are rightfully dependent on him.

I feel well satisfied that there is no better place under the sun than North Carolina for the honest, industrious colored man and woman. Thousands of acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere are embraced within our limits. Every variety of climate and production is our heritage. Good health abounds here to as great an extent as in any State of the Union. The Ku Klux Klans having been suppressed, good order and quietude will soon, if it does not now, reign supreme in our midst. Labor is as much needed here as any where else. Our Legislature is now endeavoring to induce immigrants to locate among us. Where can we get better laborers than our own colored people? No where. Where can we get as good laborers, laborers who are ever ready at our beck and call, day or night, in sunshine or in storm to do our bidding and do it cheerfully and without a murmur? I answer emphatically and unhesitatingly nowhere. Then let the white and colored people of North Carolina strike hands and become good friends. The white man's land needs the colored man's labor; the colored man's labor needs the white man's land. Let a truce be made and a bargain struck---each is dependent upon the other, and each will do the other good if a proper understanding can be arrived at, and good faith maintained between the contracting parties. Is there any reason why this shall not be done? None whatever that I am able to see, but on the contrary everything in North Carolina seems to conspire to so interweave the interests of the races as to make the success of the one almost entirely dependent upon the prosperity of the other. I close by warning the colored man against a hasty removal from our State, and by advising the white man to deal fairly, liberally and justly with his colored hireling.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 19, 1872.

We heartily concur in the advice given and sentiments expressed by Gov. Caldwell in the foregoing letter.

Jacob McCotter, Senator 8th District.
C. H. Brogden, " 18th "
John A. Hyman, " 20th "
R. W. King, " 11th "
N. B. Bellamy, " 7th "
R. F. Lehman, " 10th "
R. T. Long, " 28th "
J. W. Beasley, " 5th "
Jesse Flythe, " 4th "
G. W. Price, Jr., " 13th "
L. J. Moore, " 10th "
Phil. Hawkins, " 19th "

T. L. Hargrove, Representative from Granville.
Jonathan Harris, Guilford.
Jacob T. Brown, Davidson.
J. G. Morgan, Montgomery.
J. R. Darden, Perquimans.
D. C. Guyther, Washington.
John P. Nissen, Forsyth.
Wm. F. Loftin, Lenoir.
J. W. Bean, Randolph.
Geo. B. Willis, Craven.
Edward R. Dudley, Craven.
E. B. Lyon, Granville.
B. S. Hardy, Greene.
Richard Faulkner, Warren.
T. A. Sykes, Pasquotank.
J. R. Page, Chowan.
Richard Tucker, Craven.
S. M. Collis, Mitchell.
Samuel N. Buxton, Northampton.
J. J. Goodwyn, Halifax.
Augustus Robbins, Bertie.
W. H. Reavis, Granville.
B. H. Jones, Jackson.
Wm. D. Newsome, Hertford.
John Bryant, Halifax.
Wm. Cawthorn, Warren.
W. G. B. Morris, Henderson.
Richard M. Johnson, Edgecombe.
Robert Fletcher, Richmond.
John H. Williamson, Franklin.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.—See the call for a meeting of the Alumni of the University in another column. It is hoped that the meeting will be able to devise some plan by which that venerable and renowned institution may be revived in more than its former glory and splendor.

Remarks of Mr. Darden,

OF PERQUIMANS,

On the Convention bill, written out for The Carolina Era.

As I was deterred from giving my views on the third and final reading of the momentous bill to amend the Constitution, on Wednesday, by the call of the previous question, or what is known as the gag law. I desire to express, in a few words, the reason why I voted against the passage of the bill. I was ready, willing, and anxious to vote for some bill tending to amend in some respects the organic law of the land, though not pledged to any whatever; but to vote for an omnibus bill, making almost a new Constitution, why, I had rather have voted for the Convention bill (headed by two-thirds of all the members) introduced at last session, than this, for I do not believe if we had called a Convention, under the bill referred to, it would have proposed as many alterations the bill which became an act of the General Assembly on Wednesday, did. Some of the provisions of the Act I endorse and was anxious to support, but others were so obnoxious and unnecessary that I could not support it as a whole, and we were not allowed to discard the objectionable features, but support all or none. I had hoped that this all important matter would rise high above party, and that the General Assembly, as a body, would center upon some bill that would meet with the approbation of all, irrespective of party, race, color, or previous condition. But we find it quite to the contrary. I fear it has been passed solely for party purposes. This is wrong, and the masses of the people of North Carolina will not endorse such a course, and if it ever gets before them they will kill it, and yet they want the Constitution amended, but not in all the respects referred to in the Act, and they have to take all or none, and they will most assuredly take the latter.—The amendments I favor and wanted to support, and I think I should have been sustained in, are as follows: 1st. The blotting out of the clause relative to State debt. 2d. Having biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. 3rd. Striking out the clause requiring the census to be taken in 1875. 4th. The abolishing of the office of Superintendent of Public Works. 5th. The new section fixing salary of members of the Legislature, I do not seriously object to. These I should have supported, or did vote for in the substitute, which failed to pass. But the omnibus bill, containing thirteen amendments, is not in accordance with the wishes of the constituency I have the honor to represent. So, upon these grounds, I was compelled to vote in the negative.

Resolutions

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University, Jan. 9th, 1872.

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three who shall—

1st. Ascertain and report the amount of each debt of the University, to whom due, and upon what terms it may be compromised.

2d. Ascertain and report the kind, the condition, and the place of all the property and funds of the University.

3d. Said Committee are authorized and requested to confer with the Alumni of the University and ascertain and report upon what terms and to what extent they may be induced to come to the relief and support of the University.

His Excellency Tod R. Caldwell, appointed Alexander McIver, W. B. Rodman and R. F. Lehman, pursuant to the above resolution.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request a general meeting of the Alumni of the University on Thursday, the first day of February next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of re-organizing the Alumni Association, and responding to the foregoing resolution:

W. A. Graham, Will. H. Battle,
D. M. Barringer, R. M. Pearson,
Thomas S. Ashe, C. M. T. McCauley,
S. F. Phillips, Robert P. Dick,
Thomas Settle, Kemp P. Battle,
R. H. Battle, B. F. Moore,
W. C. Kerr, Alexander McIver,
W. B. Rodman, R. F. Lehman,
J. A. Gilmer, John W. Graham,
H. C. Jones, James A. Graham,
L. R. Waddell, Thomas A. McNeill,
James F. Taylor.

AMUSING INCIDENT.—During the recent annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sonth, which assembled in Portsmouth, quite an amusing incident occurred at the African Methodist Church which is connected with the Northern branch of Methodists. The Conference delegated the Rev. —— to address the colored brethren in reference to effecting a conciliatory spirit or permanent adhesion to the Church South. The Rev. gentleman, who, by the way, is quite an elegant minister, filled his mission in a most creditable manner. He took for his text the very appropriate words: 'Come thou with us and we will do thee good,' which he treated in a masterly and scriptural manner, and in his application he was correct in his appeal to his hearers to give in the adhesion to Church, South, and what effect was produced, may be judged from the concluding services of the pastor in charge, whom he called upon to close the exercises. He arose and asked the congregation to unite in singing the following hymn:

Jesus, great Shepard of the sheep,
To Thee for help we fly;
Thy little flock in safety keep;
For O, the wolf is nigh;

He comes, of hellish malice full,
To scatter, tear and slay;
He seizes every straggling soul
As his own lawful prey.

We opine a few of the hearers, and perhaps the speaker, felt a little *sheepish*.—*Wilmington Star.*

SMART BOY.—A candy boy, passing through a car on one of our railroads the other day, saluted a cross old gentleman, with "Pop-corn, pop-corn?"

"Hain't got any teeth," angrily replied the man.

"Gum-drops! gum-drops!" persisted the enterprising youth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor must not be understood as endorsing the sentiments of his correspondents. Communications on all subjects are solicited, which will be given to the readers of THE ERA as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Carolina Era.

Our State Officers, &c.

I see in THE ERA of the 12th inst., certain gentlemen recommended for State officers, and a candidate named for Congress of the 4th District of North Carolina.

As the canvass seems to be opening for discussing the claims of our distinguished fellow-citizens, allow me, one of the rank and file, to suggest a ticket which I think will meet with the hearty approbation of the masses in the State, viz:

For Governor, TOD R. CALDWELL. A genuine reliable Republican. When Conservatism and Ku Kluxism marshalled their hosts and went into the campaign in 1870, and came out victorious with shouts of applause for Joe Turner and Ku Klux leaders, Gov. Caldwell remained at the post of duty with but a shattered guard around, defiant, but calm in the discharge of duty and principles, for they never die. That party, flushed with victory and many wants to supply by its hungry followers soon came to grief, by a bomb-shell bursting in their camp, unawares, from Gov. Caldwell in opposition to the Convention bill. Gov. Caldwell deserves more credit than any man in North Carolina, for his persistent steadfast opposition to the Convention bill, on account of its unconstitutional and revolutionary tendency.

Then let us nominate and elect him Governor. It will only be saying by the people, "Well done faithful servant"—we will elect you to a higher position than we first placed you.

For Lieutenant Governor, THOS. SETTLE, of Rockingham. A true and tried Republican and good presiding officer.

For Treasury, ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond. Every body believes he is honest and will take care of the State's purse strings.

For Attorney General, R. F. LEHMAN, of Craven. A good lawyer, fully capable and well qualified.

For Secretary of State, J. B. NEATHERY, of Wake. A hard worker for the party, has done many, many things for the success of the Republican party, and will do many more. A man for the place, suited by business habits, and manners and education.

For Auditor, C. H. BROGDEN, of Wayne. The old Rip Van Winkle of Republicanism in Eastern North Carolina. Experienced in all that pertains to the office.

For Superintendant Public Instruction, SOLOMON POOL, of Orange. A friend of popular education, in every way adapted and qualified for the post, and would reflect honor upon the State and advance the interest of popular education in all her borders.

For Superintendant Public Works, J. M. JUSTICE, of Rutherford. The death knell of Ku Kluxism in Western North Carolina. A fire-tried Republican, and the Republicans desire to show their appreciation of his valuable services.

For Congress of 4th District of North Carolina, GEN. WILLIE D. JONES. A Representative man, a man of the people, by the people, and for the people. A man generous, honest and kind to a fault. Then let us press his claims for next Congress.

For the Carolina Era.

For Governor.

MR. EDITOR:—The time is not distant when the Republican party will be called upon to select from its members a candidate for Governor, and other leading officers of the State. All depends upon the man selected. If the right man is selected as our standard bearer, we will sweep the State from the sea-shore to the mountains. We cannot afford to experiment upon new men at this time. We must select a man who has the confidence of the whole people. A man who has proven himself honest, capable and just, and one that will protect the weak from the horrible ku-klux party of the State.—Such a man is our present Governor, TOD R. CALDWELL. No one in the State has shown the amount of pluck and back-bone. It is, and must be conceded by every one, that by his bold stand the Republican party was raised from defeat, and made triumphant in the last campaign. He saved the homestead and perpetuated the colored man's rights. His private and public character is as pure as the limped streams that flow down the mountains of his Western home.

And should he receive the nomination, he will be elected by the largest majority ever given to any man in the State. I have traveled all own the State, and know what I say is true.—Then let the nomination be unanimous.

Yours truly,
A REPUBLICAN.

For the Carolina Era.

Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

That important era in the history of the world will occur in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

How little did the immortal framers of that instrument, think that they were constructing a great political fabric on which the grandest and best government the world ever saw, has been erected. Did one of them contemplate when he assigned that paper that he was bequeathing to generations unborn, a declaration of right which would last one hundred years? We think from their momentous surroundings and thus far seeing sagacity that they were doing a mighty work which would speak in ages to come, when many of them would be personally forgotten, but that their works would follow them. America, free America, we believe that instrument has wrought what its framers intended it should, in the amelioration and civilization of mankid, "That all men were created equal, that they were endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Such language will live in the hearts of all true Americans 'til time with her countless ages shall vanish and be no more. Now what party in the history of this government deserves the thanks and support of all American citizens for having consummated all that was claimed by a Hancock, a Adams, a Franklin, and other great lights that conceived these great truths? The National Republican party.

The result of that organization, with Abraham Lincoln as its leader, has been to abolish Slavery, a curse to American soil, and declare "that all men were created equal that they were endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." The result of this language is before us to day. Every man on American soil is in possession of these inestimable blessings, unless it be a Ku Klux who has defied the law and the propagation of these inalienable rights. Gen. Grant, with an able corps of Representatives from the people, intends to perpetuate these undying truths to the remotest generations. They intend that these truths, long lying dormant, shall be verified. Who saved the United States from dissolution? Who saved the government from anarchy, confusion and disgrace? Who sacrificed all to perpetuate this declaration of rights, handed to us by Washington and his co-patriots? Who made four million of slaves freemen and guaranteed to them these rights? General Grant and these Representatives from the people of the United States. Then let the whole nation with one accord rally around Gen. Grant and re-elect him to the presidency for the next four years. That illustrious day will come during that administration and will be celebrated with that dignity and reverence which a nation alone can bestow. Then it may be said we have the second Father of his country, directing the Ship of State, one hundred years since its foundation in all its beauty and glory with all enjoying "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness."

S. K. NAB.

Woodknoll, N. C.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me through your paper to invite the attention of the Republican party to the name of Hon. I. G. Lash, as the most suitable man in the State for Treasurer, a man equal to any—and inferior to none—in financial ability.

OLD ISSUE.

Genet and Catacazy.

Hot blood would soon involve Russia and America in a war, even about as small a matter as the dispute between Secretary Fish and Minister Catacazy; but General Grant is as cool as he is brave, and he is not likely to stand in the way of moderation in this new crisis. It is well to see how President Washington acted in a case not entirely dissimilar. We refer, of course, to to that of M. Genet, the first Minister of the French Republic, who came to this country in April of 1793, after Washington had been unanimously re-elected, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the existing Democratic party. He was especially honored in Philadelphia. Citizen Peter S. Duponceau, secretary of a secret society of Frenchmen which met at Barney McShane's, sign of the "Bunch of Grapes," No. 23 North Third street, was particularly active to secure a demonstration against the "cowardly Conservatives, Anglomen and monarchists" led by Washington. Philip S. Freneau, translating clerk of Mr. Jefferson (then Secretary of State) and editor of the *National Gazette*, celebrated the glories of the Paris regicide and received subscriptions for the "French Patriotic Society" at his newspaper office, 209 Market street. On the 2d of May, 1793, the French frigate L' Ambuscade came up our river Delaware, saluting with fifteen guns a vast assemblage on Market-street wharf, and was answered on shore, gun for gun, and by loud acclamations. A cap of liberty appeared at her head, foremast and stern; her quarter galleries were decorated with gilt anchors bearing the *bonnet rouge;* from the top of her foremast floated the words, "Enemies of equality, reform or tremble;" from the mainmast Freemen, we are your friends and brethren;" and from the mizzenmast "We are armed for the defence of the rights of man." The French frigate was the fit precursor of the French Ambassador, who reached Philidelphia on the 16th of May, and was greeted at Gray's Ferry by an immense concourse of people. The bells of Christ Church were rung, and an address signed by men like Dallas, Rittenhouse, and Duponceau was read amid loud cheers. Genet was greatly delighted, and responded in fitting terms. On the 18th of the same month an address from the Democrats of the city was offered to Genet by Charles Biddle and others, at the City Tavern, followed by a dinner at Oeller's Hotel, at which Genet sung a song adapted to the occasion. French peculiarities became common; French ideas fashionable; and when Genet saw at Washington's house a bust of Louis the Sixteenth he complained of the insult to France. Finally he appealed from the government to the people; and Washington, who had borne his interference with great patience, demanded his recall, and he was succeeded by M. Fanchet. M. Genet did not return to France, for when he was removed Robespierre and his party were overthrown. He remained in America, and was twice married—first to the daughter of Governor Clinton, of New York, and second to a daughter of Postmaster General Osgood. He died at Greenbush, near Albany, July 14, 1834.

Russia in 1872 (like France in 1793,) is the friend of America. Grant, like Washington, will meet the crisis with moderation and adjust it honorably. Catacazy has not, we apprehend, offended as grievously as Genet, and the dispute, so far as he is concerned, may be the more readily reconciled. Peace between two nations so closely connected by traditions and interests, so indissolubly united in the old past, and so joined together in the work of emancipation and sympathy in the recent past, and in every hour of the present, is a consideration too potent to be lightly sacrificed.—*Phil. Press.*

Public Meeting in Randolph.

According to previous notice a Mass Meeting of the Republican party was held at Asheboro' on Saturday, the 13th ult. The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair Julius A. Gregson, Esq., and J. A. Blair was requested to act as Secretary. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to act as a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: George W. Reid, J. A. Blair, B. B. Bulla, Joel F. Throgden, Alfred Julian, N. H. Hill and John Stewart, who, after their appointment, retired for consultation, when Col. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, was introduced to the assembly, and for one hour and a half received the entire attention of the large and respectable audience. Col. Thomas B. Long, of Rowan, was next introduced, who for three-fourths of an hour portrayed in vivid colors the immense injury done to North Carolina by the Ku Klux Klan—retarding immigation and driving capital from the State—and urged the wool-hat boys of Randolph to leave the miserable politician, who, for self-aggrandizement, had rushed them forward into commission of crimes too low to speak of. He concluded his speech by an earnest appeal to the time-honored old Whig and Democratic parties to cast aside old party issues and rally under the flag of their country, and in the coming elections to show their love of country by supporting the nominees of the State and National Conventions of the great National Republican party.

Mr. B. B. Bulla, of Randolph, followed Col. Long, and made a most capital and telling speech. Mr. J. A. Blair being called on next, addressed the vast assembly.

The Committee having returned, reported through their Chairman the following resolutions, which passed without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, We, the people of Randolph county desirous to promote the peace, order and prosperity of our common country with an unwavering devotion to the Union, and an abiding faith in the great principles of Republican Government; and, Whereas, there has recently been a secret attempt to subvert the government and destroy the sacred rights of the people by the most wicked and fiendish conspiracy that ever disgraced man or shocked and outraged humanity; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we hold that no man is morally fit to legislate for a free and civilized people who belongs in any way to the Ku Klux or White Brotherhood Klan.

2. That we hold up to the scorn and contempt of the christian world, the man who persistently denied the existence of this murderous band and in whose interest it was carried on.

3. That we have reason to believe that there are now members of this Klan in the State Legislature, and some even disgracing the Halls of the Congress of these United States. We therefore, ask those bodies respectively to investigate this matter and if such be the case to expel them at once.

4. That in behalf of the tax-payers of the State we request the members of the Legislature to adjourn and return home as we consider it a worthless and incompotent body.

5. That we, the Republican party of Randolph county, heartily endorse the administration of President Grant as economical, wise and just, and his re-election depends on the hope of our country's safety.

6th. That we cheerfully endorse the administration of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, and tender to him our grateful thanks for his efforts in behalf of peace.

7th. That the State of North Carolina owes to her worthy and noble son, Hon. John Pool (now in the Senate of the United States) a debt of lasting gratitude for his zeal and devotion to the good of his country, which her people can never be able to repay,

8th. That we have not forgotten or lost sight of our honored and persecuted leader, Gov. W. W. Holden, and we are ever ready and more than willing to welcome him back to his native State with rejoicing.

On motion, a delegation composed of the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, to attend the State Convention, to-wit: Joel Ashworth, Joel F. Thogden, James Latham, G. W. Reid, Alfred Julian, John Robbins, A. S. Lauglin, E. T. Blair, John Stuart, J. A. Blair, John Bell, Alfred Rush, David Worth, Isaac Spencer, Fred. Pearse, Wm. Lytle, Joseph Hoover and Alfred Diffee. And said delegation was instructed to cast their votes for Hon. Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, as the choice of the Republican party of Randolph for Governor.

On motion, all Republican papers in the State were requested to publish the proceedings of this mass meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JULIUS J. GREGSON, Chm'n.
J. A. BLAIR, Secretary.

In the New York *Independent* of last week Colonel T. W. Higginson has an article on "Competitive Examinations," in which he expresses doubt of their practical worth as a substitute for the system of appointment on personal recommendation in the civil service. His opinion rests on the experience of the method in selecting teachers for schools and officers for the colored troops in the army during the rebellion. He pronounces the officers selected by such examinations for the army on an average inferior to those who were appointed by commanding officers, and the reason was that the qualifications ascertained by the examinations were scholastic and technical, leaving out of the account the natural traits of character, which are of the very first importance in the military service. Nor is he by any means certain that examining boards are sure to be free from the corrupting influences which everybody desires should be avoided in the making of appointments. He quotes Froude's assertion that in China, where the competitive examination system has been in vogue a thousand years, they have the weakest and most corrupt government the world has ever seen, and the confession of Matthew Arnold, who says: "I have borne part in the examinations for the English civil service, and I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were, almost without exception, the candidates I would not have appointed. They were crammed men, not proved men." Mr. Higginson thinks the desirable thing is a third method no one has yet pointed out, which shall avoid the unfairness of oral examinations and the mere scholasticism of the written method. He thinks if we would escape disappointment we will do well to entertain moderate expectations respecting the proposed civil service reform, looking upon it as an experiment rather than a panacea.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Anybodytobeatgrant.

The Tribune is out this morning for the Presidential candidate whose name is at the head of this article.

This candidate is well and widely known. He was of poor but humble parentage, and in early life enjoyed an obscurity which the world was exceedingly loth to disturb. He was meek in demeanor, never fought with a boy of his own size, and never fought at all except when seized by the rowdy boys, and, like a cowardly dog in a little canine disturbance, "set on" a big boy whom the rowdy boys were unable to whip in any other way. To be just, he was himself devoid of aspirations. He knew the vanity of earthly glory, and often said, with the sacred poet:

"What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat,
It seeks the chamber of the gifted boy,
And lifts his humble window, and comes in."

Ambition did not seek his chamber, simply because he was not a gifted boy. The rowdy boys, however, were not always in disgust with respectable boys, whose success and virtue made them popular favorites, could find no better way of venting their jealousy and spite than compelling this unambitious youth to take unto himself ambition. They lied to him most audaciously about his abilities; they deceived him shamefully with hypocritical assurances that he *was* a popular favorite, and that if he put himself prominently before the people, the latter would discover that he was far abler, honester, and uprighter—so to speak—than any boy whom the people had already placed at the head of the list.—So the poor dupe—for human nature is frail even in boys—yielded a little to the wiles of these heartless cowards, and began to think that he could whip any of the good big boys, if he wanted to, and, moreover, that he ought to try just to please his backers. Of course he was fool enough not to see that they were lying to him, and that their sole object was to give a good boy a bruise in the face, or a punch in the back, without running any risk of being hit themselves; and if one of the good boys got the wind completely knocked out of him in the fracas, their savage anger would be fully gratified, while they would escape the indignation of the people at the good boy's murder.

In his infancy this unambitious boy's name was Nobody; but in course of time, owing to the use to which the bullies put him, he was christened Anybodytobeatgrant. The chief bully of the place was a burly boy, who in his first year had ambition to be himself the head of the class; but having been detected in stealing a letter from a gentleman's pocket, and using its contents to make a little money for himself and a couple of the other boys, and having afterward stolen another boy's composition, and palmed it off as his own, he was expelled from decent society, and then, as human nature is frail even in boys, he became the arch-bully himself, and devoted all his energy toward getting up a fight between the decent boys and the poor fool, Anybodytobeatgrant, for whom he entertained not the slightest friendship, but whom he was desperately bent upon using to satisfy his spite.

The fight was finally gotten up. There was much secrecy about it in the beginning, but the bullies were agreed among themselves that Anybodytobeatgrant must go in and whip the decent boy at the head of the class. This boy was very quiet in his way of doing things, and not given to taking except when asked questions; but when the news got out that the bullies had set Anybodytobeatgrant upon him, all the decent people flocked together to the spot where the bullies and their boys were; and just as Anybodytobeatgrant raised his fist to strike, the decent people rushed upon him like an avalanche. There was a fight then in earnest.—Anybodytobeatgrant was carried away on a grocery shutter, so deplorably pummeled that his own mother failed to recognize his features, and refused to let him in; while the bullies who got up the fight ran for their lives, and the next day or two sneaked around among the decent people, declaring they were not to blame for getting up the fight.

—And when these bullies saw that the decent people were determined to stand by the boy at the head of the class, and that their poor dupe could do nothing anyway, they dropped upon their knees and whined, "Let us have peace." The moral of all which, in the words of the sacred commentator, "lies in the application on't."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Newspaper readers, says *The N. Y. Times*, will not fail to have noticed that the Democrats fight rather shy of the Louisiana business. We are willing to concede that this is partly due to the enormous difficulty of understanding the miserable muddle into which the affairs of that unfortunate State are sinking deeper and deeper every day. But it is also due to the fact that the alleged favorites of the Administration—the Federal officials—were in temporary alliance with the Democratic members of the Legislature, against the intolerable corruptions and usurpations of the Governor, Warmouth. How, then, to assail the officials without assailing the Democrats? But, on the other hand, the United States military officers have declined to interfere, except on the Governor's requisition. How, then, to find fault with this contingent interference when it must be aimed, if made, against the Federal officials? In this dilemma, the Democratic newspapers have fallen on the old device of abusing the "plaintiff's attorney," and are mildly scolding the Republican party for its general responsibility for everybody and everything.

TWINS.—*The Toledo Blade* reports the birth of twins under remarkable circumstance, on an emigrant train bound to Chicago, recently, one of the new-comers being born in Indiana and the other in Michigan,