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The Carolina Era.

Rates of Advertising: One square, one time, \$1 00; two times, 1 50; three times, 2 00. A square is the width of a column, and 1 inch deep. Contract Advertisements taken at proportionately low rates. Professional Cards, not exceeding 1 square, will be published one year for \$12.

H. H. Helper's Attack on Thos. B. Long.

In justice to the administration at Washington, as well as to our members of Congress, who sustain the administration, and are usually consulted regarding many of the appointments in this State, we lay before our readers the names of citizens who differ with Mr. Helper in his estimate of the fitness of the appointment of Mr. Long, as special mail agent. It will be seen that many of the best men in the State joined in the recommendation and gave their endorsement to Mr. Long. We are informed that no one else was recommended for the place. It will thus be seen, how little justification there is for the very bitter and reckless attack of Mr. Helper, in his letter recently published in The Sentinel.

The following persons recommended Thomas B. Long for route agent on the W. & N. C. R. R.:

D. L. Bringle (Chairman Rep. Ex. Com.), V. Bennett, H. Wiley, W. H. Henderson, W. Jones, W. H. Bailey, Luke Blackmer, Jno. S. Henderson, W. H. Howerton, Gov. T. H. Caldwell, A. H. Joyce, C. S. Moring, J. L. Harris, James E. Kerr, T. G. Haughton, Obadiah Woodson.

The following persons recommended Thomas B. Long for Special Mail Agent for North Carolina to Senator Pool, and he recommended him to the Department, viz:

L. Branson, Minister; L. S. Burkhead, late pastor of the church at Salisbury; Hon. O. H. Doekery, Ex-member of Congress; Hon. H. M. Cloud, Judge Superior Court; Hon. A. W. Brooks, U. S. District Judge; Hon. B. H. Cannon, Judge Superior Court; Hon. J. G. Ramsey, Ex-member Confed. Congress; Col. S. T. Carrow, U. S. Marshal; P. W. Perry, Supervisor Internal Revenue; S. H. Wiley, late Collector Int. Rev. for 6th District; Dr. J. J. Mott, Collector Int. Rev. for 6th District; R. H. Brent, Register in Bankruptcy; Charles A. Francis, U. S. District Judge; Hon. Thomas D. McAlpine, W. Haynes, G. G. McCary, J. H. Jones, D. C. Pearson, J. T. Schenck, E. H. Bissell, James H. Fooks, G. J. Parnell, C. S. Moring, W. H. Ellis, J. M. Justice, W. S. Pearson, J. C. Anderson, and Samuel McD. Tate, President W. & N. C. R. R.

Unconstitutional Legislation.

Section seven of an act concerning elections in the year 1872, is as follows:—

No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election, and no certificate of registration shall be given.

This section is unconstitutional. It is an abridgement of the rights of the citizen. It is an attempt to gain party advantage by a violation of the Constitution of the State. It is a blow at the colored man. The party which enacted the law of which the above is a section, claims to be—par excellence—the party of constitutional liberty. A more flagrant violation of the organic law is hardly possible.

Section one, article six of the constitution is as follows:—

Every male person born in the United States, every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

What authority is there in this section that gives the Legislature the right to prohibit any person who has resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county, from voting at any township in the county? None. The Legislature was pleased to outrageously violate a plain and unmistakable provision of the Constitution. Democratic members violated their oaths—committed perjury—when they enacted that no elector shall register or vote in any township other than one in which he is a bona fide resident on the day of election.

Democrats profess a morbid desire to return to the customs of other days. Before the adoption of the present Constitution an elector was allowed to vote anywhere in the county in which he resided. There was no restriction of the right of suffrage in those days. It was reserved for the late Legislature,—the offspring of murder, intimidation, and outrage,—to violate with impunity, that instrument, which, above all others, the Democrats profess to reverence, obey, and uphold? Such violation of the fundamental law is a disgraceful commentary upon the acts of the defunct Legislature. It is evidence conclusive, that Democrats and Ku Klux are capable of committing outrageous and unwarrantable violations of the Constitution, under the form of law, for the purpose of political advantage! The liberties of the people are not to be trusted to a party whose representatives have no regard for constitutional provisions as plain as the noon-day sun.

This attempt to disfranchise colored voters, is in keeping with the principles and objects of the Ku Klux Democracy. It is carrying out principles which are openly avowed in the Dens if not on the stump. The people so understand it. They will remember at the ballot box, the party which has attempted to restrict the right to vote. The people are the sovereigns of this country. Their voice will be heard in condemnation of a restriction of their rights and privileges by the majority of the late Legislature.

Democratic name for Ku Kluxing—"A species of wild justice."

Legislative Blunder.

In looking over the act apportioning members of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, we were surprised to find that the act makes provision for one hundred and nineteen members of the House of Representatives. The Constitution expressly provides that the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty members. The county of Person is not mentioned in the bill. It is not within the power of the General Assembly, negatively speaking, to deprive any county of the right to be represented in the Legislature. The failure to provide that Person county shall elect one member to the House of Representatives, amounts to nothing toward lessening the number of Representatives, and to deprive that county of forming the one hundred and twentieth part of the House. One member will be elected from Person as though the provision had been made in the apportionment act. The idea that a Legislature of so much ability (?) and foresight should have made a blunder of this kind, is preposterous! That a Legislature which acted as though it could do no wrong, should beget offspring of such hideous deformity as the act under consideration, is ridiculous!

Like many others, this act is a violation of the Constitution. The representatives of all the talent, wealth and respectability, so far neglected their duties, that they passed bills contrary to their oaths as Legislators, without knowing—in ignorance of the fact—that they were violating and setting at naught, their official oaths. It is not surprising that the consciences of the Democratic members of the Legislature failed to warn their possessors that perjury was being committed. The wrenching of the consciences of every Democratic member who signed the Legislative address upon the Convention question, was so great, that insignificant violations of the organic law, such as we are calling attention to, is unworthy of the notice of men who have repeatedly—without the slightest cause—violated the plainest provisions of the Constitution.

This blunder is of service. It shows among other things, that the Legislature was careless and unmindful of its duties. It prevents Ku Klux and Democrats from talking of the blunders of other Legislatures. Probably, there never was a blunder of this character committed before in the history of the State. It is possible that it was intended. Mr. Henry T. Jordan, defunct representative from Person county, is so full of light that he declared in his seat that he would as soon take another tilt with the National government as not. Believing that the peace of the country would be jeopardized should Mr. Jordan be again elected to the Legislature, his political friends concluded to leave him out in the cold. Poor Henry! you have our sympathy.

Mr. Jordan is a fair representative of his party. He openly avows his hostility to the National government. He does not stab in the dark as many of his party friends have done. That such a man should not have a voice in public affairs is detrimental to the interests of the Republican party. We desire to retain Mr. Jordan in public life. He is invaluable to his political foes. Believing that he will obey the unconstitutional law which he aided to pass by his vote, we suggest that the Ku Klux and Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district cannot secure a representative more in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of hostility to the National government, than Mr. Jordan. He would occupy five minutes—no more, no less—in a brief speech informing the Congress of his hostility to the American Union. Such information would please the Ku Klux who would vote for Mr. Jordan, with great pleasure. The Secretary of War would no doubt increase the army and navy fifty per cent. after such a war-like declaration.

For ways that are dark and tricks which have proved vain, the defunct Legislature was peculiar.

The letter of Judge Davis accepting the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the National Labor Convention is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 22. E. M. Chamberlain, President National Labor Reform Convention: Be pleased to thank the convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen.

DAVID DAVIS. The Eagles—we mean The Fayetteville and Hickory Tavern Eagles—are after the late Ku Klux Legislature. We presume these Eagles are obeying divine injunction. The Bible says:—

"For whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." There is no doubt about the carcass. Read the article in to-day's paper from The Fayetteville Eagle, and you will come to a conclusion in accordance with the Scripture which we have quoted.

It's out at last. We thought it would come before long.

The Wilmington Star wince at the term—Ku Klux Democracy. The idea that Democracy is no way allied to Ku Klux, is preposterous, and not to be believed. The terms are synonymous. To designate properly and truthfully the opposition party, neither word can be dropped. To denominate intelligently the followers of Frank P. Blair, Wm. M. Tweed, and The Raleigh Sentinel, the cognomen—Ku Klux Democracy—no more, no less—must be used. We know it grates harshly upon the ears of sympathizing Ku Klux Journals, but we are compelled to use it upon a great many occasions. The name is exceedingly odious and is becoming more so as the deeds of the Klan are exposed and its villanies brought to light. The future historian will record the name along side of the Spanish Inquisition. Future generations will discard the name of his Satanic majesty, and substitute that of Ku Klux, as a name which combines and denotes all that was ever ascribed to the Devil.

It is not to be expected that the opposition will tamely submit to be christened—Ku Klux Democracy.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law."

We intend the name shall stick. The party which has the honor of originating the Ku Klux Klan, shall not lose sight of an achievement so popular in Democratic circles. Until the Democratic party shall cease to be known among men, the term Ku Klux shall be prefixed to it as an evidence of its murders, burglaries, arsons, whippings, and outrages of every conceivable character. The Star and other Democratic papers may wince at the name; they give evidence against themselves when they do so. So far as we are concerned, the "galled gads will have to wince." We haven't asked quarters and shall give none in the fight upon which we entered. We have burnt our ships behind us. Defeat has not occurred to us as probable. If a truthful exposition of the villanies of the Ku Klux Democracy, will be of any service to the people in making up their verdict this Summer and Fall, they shall have it to their heart's content. In our judgment, the peace of the Republic turns upon the defeat of the Ku Klux Democracy. Fighting under the banner of him who said—"Let us have peace," we hope to assist in preserving peace. An issue was never more clearly made up. It is a simple fight between the enemies of good government, law and order on one hand, and the friends of the government on the other. The success of the Ku Klux Democracy is the success of the enemy.

The Wilmington Journal endeavors to parry the outrages of its party allies—the Ku Klux—by stating that Lowrey and his gang are Republicans; that their victims have, in every instance, been Democrats. The Journal doubtless states the truth. We know nothing to the contrary. When we said "that it had not been charged by any of the North Carolina newspapers, even those who uphold and defend the Ku Klux, that the outrages belong to either party, or that their victims are confined to one party," we based our statement upon information received from Senator R. M. Norment, of Robeson county. We repeatedly asked that gentleman if there was anything political connected with the Robeson outrages. He said Lowrey and his gang were outlaws in the full sense of the term. That they would murder any person who interfered with them, without regard to political faith. This statement we believe to be in accordance with truth. Whatever may be the politics of the banditti, they are the enemies of mankind. Their hands are raised against any and all men who interfere with their plunder or who make efforts to effect their capture.

The Journal is sparing of the truth when it states that "nothing looking to their capture has been done by Gov. Caldwell or President Grant." This gratuitous misrepresentation of both officials, for party purposes and to draw attention from the villanies of Democratic Ku Klux, is so patent, the public will not fail to discover that The Journal has not stated facts as they are.

The murders of Lowrey have not been apologized for by the Republican Press or by Republican speakers. The jury which convicted Oxendine has not been charged with being packed for the purpose of conviction. Oxendine has not been held up as a martyr as Ku Klux criminals have been.—There is no similarity between Democratic Ku Klux and Lowrey, save the crimes they have committed. The effort of The Journal to screen its party from the indignation of an outraged people, by holding Lowrey and his band up to public gaze as murderers in the interest of the Republican party, was to have been expected. The people are not to be deceived. The history of Ku Kluxism and Lowreyism is too well understood in this State for such outrageous deception to succeed.

MR. HANES has returned to the city, and will take charge of the paper again after this issue.

The State printing is far from being correct. The proof does not, in many instances, seem to have been read.

In line five, section two, of an act to raise revenue, ratified 24th January, 1872, the words "eighty-four cents" are found. In line two, section two, of an act supplemental to an act to raise revenue, ratified 8th February, 1872, the words "one dollar and five cents" are found. These words should have been printed in the revenue act instead of the words "eighty-four cents." The supplemental act strikes out "one dollar and five cents," and inserts "ninety-five cents," making the State poll tax "ninety-five cents," instead of "eighty-four cents," as printed in the revenue act. Such a mistake as this is inexcusable. Nothing but gross neglect of duty could produce such blunders. This mistake is calculated to deceive and do mischief. We call attention to the law as it is may be understood, and that the people may understand how capable the State printer is to execute the State work. Such outrageous printing was never known to the craft in this State until Ku Klux were employed to do the State printing. The June volume of the Supreme Court Reports are a disgrace to the State. The remainder of the printing will doubtless be of a similar character.

We are informed that the Dens have decided to meet in Greensboro' on Wednesday, the first day of May, for the purpose of nominating a Ku Klux ticket. The proposition heretofore agreed upon to meet inside the penitentiary enclosure at Albany, New York, was reconsidered, in consequence of the Ku Klux, who are at present residing in that institution, having accepted proxies to represent them at Greensboro'. Tweed and Company regret this reconsideration very much. The session of the Grand Den would have been exceedingly harmonious. The rogues and the murderers would have shook hands, eat at the same table, slept in the same bed. New plans would have been concocted for the robbery of the State and National Governments, and the murder of inoffensive and innocent Republicans. Desiring to perpetuate the good name of our State, we would have been glad that these plans should not have been made within the limits of the State.

Attention is directed to the evidence published in to-day's paper, concerning the starvation of the convicts confined in the penitentiary. The infamy and barbarism of the Ku Klux Democracy is plainly and unmistakably set forth by Summey, Edmondson and Paine. These men are convicts. Their evidence is sustained by other respectable and truthful men, which will be given to the public in due time. We thought the starvation of Union prisoners at Andersonville was a sickening horror, never to be repeated. War was executed on the gallows but, Democratic directors and advocates of the black flag during the rebellion, have been pleased to place their names on the roll of fame beside that of Wirz of Andersonville notoriety. Ku Klux endorse Wirz. The late Democratic Legislature officially endorsed the penitentiary directors by continuing them in office.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, the 23rd of last month, provides that Russia shall be placed among our first class missions. The salary of our minister is raised to \$17,500. Heretofore, our first class missions were England and France. The late war between Prussia and France so enlarged the government of the former to that of the German Empire, that our mission to Berlin was advanced to first class. Russia, the greatest power of Europe, is now made a first class mission also.

The great progress of Russia in civilization, emancipation, general enlightenment and liberal ideas, her valuable friendship for the United States when England and France were against us during the rebellion, are sufficient reasons for this act of friendship.

Delegates to the State Convention should be in this city on TUESDAY, the 16th of April. A caucus of the delegates should be held on Tuesday evening before the assembling of the Convention Wednesday. A general interchange of views would expedite business, and add much to the harmony of the proceedings. We hope to see every county represented in person, and every delegate in this city on TUESDAY the 16th of April. There are ninety-two counties in the State. These counties should send one thousand delegates to the Convention. We must have the largest number of delegates that ever assembled in Convention. Keep the ball rolling.

APPOINTMENTS.—The New Bern Times says at the meeting of the Directors of the A. & N. C. R. R., on the 23d inst., Mr. Joseph Nelson was elected Agent at New Bern, vice Mr. Sydney Tuttle, resigned, and My Cyrus Strickland Agent, and Mr. Nathan Stanley Assistant Agent at Kingston.

Down with the Ku Klux Democracy!

DEMOCRATIC ATTACK ON THE LEGISLATURE!!

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!!!"

The Legislature adjourned sine die last Monday. The same body will meet no more, for a new Legislature is to be elected hereafter, and the present Governor will not be likely to call an extra session before August. The taxes are left some lighter than heretofore, and no arrangement made to pay interest on the State debt. Indeed there is no settlement nor practical disposition of the State debt, old or new. The debt is still not shaped nor accurately ascertained. The assets or property of the State are not even ascertained, and the resources and capacity of the State for tax and revenue are not defined. The framing of public money and issuing State bonds have not been exposed nor corrected, nor have the incumbrances, obligations and management of the State's interest in railroads and other property been investigated. The financial condition is men still unknown. No remedy against the plunder and fraudulent debt inflicted on us in the past, nor safeguard for the future. We do not know how much we owe nor to whom we owe it. We do not know what property belongs to us nor how it is mortgaged and pledged. Nor do we know our resources, nor what we need for current expenses, nor the amount of surplus revenue we are capable of raising.

The failure of the Legislature to address just this financial question, or at least to propose an adjustment, is a great disappointment to the people. This much of reform was reasonably expected. The great political reaction of 1870 that put our party in power, meant that we must reform and adjust the finances of the State. We hear the Legislature done? We candidly confess that we cannot give a satisfactory answer. We cannot point to any one, two or three great or statesman-like acts that will work much good to our party or to the State. There is much legislation among its proceedings that is useful and necessary, and the general tenor of its action is liberal and wholesome, but there is no positive reform nor progressive statesmanship equal to the emergency.

This Legislature has been in session twice as long as former Legislatures in the "good old times" when, it is said, North Carolina was truly represented. Our present Legislature met 3d Monday in November, 1870, and held till about 1st week in April 1871, with a recess of some two weeks about Christmas, or a little over 4 months in all. They again met 3d Monday in Nov. 1871, and held to 12th Feb. 1872, with one week recess at Christmas, or nearly three months. The total session for the year was about seven months, with recess of some two weeks about Christmas, or a little over 9 months in all. Board and expenses are but little, if any more now than in the "old times."

When this Legislature first met it was plain that it must itself attempt relief for the people, and establish confidence and provide for the redemption of the great indebtedness of the State. A convention to effect these measures. Neither course was pursued.

The Legislature continued in session four months, engaged mostly in speech making and minor legislation, without grappling and disposing of the question of the greatest importance to the State and people. These questions were left over, and after four months of legislation a call was made for a convention that would re-arrange and correct everything. An address was sent out to the effect that there was no way to escape utter ruin, unless the convention would assemble and change the debt clause in the constitution, restore the old county courts, and hurl corrupt judges from the bench, &c.

The people did not appreciate the wisdom or necessity for the movement, and a convention was defeated. The same men who said there must be a convention or else a tax to pay the debt so burdensome that it would ruin everybody, again meet in the Legislature and made no provision at all for a tax to pay the debt.

Are men who so trifled with us, and show inconsistency so unnecessarily, going to represent our party? The Legislature misconceived their mission at first and overrated their own power and importance. Too many of them showed a disposition to assume that they were the Conservative party of North Carolina, and masters of the political fortunes of the State. But few of them were ever there before, and were so astonished and elated at the result that it is natural they would be misled in their calculations.

The public printing has given occasion for attack on the party by our opponents, and has even created misunderstanding among Conservatives in the Legislature. Another serious blunder was made in the recent election of U. S. Senator, and many think a great blunder was made in the same election for Convention last August was a most damaging blunder, and revived to full strength again for a party that was fast dying out. Our success in future is jeopardized, and impractical men and accidental representatives from minority counties have misrepresented our party, and we must ignore them.—Fayetteville Eagle.

Democratic Infamy!

Horrors of Andersonville and Salisbury Repeated!!

Inhuman Cruelty Endorsed by the Democratic Legislature!!!

Columbus Summey, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Q. State your age, of what county you were formerly resident, and for what you are imprisoned? A. Columbus Summey; 23 years of age; formerly of a pistol. Q. Were you confined here during the past summer? A. I was. Q. State in what manner the prisoners were clothed and fed. A. They did not have enough to eat. I did not have enough myself, and I heard others complaining. Q. What did you have to eat? A. Enough bread three times a day, between 1 and 1 pound of meat a day—sometimes bacon, sometimes pork. At night we had nothing but bread. Q. Did you have any greens—sometimes greens—sometimes we had rice—frequently during the Fall. We had potatoes a few times. We had no coffee during the summer, except in the hospital. There were a right smart of sick. Our clothing during the summer was vermin. Now there are a great deal of vermin and we suffer for the want of underclothing. We have had one pair of cotton socks this winter. They are long since worn out and my feet are frostbitten on that account. Q. Did you ever hear that a cat was killed and eaten in the Penitentiary? A. I was in the crowd that killed and ate it. The cat was killed by some of the negroes and thrown into our cell. We took it, got a frying pan, carried it to the fire and cooked it. We did it because we did not have enough to eat. Edmondson, Walter Scott, Raiford Pearce, Peyton Price, Stephen Lewis, and others whose names I do not recollect were present. Edmondson and I skinned the cat, Edmondson cooked it.

Q. Have you had any fish since Mr. Murray has been here? A. I have not. Q. What has been the character of the bread you received? A. During the summer it was frequently unsound more frequently than otherwise. Now it is tolerably good. Q. Why did you eat the cat? A. Because they did not give us enough to eat. Q. Did you ever eat a cat before? A. Never. Q. Did you ever eat rats before? A. I did while a prisoner at Point Lookout.

Q. Do you know of convicts throwing their rations away? A. I have seen them throw their rations of bread away because it was spoiled. I never knew them to throw their meat away. Q. How many blankets have you? A. One double blanket. In weather like this we sleep cold. Q. Do you know of a hog having died of disease in the Penitentiary, and if so how became of the carcass? A. I know of two hogs that died. A negro named Alfred Paine ate a piece of the first that died. At that time we did not get enough to eat. The hog had been boiled up for soap grease. When the second one died a negro named Paine cut off a piece raw, and brought it in the hospital to eat, but the Steward made him throw it away.

Q. You remember when the government of the Penitentiary changed hands, state whether the condition of the convicts has improved since then? A. It has altered for the worse. We are as well off as regards clothes, but in the matter of food much worse. We had occasionally spoiled bread under the old government but not as frequent as under the new.

Subscribed and sworn to. COLUMBUS H. SUMMEY, mark.

John H. Edmondson being duly sworn deposes and says: Q. Give your name, age, previous occupation, former residence, and for what offence and for what time you are sentenced? A. John H. Edmondson; 25 years of age next March; farming and turpentine getting; Columbus county; horse stealing and assault with a deadly weapon; ten years; five for each offence.

Q. Do you know anything about a cat having been eaten in the Penitentiary? A. I do. I was one of the men that help eat it. Q. Who skinned the cat? A. Summey and myself. Q. How did you get the cat? A. The cat came in the cell where Summey and myself were. I first took the cat up and put her down; then Summey took the cat up and said, "Let's eat her. We shall starve," or "about to starve." Summey then killed her with a bunkboard. We then skinned and ate the cat. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. We had to keep her a day and a half before we got a chance to cook it.

Q. Why did you eat the cat? A. We did not get enough to eat, only about three ounces of meat a day. For two or three months we had fish—some small herring cooked with the entrails for breakfast. At such times no meat was given us. The fish at times were perfectly rotten. The bacon and pork we got was good. Today I got for dinner about an ounce of meat, about four spoonful of peas and a corn dodger.

Q. Do you know anything about any spoilt or diseased meat being eaten? A. I saw a sick chicken going about a yard I mowed up. Finally she died and was thrown on the ash pile. I saw a negro named Alfred Paine pick it up, cook it and eat it. Subscribed and sworn to. J. EDMONSON.

Alfred Paine, of Caswell, a convict, sentenced for five years, three of which have expired, for horse stealing, aged about 24 years, being duly sworn deposes and says: Q. Did you ever eat any diseased or spoilt meat, and if so, state under what circumstances? A. A hog died here of disease last fall. They were boiling it up for soap grease. I went into the kitchen and asked a Brit to give me some of it. He did so and I eat it. Q. Why did you eat it? A. I was hungry. They did not give me anything like enough to eat. Q. Did you ever eat a chicken that had died of disease? A. I did, but I did not know it had died. I eat the chicken because I was hungry and they did not give me enough.

Q. Is there any difference between what you get now and what you got last summer? A. It is a little bit better. We are making out better since the Legislature met. We get a few more peas, but no more meat. Q. How was the fair last winter? A. Pretty fair. We got enough to eat up to last April. Q. What is your usual ration a day? A. We get a piece of meat about 2 1/2 inches one way and two the other, thinner than my finger, for breakfast and dinner, with a small loaf of bread. For dinner we get about four spoonful of peas. For supper a small pone of bread. Subscribed and sworn to. ALFRED H. PAINE, mark.

THE KU KLUX REPORT.—A very large portion of this morning's Press is given up to a Synopsis of the long expected report of the Committee of Congress on Southern Outrage, better known as the "Ku Klux Committee." We consider it the most important paper that has been published since the close of the war, and ask for it a thorough reading.

It will furnish the future historian with the material for the darkest chapter of our history. Such a revelation of man's inhumanity to man, of devilish conspiracy and black crime, was never made before. Such an insight into the principles, motives, and policy of the rebel Democratic party will never be had again. When before, in a civilized and Christian country, have men deliberately organized assassination and struck for power through the persecution of a whole race? Christian men and women, read the report!

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Every Republican, every Union man should read it. Read it, you who imagine that the cherished fruits of the war are safe. Such a revelation has been forever crushed, and the political and moral redemption of the South is an accomplished fact.

What the report shows can be summed up in a paragraph: That in the States recently in rebellion there are secret bands of disloyal men organized to prevent the execution of laws relating to reconstruction; that the organization embraces about forty thousand men in one State, and probably not less than two hundred thousand in all the States; that they are bound by oaths to execute such orders as may be decided upon in secret sessions; that in obedience to these orders, and in accordance with their oaths, they burn and destroy the property of peaceable citizens; they seize, bind, scourge, shoot, and hang innocent men; that these heinous outrages are committed only against the poor, thin blacks and against white Republicans; that for such deeds of violence and blood no conviction has been had and no punishment inflicted, save in the United States Courts and under martial law.

It also shows another fact, and that is the need this country has of the Republican party and of having its affairs administered by Republicans. This party is an organization of the best elements of this nation. It abolished slavery and preserved the Union, it restored peace and gave the negro the ballot, and it has promised that peace shall not be disturbed nor the ballot invaded; and it has undertaken to do so. It may sow discord and widen breaches in its ranks, upon this it is resolved—the rebellion shall not be revived nor the negro stripped of citizenship. And so this unholy alliance of the rebel Democrats must dissolve and its barbarities cease.—The Press.

A STRANGE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—The case of the Communist Pigeon, lately on trial at Versailles, for participation in the massacre of the hostages in the prison of La Roquette, is a strong example of the unreliable nature of evidence adduced to establish identity of person and deed. Witnesses after witness confronted with Pigeon positively identified him as in command of the firing party. One witness identified him as one who had struck him (the witness) with a sabre at the prison. Pigeon boldly faced his accusers, yet his doom was apparently sealed. But at almost the last moment, a new witness appeared, named Jarraud, who testified that he was in the company of Pigeon at the time he was accused of striking him with a sabre, and that he was not Pigeon at all, but a person named Sicaud. The latter was brought into court, and, although suffering from sickness, the striking likeness each bore to the other was admitted by all present. The most convulsed and asked to compare him with Sicaud, when their confidence vanished. Even the one who had been struck with the sabre was inclined to believe it was Sicaud who struck him. Sicaud confessed that he had been a Captain under La Commune, and was present at La Roquette. Pigeon was of course acquitted—rescued from what seemed inevitable conviction, with death as the sure penalty, by the happy chance which brought the witness Jarraud into court.

Democratic name for stealing—"Overdrawing."