

COLONEL POOL.

Some of our friends of the press seem disposed to blame the State Executive Committee for not having called upon Colonel Pool to resign his position as Superintendent of Public Instruction because of his possibly temporary appropriation to his personal use of that portion of the Peabody fund that came into his hands as agent of Dr. Sears.

In view of this state of facts it would have been exceedingly unwise for the Executive Committee to have advised or requested Colonel Pool to have resigned unless they wished to incur the imputation of desiring to punish a member of their party from the shield due to his crime.

It was clearly the duty of the Executive Committee to take no step that could by any possibility place such an imputation upon the Democratic party. It was their duty to say, as by their conduct they have said, that if Colonel Pool has violated the law he must also suffer the penalty and that with their consent he should never be able to tell the courts of the country that he had acted as he did.

But suppose the Committee had been thoughtless enough to call upon Colonel Pool to send in his resignation to Governor Brogden and he had done so. Does any one suppose for a moment that the "old man" would have accepted it? We can see with our mind's eye the corners of his mouth working as he would see the necessity for making requisition upon the Governor of Alabama for two Radical negro voters who wandered from this State to the Alabama Legislature, but he would have seen as plain as day light the impropriety of accepting Colonel Pool's resignation.

And what a virtuous homily and how many pages there would have been of it, he would have written in reply, declining to accept the resignation for the reason that he might have the appearance even of sheltering from punishment a man charged with stealing the children's money, money given to furnish intellectual food for gaping hungry mental mouths! How the old man would have loomed! How virtuously he would have returned to Col. Pool his letter of resignation and how quickly he would have given to the press a copy of his reply for publication!

It will be remembered that as Superintendent of Public Instruction not a dollar of the public money passes through Colonel Pool's hands so that he cannot avail of it. If Dr. Sears should retain the fund, we would not be afraid to lay a little wager that His Excellency the Governor had, or has had at some time, already in manuscript a portion, if not the whole, of his intended letter refusing to accept Colonel Pool's resignation, ready to fire it off on sight, broad-brimmed into the ranks of the Democratic party!

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LABOR STRIKE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the Charleston papers that an extensive "strike" is progressing on the Combahee river in South Carolina, caused by a reduction of wages.

No violence has been done by any of the planters or overseers, and only two or three threats were made, which were promptly rebuffed by others of the band. The colored people fared not so well. All those along the line of march were compelled to work and tied and beaten. They were told that forty cents a day was "cat's wages," and if they would not they were to be collected a band as a nucleus and then to march from place to place, gathering strength, until this band had ceased work, and they then all disbanded and went home.

The strike seems to have originated among the special day laborers. These are a class of negroes who live in the pine lands and do their own cropping, and in the winter season they are out of the plantation by hiring by the day to the planter. It was with this class that the reduction in wages was first made, the regular hands having a contract which forbids a reduction with them.

At first the bands consisted principally of these day laborers, but the secretions from each plantation of volunteer day-laborer strikers and impressed contract hands made at last a general thing, did not strike, and it is said they would never go to work were they not afraid.

The strike has extended from plantation to plantation on the Colleton side of the Combahee, and has now reached the Beaufort side. All the labor in that section has struck and the planting interests are seriously jeopardized. The planters are unable to reach a conclusion as to whether Telknap's resignation had saved him from trial or not.

In view of this state of facts it would have been exceedingly unwise for the Executive Committee to have advised or requested Colonel Pool to have resigned unless they wished to incur the imputation of desiring to punish a member of their party from the shield due to his crime. It was clearly the duty of the Executive Committee to take no step that could by any possibility place such an imputation upon the Democratic party.

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'NEMICK, SEND FOR MCMAHON.'

As a general rule, men are so constituted that sympathy follows close upon the heels of sickness, but it is not always so. The tooth-ache for example is said never to have called forth a spark of sympathy from any human being, no matter how much suffering it might be producing.

We have known some of the best colored cases of mania to excite laughter rather than pity. These are familiar instances of exceptions to the general rule, so well known to us all as to be recognized at a glance. The Baltimore Gazette has found in another kind of sickness a theme for ridicule and for jest. But then the Gazette is good at finding out things and in faith, it is good at printing them, before other people have made up their minds that they really exist. The latest sickness is called the "investigation sickness" and of it the Gazette says:

"It is a noteworthy thing how the physical health of persons investigated seems to suffer as the evidence accumulates and grows 'binding.' The investigator—if we may be allowed the expression—is nearly always smitten with some malady just at the critical moment. Many different kinds of sickness have been attributed to the victims of the safe burglary. In the credit mobiler examinations there were several stricken deers. Oakes Ames, after unbosoming himself, went home, was received with a grand ovation of confidence and respect, and then he laid down and died, which was perhaps the best thing to do. It was certainly better than what Colfax did. He soon recovered from his bodily disorder, and now carries about his heavy load as if he were a feather." But General Shenck, though a man of robust physique, suffers with—let us see, what is it? Oh yes, he suffers with neuralgia. Let us call it neuralgia. So he telegraphs to the committee from Dayton, Ohio, to wait for him to get well. His true ailment, however, is Emma-rodia, or "morbid rage," and recently developed in his case. The committee have, however, determined not to use any strong remedies. They will give him a mild alternative, whitewash gently his dark brow, and let him go.

Mr. Blaine is suffering severely from "malarial fever." Malarial fever is good. For malarial means bad air, and there has been a very bad air about the whole of his affair with the bonds, the jobs and the subsidies. His vindictive nature had an air of sincerity, but it was a bad air, as is now evident. His chances for the nomination have a very bad air; for nobody now seems to believe in him except Fulton, and even he shows symptoms of making a new bargain with somebody else.

Just about the time of the Balkan exposures, Grant had an attack of something. What the disease was, is known to only those who were near to his august person. There were the symptoms of vertigo, hiccoughing, and coma that are well known to be often brought on by abstemious and laborious habits. Plain soda and exercise at last restored and amended his Constitution and Laws.

These are a few prominent cases, but in fact the whole Republican party and the whole Republican press are sick of investigations. Perhaps they will yet get sicker of them.

And they are complaining because Governor Tilden of New York surrendered Bullock upon the demand of the Governor of Georgia. Bullock was charged with "cheating and swindling the Tennessee Car Company" and the Baltimore American thinks the offense was not serious enough to justify the action of the Governor of New York in turning over the man to the authorities of Georgia for trial.

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THE AMENDMENTS—LET THEM BE SATISFIED.

The amendments proposed to the articles of the Constitution are important for the further reason that they materially change the jurisdiction of magistrates. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands magistrates have "exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contracts where the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars and when there is no controversy, and of all criminal matters arising within their counties when the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month."

If the amendments shall be ratified the jurisdiction of magistrates in such cases will no longer be "exclusive original jurisdiction," that is to say other courts will have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine such cases. We who live in the country and are not lawyers, and who are not magistrates and magistrates elected by negroes do not need to be told that an amendment which prevents such magistrates from being the only power that can try and determine such cases is a good amendment and one much needed. If the amendments shall be ratified other courts, courts that know some law and have regard for both the law and the rights of suitors, can try such cases without expending parties first to go through the costly process of a trial before a negro justice.

But this is not the only change that is made in proceedings before magistrates' courts in favor of an honest, intelligent administration of justice by man and man. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands, if the party in a civil action against whom a negro justice gives judgment desires the case tried before the Superior Court, he can have it done only when the judgment is for more than twenty-five dollars. If the judgment is for twenty-five dollars or less the Superior Court upon an appeal can pass only upon the questions of law involved and not upon any question of fact. The proposed amendments give in such cases the right of appeal no matter what the amount of the judgment may be and the Superior Court has the right to rehear the case upon all matters of fact as well as upon matters of law.

In other words, the parties have a right under the amendments to have a fair and intelligent trial before a court having a competent knowledge of law and of legal proceedings no matter how small may be the amount of money involved. Justice is justice and right is right whether the amount of money at stake is more or less than twenty-five dollars. And because a man is poor and is obliged on that account to make small trades it is no reason why he should be compelled to bring the result of a trial before a corrupt and ignorant negro magistrate. The Constitution and laws ought to be made for the poor and rich alike; if they favor any body they ought to favor the poor, there being very little danger that men with money will not be able to take care of themselves. We are as opposed to having one court for the rich and another for the poor as we are to having one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Whatever may be said about race and color, it is absolutely certain that money ought not to destroy men's equality before the law. Let the amendments be ratified then.

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NORTH CAROLINA—JUDGE MANLY.

At the supper given to the Press Association of the State, at its recent meeting in November, the first toast being "North Carolina—Heaven's blessings attend her," the venerable Judge MANLY responded as follows:

Here I am, lingering on the stage, but with vitality enough left to join in a chorus of benedictions upon our beloved North Carolina. It is needless for me in the presence of our esteemed guests, whose special duty it is to speak for the State, to speak of her in detail. Its climate, soil, productions; its beautiful rivers, valleys and landscapes, its rugged and fertile mountains, its people of unsurpassed worth and excellence, are all known; and all proclaim aloud that the State is not only the most beautiful in the Union, but the most, but it is worth contending for, laboring for, and dying for, if need be. There is nothing her condition is less than that of a man who has a past history, (from the time that Sir Walter Raleigh landed on Roanoke Island) and who has a future depending in her capacity for future development, of which we have not reason to be proud. No North Carolina ought to be content with a mere reputation (ostentation aside), to hold it level with the highest in the land. When I speak of the State and its people, it is not in a spirit of vainglorious boasting and experience; I speak that which I do know and as to which I am willing to make my affidavit as a matter of fact.

Yes, memory now passes before me as in a panorama, our vast domain from the waters of Currituck to the mountains of the West, and the people who occupy it, and my heart wells up with admiration and delight at the picture. I look back upon the past history of the State, and to my eye, I turn to the future and think I discern in the distance a happy and glorious future.

The same which has prevented much good in conducting the affairs of North Carolina, is a want of union and of the strength of the Democratic party of New York, and that in quarters in which it is in the highest degree undesirable, that such a distrust should exist, and in the highest degree dangerous, that existing, it should be disregarded.

To ascertain whether this distrust is well or ill founded the World announces its purpose to sound and bring out the best Democratic opinion in the State of New York and to state the truth without fear and without favor. This "sounding" is to be done by means of interviews with the most pronounced Democrats in the State.

If the World carries out its programme, the St. Louis Convention will not lack for information upon a very material point, and will be under serious obligation therefor to the World under its new management. We congratulate the party thus far on the change.

It is gratifying to the friends of Col. Kennon to know that the suggestion of his name for Attorney General is receiving such favorable consideration in all sections of the State. And this gratification is heightened when it is remembered that other gentlemen of so much eminence in their profession and of so pure a character, have been named in connection with the same office. The position of Attorney General, we feel confident, will be conceded to the Editor of the World, and here is ample material from which to select an able and available candidate. In this connection we would mention the name of George W. Strong, Esq., of Raleigh, who has been for some time in the position of candidate for Attorney General. He positively refuses to allow his name to go before the convention in conflict with the name of the Editor of the World, and under other circumstances he would not refuse the use of his name. His noble conduct is worthy of emulation, and Mr. Strong has set a good example which it would be well if more of our public men would observe.

Melodian Hall at Cincinnati had Dubaut's painting of the prodigious size, was destroyed by fire. The painting was valued at \$100,000 and insured for \$25,000, other losses on the building about \$10,000.

A TOUCHING CASE.

Planned and Alone Traveling a Thousand Miles from Arkansas to North Carolina Without Money.

Last night a scene was witnessed at the union passenger depot that will never be effaced from the memory of those witnessing it. Well did the eloquent Butler say at the state Sunday school convention that God did not have all the blessings or all the orphans to attend one age. The sight of little children, without fathers or mothers naturally excites the sympathy of the human heart—not entirely selfish—and more so when they are drifting along in the world without a guardian.

When the Western & Atlantic railroad train reached here last night shortly after ten o'clock, two small boys, about 12 years of age, who had a haversack on nearly reaching to his feet. The other was a girl some year or so older than her brother. Upon their heads were the following printed placards:

"To all railroad conductors on the roads travelled by these little orphans: The bearers, two little orphan children, are travelling alone from Fulton, Arkansas, to Durham, N. C. You are requested to be kind enough to care for them during the time they may be on your several trains, and please see that they do not get lost or exposed to changing cars. They will be very thankful.

P. S.—Conductor on Raleigh division of the R. R. Railroad, please put the children over at Durham. ROUTE. Fulton to Little Rock, Little Rock to Memphis, Memphis to Chattanooga, Chattanooga to Atlanta, Atlanta to Charlotte, Charlotte to Durham. About 1,000 miles.

Just before they got off the train they were handed some biscuits which they ate with gusto. Seeing their condition BLUFF BILL AKERS, with characteristic impetuosity, rushed up to them and sent them to the depot, where they were taken care of by the conductor. The conductor is one of the most liberal of men, and such cases as the above ever strike a tender heart.

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\$50 REWARD. The ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery either to me or to the Sheriff of New York County, of the person or persons who have stolen the property of the late John W. T. Snow, deceased, and who are now in the possession of the late John W. T. Snow, deceased.

Notice. CERTIFICATE No. 26, for one share of the stock of the Wilmington and Cape Fear River Navigation Company, which was issued to the late John W. T. Snow, deceased, and which is now in the possession of the late John W. T. Snow, deceased.