



Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

Andy Johnson is now like Moses than ever before. He can't get to the promised land.

St. Paul has a three-eared dog. - St. Paul's "devil" thinks Fisk ought to get him for the Bary Barks!

A Cincinnati man has invented a piano which is played by the feet. - Chicago. That's what we call self-acting music.

It is rumored that Charles Sumner is to write a letter to the N. Y. Ledger denouncing any complicity with the recent carnyage.

Over a million pounds of wool were sold in Boston last week. - Exchange.

That's a big lie, and we decline to have the wool pulled over our eyes to that extent.

Now Andrew Johnson is beaten for the United States Senate we expect that the next Greenville election for aldermen will be hotly contested.

A. T. Stewart's income is at the rate of six million per annum. - Exchange.

Our's is as much, only it don't come so often. We get six dollars a year.

A singular mixture of trades and materials took place in Tennessee last week. A Cooper cooked the goose of a tailor, and thereby made the tailor a goose.

The Utica Herald says: "The State is Ours." Stan owns claim on all the Kingdoms of the earth. - Albany Argus.

Yes, and he's got a heavy mortgage on New York, now.

What a duck of a man that Drake must be. - Greenville Gazette.

We thought so! When he undertook to doctor our fount, we thought he was a quack doctor.

The Wilmington Journal announces the death of Mr. W. T. Anderson, of that place, but formerly of Fayetteville. At the time of his death he was register of deeds for New Hanover county.

Beauregard is booked for matrimony in New Orleans. - Exchange.

Fah! nothing but courtesy; some lady wished to present to him her little bees regard.

Pomey is a stubborn sprout, a vigorous "young hickory," filled with genuine Democratic sap. - Democratic paper.

Yes, it is well known that he is full of sap - in fact, he's a regular sap head.

Mrs. Porter, the new postmistress at Louisville is going to discharge all the male clerks, and put females in their places. - Exchange.

In which case she should be careful to see that the mails are securely fastened.

Doctors Mary Walker wants a law passed compelling men to marry before they reach the age of forty. - Albany Argus.

We hope she isn't after it. So, we are willing to do almost anything in the compromise line to escape such a fate.

A young man from Ohio has succeeded in making a canoe trip from end of Lake Superior to the other. - Exchange.

Very good, indeed. If the young man keeps on practicing, by-and-by he'll be able to paddle himself out of this world into the next.

The Enquirer would do the people a great service and aid its friends by studying one of its favored prophets - "Speech is silver, but silence is golden." - Albany Argus.

We hope she isn't after it. So, we are willing to do almost anything in the compromise line to escape such a fate.

Puts his foot in it! What a mouth it must have!

Brigham Young now has 68 children. The toll is called every morning at breakfast. - Exchange.

Then, judging from the fact that Brigham is very much of a parent, it is not too much to suppose that he very often has fresh rills for breakfast.

Pike, do don't publish any more "believable" correspondence like that, disgusting columns of Smith's and Cooper's. To be sure it was an advertisement, but oh! - Rutherford Vindicator.

We take all the decent advertisements offered. We will, however, refer the Vindicator to the gentlemen interested.

The editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) STANDARD tells about a gentleman in that neighborhood who raises the largest hog in the State. We dislike to see editors intrude their family affairs to the notice of innocent readers. - N. Y. Democrat.

Not our affairs at all. We only wanted to let the Democrat know how well his relatives were getting on since they got into the poor-house. If he keeps on he will be rewarded by a situation in the penitentiary.

Oh, Pike, your old "fount," altho' backed by Pepper's restaurant, can't offer any inkstand to tempt us to roam from old Guilford. Couldn't you spend a day with us, or has your native propensity for pumpkin pies forsaken you? - Greenville Patriot.

We were never rip like that. But if you want to live like a king or a queen come to Raleigh, and we will show you how to do it. - Old Southern woman says you've back again, if you could help it.

The guard house of this city is filled with destitute people from Orange county, who have been driven from their homes by the Ku Klux. Some of these refugees are white and some are black. They represent the condition of affairs as fearful, and say that they cannot stay at home unless something is done to check the murderous Ku Klux. And yet, there are men and papers who say that the Ku Klux are harmless and good citizens and true men. Shame on them.

The Boston Congressionalist makes the grave assertion that Franklin Pierce died a drunkard, and that whisky was the active cause of his death. - Exchange.

How many more ghosts are going to tear open the grave that they may slander the dead? This Congressionalist pretends to be a religious paper. We believe that people who would slander the dead would slay, and we believe the cautious hypocrites who would slander the dead would slay, are too mean and contemptible to be noticed by respectable people. We hate these slanders and all their kind.

Conspiracy to Lease the North Carolina Railroad.

The proposed lease of the North Carolina Railroad still continues to be the absorbing subject of interest in this State. And well it may be, for a transaction which more deeply involves the interests of every section of the State will never come before the people of North Carolina. If successful it would create a railroad monopoly in comparison with which the famous, or rather the infamous, Camden & Amboy monopoly would be a mere bagatelle.

In the first place, however, let us look at the matter as a legitimate transaction, and see if, even in that light, the State and the private stock holders in the North Carolina road are receiving a fair price for the privileges which are being bargained away.

The Raleigh & Gaston road is to pay six per cent on the capital stock on the North Carolina Road - a sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, yet it is creditably stated that the net earnings of the road last year were over three hundred thousand dollars, and it is believed that this year they will be still larger. Where then is the State benefited by this transaction? How are the stock holders benefited? They are not benefited at all, but on the contrary, the transaction is a direct loss of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars per year. And yet we are told that this arrangement is to the great benefit of the State and the private stockholders!

But the worst feature of the case is yet to be shown, for it proves that this proposed lease is not only a losing affair to those directly interested in the road but is an attack upon the whole people of the State. Mark what follows:

The North Carolina Railroad is the only road which crosses the State to South Carolina except the Wilmington and Weldon, which runs across the extreme Eastern portion. The North Carolina Road is made a through route by connections with the Raleigh & Gaston Road at Raleigh (which is the shortest route) and by connections with the Wilmington & Weldon Road at Goldsboro'. This latter connection is but little used for through travel and not at all for freight. By the proposed lease the North Carolina Road virtually becomes a part of the Raleigh and Gaston Road and consequently the great through route for Southern freight and travel.

There is another road now building which is to run from Raleigh through the middle of the State and thence to South Carolina, forming, when completed, with its connections, the shortest route from the North to the South. This road is controlled by the same men who control the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Thus then these two roads are feeders to more than two thirds of the State, and to any one examining the map of the State can see that nearly all the counties west of the Wilmington and Weldon Road will be at the mercy of the Raleigh and Gaston combination, if the proposed lease is effected, and this is the object of the parties obtaining the lease. The matter once settled in their favor, will go the freight and passenger tariffs, and a large portion of the people of the State, together with the traveling public and those who ship freight, will be at the mercy of this iniquitous combination. All that it demands the people will be obliged to pay, as will all connecting roads.

We do not know what means were used to consummate this bargain, but whatever they were, we do not believe they were good. Whoever heard before of this proposition to lease this great road? No one. The announcement of the lease came upon the people of North Carolina like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Its very suddenness avowed too strongly of foul dealing not to arouse the suspicions of the people. We even learn that some of the directors upon the part of the State were not notified that the meeting was to take place. In one instance we know that such was the fact. Mr. WALKER, of Guilford, who is a director, has informed us that he was not notified of the meeting. Why was this?

Mr. WALKER is a gentleman whose integrity no man has the least reason to doubt. Why was he not notified of the meeting to consider this proposition? Was it thought that the transaction was of such a character that he would surely oppose it? It certainly looks so.

View it in whatever light we may, we can see nothing that is not repulsive, and that does not indicate a purpose to do injury to the people.

And here we have a word of personal explanation. Many persons have expressed surprise at the stand we took upon this matter in our issue of the 23d, and have asked us our reasons. We are ready to give them.

We oppose this transaction because we know that it is in deadly conflict with the interest and prosperity of the people of North Carolina; because it is a blow aimed at every business interest of the State; because we believe it to be a transaction that cannot bear the scrutiny of honest men. These are our reasons for opposing it, and sooner than favor it we would beg our bread in the streets and trust to the charity of the people in whose cause we suffered. So long as we control the STANDARD we shall use it for the benefit of the people, and if the STANDARD ever favors any project to injure the people of North Carolina it must do so under another editor than the present one.

We have made the STANDARD the PEOPLES paper, and shall ever defend them against measures we consider hurtful to them as we do the lease of this road.

Our Common Schools. Much property is being transferred to the public on the subject of our common school system. This is well, and it argues a better state of feeling among our people, who are evidently settling down into a state of composure, and are looking forward to the best interests of the rising generation. No government can prosper where the populace are ignorant. The few will govern the many, and the popular theory of a republican form of government soon drifts into an aristocracy or a monopoly. Give us an intelligent constituency and we will then have obedient Representatives; the wants, the necessities and the good of the whole, will be the land-owners, who by the people's representatives - shape their course; the fear is no longer felt of the passage of oppressive laws, or the abuse of power.

Then it is well that all should be educated, and were free to avow ourselves the advocates of a liberal system of education, and to force, if necessary, this education upon the youth of our country.

Mixed schools should no longer dog the advancement of education. The schools should be separate - policy dictates this course - the colored people desire it - the whites demand it; and there should not be a money's hesitation on the part of the Superintendent of Public Schools as to the course to be pursued; and we presume there will not be. Let the order go forth to build separate schools - give the accommodations and facilities to both, and we can see a bright future and a happier day for the people of our State.

They have a Woman's Parliament in New York. It has been in session two days but no business has been done as the members have been so busy with their own quarrels and the effect to produce confusion. The Speaker is the only one who don't say anything.

Our Position and Course.

The Wilmington Journal has a long and somewhat heated article in reply to the article entitled "Restitution," published in the STANDARD some two weeks ago. We do not reply to it in detail to the Journal's article for the reason that it is based entirely upon a supposition that is in error. The "power" was taken to crush the Ku Klux, upon a reference to the use of the Journal's language to "secret organizations under the law."

We meant no such thing, and the Journal had no cause to form such an opinion. As all necessary information has been obtained, and we shall not interfere with the operations of any plans, we have no objection to state to what "power" we referred in the article entitled "Restitution." We meant that the United States government, having had officers in plain clothes quietly investigating affairs in Orange and Craven, is preparing to take a hand in the matter, and if the Ku Klux can raise a regiment or two of Federal cavalry they are much more skillful than such cowardly murderers generally are. The cash of the Ku Klux is known, and it is of such a nature as to make every man who aids under a traitor to the United States, and we have small hesitation in saying that if they persist in their murderous career they will incur the penalty of death.

This will show the Journal that it has entirely misapprehended our meaning, and that its article, deduced from false premises, does us injustice.

We will now say that we may be fully understood, and we shall never conceal, nor can we sympathize with, any proceedings outside the law of the land. If you are committed we shall wish for the punishment of the guilty, let them belong to what party they may.

Fair and open political strife is one thing. Murder is another. And we could never sympathize with murderers, nor would we lift one finger to save them from the penalty of their crimes. We have no sympathy with any secret political society, for we believe and know that, in a free country, they work evil to the people.

We belong to no secret society - political or otherwise - and never shall. That which we think, we are not afraid to speak openly, and we would do nothing that we should not be willing for the whole world to know. If we have anything to say we say it, and it stands on record for us. No man in North Carolina deprecates violence more than does the editor of the STANDARD. We have used every endeavor to prevent it, as our record will show. We have advised resistance but never assault. We have told men who were attacked by murderers to defend themselves. We say so again, and we repeat that for we never could advise men to die like cowards without striving for the life God gave them.

The Journal says that it is moderate and wishes for peace. We, unfortunately, have not observed the moderation which the Journal professes to have shown, nor yet its desire for peace, but we will accept its statements as true. Let the Journal and the papers of its party use all their influence that these terrible murders may cease, and let the LAW provide the punishment for crime. If a criminal is caught, let him be handed over to the law, which alone has the right to punish him. Let men take punishment into their own hands and thereby become as great criminals as the wretch they murder. In all this we will aid and sustain the Journal and its friends, whether the guilty be Democrats or Republicans. We will do it fairly and honestly, and without fear or favor.

Is not this proposition a fair one? And will the Journal and its party friends drop their partisan bitterness and unite with us in a work which is of the greatest importance to the people of North Carolina? They may have the credit of the work all we wish to see North Carolina again at peace, that her people may be happy.

Concerning the somewhat bitter and unkind remarks the Journal makes about the editor of the STANDARD we have no reply to make, feeling that our course requires none. In all that we have done, we do what we believed to be right. We have knowingly done injustice to no man, and to no section of the State. For our course while editor of the STANDARD we have no apologies nor explanations to make. It is before the people of North Carolina. They can judge of it for themselves, and, when the heat of political parties is considered, they will find that it has ever been moderate and deprecatory of extreme measures.

The Standard during the Legislature. The day is rapidly approaching on which the Legislature is to meet. The session will be a most important one. Matters are now settled in every city of North Carolina, and a deep interest and upon which should be thoroughly posted. It is probable that many things will be discussed which are of vital interest to every citizen of the State. Therefore every intelligent man should make arrangements to obtain means that he may know what is going on. These are our reasons for opposing it, and sooner than favor it we would beg our bread in the streets and trust to the charity of the people in whose cause we suffered. So long as we control the STANDARD we shall use it for the benefit of the people, and if the STANDARD ever favors any project to injure the people of North Carolina it must do so under another editor than the present one.

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A "Democrat" Interviews Governor Holden.

The editor of the Hillsboro Recorder has "interviewed" Gov. Holden, and publishes the conversation from which we take the following extracts. In speaking about secessionists, the Governor said: "I never was a secessionist. I was never for Breckinridge! Yes, but Breckinridge was for Union. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, (a good and pure man) and myself held exactly the same position. Mr. Brown never made a speech in that campaign that he didn't declare against making the election of Lincoln a cause for division. And just before Gov. Ellis sent out his message, I was seen and requested not to assail it. But there was a disunion sentiment in the message, and I did denounce it, and for doing so the Governor took the State printing out of my hands. And when D. H. Hill came to Raleigh at the head of the first regiment, he sent for me to his camp and wanted me to print him a large book of tactics. As I had no reason to believe the Governor would acknowledge the warrant."

In speaking of the Governor's proclamation relative to the Ku Klux outrages, the conversation was as follows: "What do you think of my proclamation?" To be candid, Governor, said we, you would have been happy in mentioning the recent outrages in your proclamation that have been committed by negroes, as well as to have warned both alike - the league and the Ku Klux.

"Well, I regret that I didn't name all of the offenses of both sides - particularly the barn burnings in your county. I am preparing an address to be published in a few days and in it I expect to deal impartially towards all. As for the League it is going into disuse and will soon break up of itself. If the leaders of the Democracy would meet me half way, we would have peace in the State in a very short while."

Who do you consider the leaders, Governor? Gov. Graham, Judge Manly, John H. Horton, and others. If either of these gentlemen would come out in a card and advise against further infractions of the law, and counsel peace and submission to the law, it would be of vast benefit. Why, sir, this condition of affairs is damaging the prosperity of the State."

Political Hatred. Since our connection with the STANDARD as its editor, it has been our studied purpose to avoid prejudice, and to act fairly and openly with the people, and courteously toward our brethren of the press. Hatred, we have none for any man, on account of his political opinions. We concede the right of opinion to all, and an honest difference between parties, is reasonable, and can and should be tolerated.

It is a great misfortune, when political editors, forgetting their high calling, and the influence which it is supposed they exercise, condescend to the use of epithets, and deal in billingsgate. While they effect nothing, they lower themselves in the estimation of the calm and considerate reader, and become disqualified for further usefulness. To-day the sharp sayings and butcher-like threats of these political desperados, may provoke a smile, and raise a cheer among their fellows; but, to-morrow the reflective mind will condemn the course. And soon the editor loses the confidence of his party, and the respect of his political opponents.

Political hatred differs materially from a plain difference of sentiment. An officer of the law becomes his political views are different from those of an editor, it is not, we are free to assert, a target for his envenomed shafts. Personalities are objectionable in a political warfare. Principles discussed in a many way is at all times legitimate - and more than this is reprehensible. The people elevate to office - if their officers are false to their trust, they have their own remedy, and will apply it.

The time for crimination and recrimination has passed. Peace, and a faithful administration of the law are desired - and he who fans the flame with the hope of bringing on an intestine feud is not true to his country, but false to the government through whom God has allowed the rights of citizenship.

The New Tennessee Senator. As much interest is felt concerning the antecedents and political position of the man who defeated Andrew Johnson for the United States Senate, we copy the following from the Nashville Banner, a Democratic paper: "Senator Cooper is one of a trio of brothers of tried and acknowledged ability, eminent in the public profession, distinguished in the law, and enjoying high respect in position in the legal confidence and respect of Judge Cooper himself, was never a personal applicant for any office and was never defeated in any canvass before the people. When it was decided by the friends of other distinguished gentlemen, who had been mentioned in connection with the Senatorial office, it was beyond all question the wish of Mr. Cooper to accept the honor save in obedience to the unanimous choice of others named for that office, headed by the generous and patriotic Etheridge, who proposed the final concentration. He accepted it gracefully and with characteristic modesty, and we are thoroughly convinced no man has more nobly recognized his election a triumph of the friends of peace and harmony, and especially and individually the triumph of Judge Henry Cooper. We recognize in his election, as we should have done in the election of any one of the gentlemen who gave way in order that his name might be brought safely before the joint convention the triumph of a truly conservative, pacific, national and progressive public sentiment. He is justly regarded one of the rising statesmen of Tennessee, universally esteemed for his spotless character, his eminent abilities and genuine conservatism. In politics he was a consistent Whig, a staunch Unionist during the course of his life as thoroughly a Conservative. The selection of such a representative man at the present juncture of affairs State and national, we consider the best card Tennessee has played since the restoration."

The Standard is anxious to find out why the STANDARD opposes the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, when it favored it before. The STANDARD has never favored it. In any way, shape or manner, we have never favored it. The first article merely noted the fact that such a lease was contemplated, and mentioned its effect upon the stock of the road, without any comment, favorable or unfavorable. Therefore the first position the STANDARD took was against the lease of the road. To merely announce a matter of news, without comment, is not to take position on the subject and is so considered throughout the profession.

A paper may prefer to first make the announcement that a transaction has taken place, that the public may have time to consider the matter in all its forms before it expresses its own views. Such was the course we pursued. If it will gratify our friends of the Standard we will inform him that we are opposed and have been since the first announcement to the scheme of leasing the N. C. R. to the Raleigh & Gaston Road. And further, we are opposed to its being leased to be controlled by any other Railroad combination, for we believe that such a proceeding would surely result in injury to the people.

Douglases.

We learn that the Penitentiary Committee has appointed Dr. W. G. Hinz, physician to the Penitentiary. This appointment has created much surprise and indignation on the part of Republicans. Against Dr. Hinz, personally, we have nothing to say. He is a gentleman of high character, and a physician of more than ordinary attainments; but he is not only a Republican but is violently opposed to the Republican party.

It has always been a rule in American politics, as in fact it has been in every nation, that official positions should be given to the friends of the dominant party. This rule is a good one, and should always be followed. Hence, we are opposed to the appointment of Dr. Hinz, because he is not a Republican.

There are many good physicians and talented gentlemen who are Republicans and to some one of them should this position have been given. The men who had the best of these offices were given the privilege because they were Republicans and they were expected to act in accordance with the wishes of the people who elected them. This they have not done.

We are tired of seeing men who call themselves Republicans, using the party to obtain their private ends and then ignoring every wish of the people who elected them. The cause of business has been done too often and is played out. And the men who do it will be played out too.

It seems as if many Republican officials think that the party was created for their special benefit, and that the thousands of Republican voters cast their votes that they might be elected to public office. We have no objection to see men get good offices. It is an inevitable consequence of the triumph of any party. So long as there are governments and parties and knives and tools, so long will men sharper and more unscrupulous than their fellows saddle themselves upon the public, and cling to the treasury for years before they can be shaken off. This always has been the case, always will be, and only guilty, is the verdict they render, no matter how inefficient or irrelevant the testimony that is introduced. No proofs of character, no improbabilities of his guilt are allowed to intervene for his acquittal. So general is this disregard of law and evidence by sworn men in some sections of the State, where rebellion had its strongest hold, that it is impossible for a colored man to get justice at the hands of a jury. Again is seen this same disregard of the directness of testimony by a juror in criminal cases - we mean those numerous trials for violence and murder done in civil cases. It is a notorious fact that in such cases no convictions can be had, no matter how positive the testimony or clear the guilt, a verdict of not guilty, is rendered, and the man of violence and blood is turned loose to commit new atrocities, knowing that if apprehended, his brethren of the Ku Klux Klan will be on the witness stand and in the jury-box and no conviction can be had in his case. In such cases the Court and the Prosecution may be entirely competent and do their duty and yet their integrity and ability avail nothing to secure justice. Such juries need not be nor are they ignorant men - they are men who for intellect are equal to their places but whose moral sense is destroyed by passion and hatred of the government and the law. This is not the only case, but besides this, in civil cases this strong feeling shows itself to the prejudice of parties and the disregard of law and evidence, when there is no room for personal and party hatred. Even in such cases a verdict is given to the prejudice of a man because he upholds the government. Much could be said of the incompetency of jurors on account of ignorance but that is nothing in comparison with the known violations of the oath by men whose secret oaths or partizan hates serve them to trample upon the law and to condemn evidence. In these cases a trial by jury is an oppression - all sense of its value is lost. Under these circumstances something is demanded that will better secure the ends of justice.

Immigration to the South - Foreign Prejudice. The Georgia Commissioner for Foreign Immigration has established headquarters in Savannah, and complains that he finds a prejudice existing against the country and people of the South. - Exchange.

It is well understood that we oppose immigration, where the emigrant comes expressly to supersede the usual labor - we are in favor of immigration, where the emigrant comes to purchase lands and to make himself useful as a citizen of a Republican government. Thus far we are in favor of inviting foreigners to come among us, and no further.

The Georgia Commissioner for Foreign Immigration complains of an existing in Germany against the people of the South and our country, is not confined alone to Germany, but is shared by other nationalities - not that they entertain a dislike for our people and our Southern country, for it is well known there is no portion of the American people hold in greater estimation and respect, than the truly generous Southerner. There is no portion of the American continent where there are so many advantages, both in soil and climate as in the South. The objection, or the prejudice, then, must have other causes, and we are forced to confess that the cause are manifold. From a foreign standpoint, the condition of the South is not very inviting to men of capital who are seeking investment. We speak now, with reference to our own State, while in other States South, disorder, and a violation of law and order are equally bad. At home then, where we have armed bands of assassins, who are allowed to shoot down, hang, whip, and otherwise harass the humble citizen because of his political views, and whose deeds of murder are trumpeted forth by men of influence, and newspaper editors, as good and wholesome restraint; here, in our midst, where the Chief Executive sits in defiance, and his efforts to suppress lawlessness is daily tortured and misrepresented, and who, in order to bring peace and quiet to the land, is compelled to threaten the use of force - these are the causes which militate against the growth and prosperity of the South - and these are the "prejudices" which the Georgia Commissioner speak of - and just so long will the prejudice exist and grow and increase, and the Southern people, once the flower and pride of the American continent - once so honored and esteemed by the nations of the earth, will be held up to execration and contempt, and we shall be deprived of the thousands of dollars in gold, now held, ready to find investment in our valuable lands.

His Excellency Gov. Holden has commissioned Hon. J. L. H. Democrat. For the county of Currier, first Monday, February, 1870.

For the county of Polk, last Monday, January, 1870.

For the county of Cleveland, third Monday, February, 1870.

These courts will be held until business is disposed of. Only civil cases will be tried.

Defeated in Ohio. Defeated in Pennsylvania. Defeated in New York. - N. Y. Democrat.

Why? Why, because the people are tired of Democracy, corruption, and wouldn't give you votes enough. And that's why?

Trial by Jury.

We supposed a pand in our recent article to be so unprovoked, educated and having such advantages in the Bench and Prosecution would place them in position fairly to realize the intention of trial by jury. We now propose to consider the exertion of agencies and causes that neutralize all this, and often make the trial by jury seem a farce, and often still, the infliction of great injustice to the individual, and greater wrong to the State and community.

It is necessary now to present facts and to record experience in the matter. At the present hour in our own Courts is it the uniform case that the verdicts of jurymen are the products of law and the weight of testimony? Is it the general feeling of parties that the jury has dealt fairly by them? Does the moral sense of society approve the verdicts rendered in our Courts? We are of the opinion, from what we see and hear, and what we know of the judgment of others in such matters, that the answer to these propositions must be without hesitation, no!

Why is this? Several causes may be assigned for the existence of such a state of things. First of all these causes stands the prevalent disregard of the obligations of the oath that the verdicts of jurymen are the products of law and the weight of testimony? Is it the general feeling of parties that the jury has dealt fairly by them? Does the moral sense of society approve the verdicts rendered in our Courts? We are of the opinion, from what we see and hear, and what we know of the judgment of others in such matters, that the answer to these propositions must be without hesitation, no!

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