



The small part has the Indians. Echoing Glad it, and hope it will keep them.

A. J. is engaged because he can't out Cooper. The fact is, A. J., you're played out.

The decline of the American stage is supposed to be caused by the introduction of railroads.

We are in receipt of a new Philadelphia paper—"The Day." It is a wide-awake splay sheet, and should do well.

San Francisco has seventy-five coronators. Echoing.

Yes, and on account of them, how many sorrow-brothers!

Prin foremost the Ecumenical Council, and threatens that the government will treat as null and void any resolutions the council may adopt hostile to the Spanish Constitution.

Somebody lectured in Wilmington a few weeks ago on the subject, "Woman not an angel." As the lecturer was unmarried our exchanges are all anxious to know how he found out.

The Hillboree Recorder says the Durhams have a Theopian Society and play Toodles. Down here lots of young men who are not Theopians, play Toodles almost every night.

Secretary Boutwell scoffs at the improbable story that he is contemplating a plan to resume specie payment by January 1. The Secretary says such a step is impracticable and impossible.

To such desperate straits are the Democracy reduced, that the N. Y. Democrat is congratulating its party because the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa got one vote in Kosciusko county!

N. P. Willis is credited with the invention of interviewing. Echoing.

If the above is true, it's lucky for him that he is dead or the vengeance of an outraged people would fall upon him.

A Northern exchange tells about a mill dam twelve hundred feet long and thirty high. The story may be true, but until we have better proof of the fact we shall consider the above story a mill dam lie.

Udolpho Wolfe left each of his three daughters \$100,000. There's snappers for three young men who may like to bring the "Wolf to the door."

We wouldn't mind taking a little snappers ourselves.

In the coming census, it is believed by the best informed public men, the population of the United States will number not less than 50,000,000. The West will relatively make larger gains in political power under the new enumeration.

The English Princess Royal of Prussia charged at the head of a regiment of cavalry in a sham fight at Stargard, and the troops have given her a sword of honor. Echoing.

Yes, a sham honor to go with a sham fight.

Victory Hugo asks a guinea for the poor every time he writes his autobiography for years. Echoing.

We are afraid that on such occasions Victory is unable to find any one "poorer" than himself.

A man shot his wife in Chicago the other day. We are glad to learn that the Judge committed him to jail, remarking that a man who would go to the expense of shooting when divorces was so cheap ought to be hung.

The proposition to lease the North Carolina Railroad has been defeated, and we hope for good. The road is a State work and should be run in the interest of North Carolina and not in the interests of Virginia or any other State. We believe that the news of the defeat of the lease will be received with joy by our entire people.

Gen. Céspedes, with that high-minded earnestness which characterized him when he burned his large Havana property, says the New York Tribune, now promises to give each family of which father or son have fallen for Cuba freedom thirty-three acres of land, till his estate is exhausted. As Céspedes was an extensive land-owner the gift must be very considerable, and its example of great effect.

Philadelphia has colored night schools. Will Post.

We would inquire of the poetaster of the Post if there is any difference in the color of those nights, and, if so, what color is the best?

P. S. We respectfully request that the answer should not be given in any foreign language, and unaccompanied by poetical quotations.

Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, in a speech delivered in London says that Ireland is even now a chief difficulty to England, and that too, after having been governed by Great Britain during seven hundred years, and with abundant "unbounded power." On the subject of the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the United States, the role of a "mediocrity" is an excellent definition of the past—and assumes a tone of general philanthropy and good will, with the preservation of the "peace and concord" now existing between Britain and the United States.

By cable dispatch from Paris we are informed, says the N. Y. Herald, that France, especially if the King should attempt to his present attack of illness. The recent exposures that have been made in respect to some members of the government, and the unsatisfactory state of matters generally in that country, are of themselves sufficient reasons to breed discontent. Madrid has numerous partisans throughout the Peninsula, but we doubt whether his extreme views are entertained by the generality of the Italian nation. The northern portion of Italy is predisposed towards a republic, but its views are moderate and they do not participate in any ideas of red republicanism, on which the Orini tragedy was based.

No Political Disabilities.

A large number of the citizens of North Carolina are anxious to hold office that can be held by every one in the State. Of these citizens many are men who were plunged into the war by force of circumstances. They had held office before the war, and consequently were banned by the Howard Amendment. Thus many of the best men in the State are now deprived of their privileges as American citizens simply because of having held certain offices before the war. Of this number many are loyal men, and friendly to the government.

At one time the Howard Amendment may have done good, and may have done much to help the reconstruction of the South, by keeping from power those who had been in the military service. But its power, for good, if it did possess such has now departed, and that which two years ago seemed but an act of precaution, now seems an act of injustice.

Even more, we do not hesitate to say that the XIVth Amendment is now oppressive and unjust. The Government has not seen fit to punish the men who inaugurated the rebellion. It has pardoned the leaders. It has pardoned the most guilty. Yet it still punishes men who fought against secession as long as they could and whose sole crime (if for which they are now banned)—that before the war was ever dreamed of they held some petty office!

Who can say that to punish this class for the offenses of others, not the extreme of injustice? Why should the leading spirits of the rebellion be pardoned and the followers be punished? Why should men who fought to bring about the war be forgiven, and those who were forced into it against their will be under the ban? What justice is there in such a course? None. The mere fact that a citizen was a civil officer before the war has no possible relation with the war, and should not be used against him.

Congress will shortly assemble. We repeat the declaration we made months ago that we wish a universal amnesty bill passed—a bill for the removal of all political disabilities. We do not wish to have American citizens deprived of a single right. The war is ended and the Union restored. Let the Government pursue such a line of conduct as will show to the world that it is not a Union of hate, and let it pardon something to the natural feeling of a people prostrated from the effect of an disastrous war. The people of the South say that when they laid down their arms and renewed their allegiance to the government they did so in good faith. Let the Government believe them. Let it distrust the leaders—the men who misled the people. If it chooses it has a right to do so—but it should give the people confidence. Let us be generous to a people who now need generosity, and who will repay it by good will and a firm support of the government of their country.

Let Congress remember this, and let it throw aside all prejudice and partisanship and do this act of justice to the persecuted men of the South. Let it restore to them ALL the rights and privileges of American citizens. Let it make the Union one of love, and aid in bringing back that time when from Canada to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, not one man could be found who was not proud that he was an American citizen.

The True State of Affairs in Spain.

It is a very evident fact the New York Tribune, that the tactics so familiar in Europe, or of the Government undertaking to supply news to the people, have been steadily pursued by Prim and his associates in the Government. Under that "paternal" system every unpleasant event is carefully kept out of the papers, and the sinister forces which reach the capital are garbled up before they are placed under the public eye. When the accounts which may be accepted as fairly accurate come to be well sifted, a few facts remain of a character to enable us to realize the general situation. It is certain that the war is being waged with great ferocity on both sides. The depth of the passions which have been aroused may be taken as an indication of the vitality which the insurrection still possesses. If the "mob" disregard that civility on which Spain formerly prided herself, they may look in vain for a better example from officials who are not exposed to their peculiar temptations. The little incident related concerning the Spanish Minister at Paris is of more than personal importance. It illustrates the deterioration in the Spanish character which goes so far to account for the political decline of the nation.

All the signs lead us to expect a phase of the revolution which Prim may have anticipated, but which he does not appear in the least degree prepared for. The Regency is discredited—the project for a restoration of the monarchy proves abortive. The Government Gazette cries out constantly that the insurrection is quelled, but nothing can blind the people to the truth that the Republican forces grow rapidly. When it arrives at the height of the solution Prim's difficulties will be found. The people do not want the Duke of Genoa, or the Duke of Montpensier, but a Republic, and it is much to be doubted whether either of the members of the present Regency will be chosen as its head.

There are, no doubt, great divisions among the Republican party, but not greater than those which exist among the advocates of a monarchy. Once a majority could be obtained in favor of the latter form of government, but if a plebiscite were taken to-morrow the decision would undoubtedly be reversed. The people have grown tired of the delays, the weakness and the endless intrigues which have characterized the melancholy failure of Prim and his friends. They want now a strong government. They will before long create one for themselves, and we may be sure that it will not be from the paltry material which interested partisans or slavish courtiers have tried to force upon them.

More than We Expected.

There really seems to be some show of seriousness on the part of Andrew Johnson and his friends to out Cooper, if possible, and place the ex-President in the Senate, if they can—but we presume they will not succeed; and on this subject, we are somewhat glad to find that the Petersburg Index has taken a sensible view of the position—and, in truth, we had supposed that the Index was rather disposed to favor Andy's election. That paper, in reply to an article in the Courier, says "we have always thought that the Constitution of the United States prescribed the qualifications necessary for the Senatorial office, and that instrument says: 'No person shall be a Senator, who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.'"

Now if Mr. Cooper is thirty years old, has lived in the United States nine years, and is an inhabitant of Tennessee, he is competent to fill the office of Senator, the enactment of the Federal Constitution, which has been numerous partisans throughout the Peninsula, but we doubt whether his extreme views are entertained by the generality of the Italian nation. The northern portion of Italy is predisposed towards a republic, but its views are moderate and they do not participate in any ideas of red republicanism, on which the Orini tragedy was based.

Concessions.

In a recent issue of the Wilmington Journal, in an article relative to the article written by Gov. Holden, we read the following: "We are glad to see the Standard announce the beginning of a better order of things. Governor Holden has no reason to act in hostility to the best interests of North Carolina, and we are glad to see the Standard give way under the incitements of personal ambition and party pressure, and does things for which he ought and will be admired. But we hope we see in these declarations the promptings of his own heart, and that he will go true to his better nature, unswayed by the frowns or threats of party managers. Gov. Holden has possessed the confidence of the people of the State, and if he will only again entitle himself to it, his influence will return, and he can administer the affairs of North Carolina without threats, without spies, without the aid of State militia or Federal soldiers."

We do not exactly understand the Journal's meaning, for we have yet to know of any case in which Gov. Holden has acted in hostility to the best interests of North Carolina. We believe that Gov. Holden has acted for the best interests of the State in all that he has done, and know that he has endeavored to do so. The announcements made by Gov. Holden were peace. His desire always has been, that peace should reign in North Carolina.

His very act has tended to that purpose. That he is a "true son of the State," no one doubts—not even his most bitter enemies, and those who have known him for years are the last men who should doubt the fact. The disturbances in this State have not been occasioned by any act of his, nor of the Republican party. In dealing with them he has but done his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the State, and no allusion to party has been made by him.

The editor of the STANDARD has characterized the disturbances in Orange and Chatham counties as a jangling of a political nature. He did so because he believed it right to do so, and has yet seen no occasion to change his opinion. But, although Gov. Holden may endorse the course of the STANDARD he is in no manner responsible for it, nor is any person but the editor of it. We say this simply because in this State paper has Gov. Holden ever mentioned party. Therefore we cannot say that Gov. Holden is any more entitled to the confidence of the Journal now than he was before. Gov. Holden stands now where he has stood for the past seven or eight years. Many who were then his friends are now his enemies, while many then his enemies are now his friends. Some have left him, others have joined him, but he has remained unchanged. The "influence" he then possessed he possesses now, although not only with the same men. It seems rather to us that it is other men who have changed, not Gov. Holden. We think him who still enjoyed the confidence of the people, and has pursued a straightforward course. If certain portions of the people have chosen to adopt a different course from that which he has been pursuing, and have, in view of some particular issue, left him in unity with others, it does not, by any means, follow that he has changed, or that he has proved himself unworthy the confidence of the people.

For these reasons we cannot agree with the implications of the Journal's article, and we believe Gov. Holden is now more worthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina than ever before, for he has proved himself true to his interests, even when he was so to the friendship of those who had been with him for years. A man who has done this can never lose the confidence of the people. The wiles of politicians may blind the people for a time, but it will be but a short time. Gov. Holden stands now where he has ever stood, in favor of the best interests of North Carolina and of her people.

Another Wonder.

Surely the sensation has taken control of the columns of the Standard! Again, yesterday, one Thomas Green, (colored) appears in the Standard with a very serious and grave charge against the members of the colored fire company in this city which is false in fact, and justifiably true in other parts.

It is false where it asserts that for political opinion, he was about to be chastised. It is true, that an enraged race were about to punish him for avowing himself not only a member of the Ku Klux, but that he endorsed the principles of that band of lawless vagabonds, and approved all that they have done. This can be proven by at least fifteen witnesses who heard him make the declaration.

It is false, his statement that the policeman to whom Green alludes, is a colored man, and is so promptly in the discharge of his duty as an officer, and he did act promptly, and saved Green from a pretty bad whipping, we have no doubt.

Green, we learn, is a notoriously bad man—he is therefore in good company, with his name registered among the K. K.

We say again that we do not approve mob law under any circumstances—and we do not approve of Green's seizure by our colored brethren, however much he merits their hate and disapprobation. Yet, when we all know that the colored race have suffered untold tortures at the hands of the Ku Klux—that the organization is formed for the avowed purpose of wresting from them the privileges of citizens, it is not at all surprising that their anger should have boiled over when one of their own color should openly avow himself their sworn enemy, and laugh at the insults and injuries which have been, and are now being, visited upon them by these their greatest enemy.

A New Reciprocity Treaty.

The most important intelligence received lately, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is the announcement of a new Reciprocity Treaty having been negotiated by the State Department with Canada. Authority was given by the last Congress, on motion of Mr. Schenck, to the President to negotiate the treaty, and it will be presented to the Senate early next month. It is exceedingly doubtful that the Senate will readily agree to a removal of the duties now paid by the people of the New Dominion. We cannot very well, in the first place, afford to lose so fruitful a source of revenue; and again, it would be to give the Canadian a treaty is exactly what will remove the desire of it from the Canadian mind.

What that country wants is a free market for its produce, minerals and products. Its people can get this by annexation, but they prefer to get it by treaty, by which they will be the chief gainers. The Senate, therefore, has only to decide whether it will give the New Dominion free ports in this country, or the one means or the other; and it is, therefore, more than probable that annexation will be the only road to the abolition of the custom houses on our Northern frontier.

The Canadian agents of the treaty are already in Washington, where they intend to remain during the next session of Congress, keeping open house and lobbying the Senate.

Rumor indicates Samana Bay as the destination of an expedition fit to agitate the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Wherever it goes, says the N. Y. Tribune, it is probably not for a violent purpose, though, as our Cuban and other West Indian experience have proved, it is best to be provided navally in tropical waters.

Radicalism.

The Rutherford Star is suffering from a superabundance of bile. It has for a long time indistinctly pecked away at the STANDARD, and is evidently excited that its feeble raps have made no impression upon the object of its attack. The Star first fell out with the STANDARD because it defended Gov. Holden's right to appoint the State Proxy in certain railroad meetings, and was forthwith annihilated by the STANDARD as opposed to consolidation, and furthermore avowed that it was not a Republican paper and Gov. Holden not a Republican. The utter foolishness of his charges was so palpable as to render reply needless. It is well either for or against consolidation, but remained perfectly neutral—its columns being open to both sides. That the STANDARD is not a Radical paper we are willing to admit, we being opposed to radicalism of any sort. The STANDARD has always been content to call itself a Republican paper, without adding any prefix whatever to the designating word.

If the Star does not like the course of the STANDARD we are not to blame for the fact, and to be frank we do not care a continental whether or not the Star likes the STANDARD. Its approval or disapproval is a matter of indifference to the STANDARD. We take that course which we believe to be right for the best interests of the State, and shall not change it to suit any person, or any clique. The Star, we presume, is actuated by similar motives. If not, it should be. If, perchance, our ideas of the right course differ from those of the Star we shall follow our own course in preference to any that might be laid down for us by the Star.

Therefore the Star's disapproval of the course of the STANDARD is of little consequence to us, and its snappings and snarlings hardly serve to remind us of its existence. Its attitude towards the STANDARD, however, is becoming a "Democrat" because he is willing to pursue fair and conciliatory measures in stopping the disorders in certain counties in the height of folly, and will decide no one. If the Star chooses to be an ultra radical paper, no one will garrison it right to be so, but it cannot expect to compel others to pursue the same course.

We for one shall not. We believe that there has been far too much radicalism in both parties, and that the people have suffered greatly from it.

We believe that measures have resulted from the bitter spirit of political intolerance that has controlled both parties which have injured the people and the State.

We believe that the good of the people of the State and of the nation, requires that a better and far more moderate spirit should obtain control, and for we shall do all in our power to foster moderation.

In so doing we expect much opposition from members of our own party, as well as from the opposition. No great change, especially a change for good, was ever accomplished without violent opposition. That opposition we are prepared to encounter, and it cannot deter us from pursuing a course which we believe to be for the best interests of the whole people.

Paling Crime.

We have often deprecated the palliation of crime to serve party purposes. Any newspaper or man who pursues such a course but emboldens the offenders and aids in keeping up disturbances which every good citizen wishes to cease. The following, from the Old North Star, is so truthful and pertinent, and withal so impartial, that we copy it, and in doing so fully endorse it: "We see that certain editors and newspaper writers are devoting much space to this subject, and we fear, with no good effect. They seem to be endeavoring to palliate, if not to justify, the Ku Klux by parading the names of the colored fire companies as alleged by the members of the Loyal League. These outrages, among which may be mentioned the murder of Col. Nethercutt, the Pease family and others in Jones and Lenoir, and the barn burnings, others still worse, in Orange, cannot be defended. But what good can possibly come of the course now pursued by certain papers of both parties? Retaliation only begets retaliation; criminality only begets criminality; violence under whatever pretence only begets more violence. And shall this thing be continued? Is there to be no end to these disturbances? Are the outrages of the one party to be forever kept before the public as a justification for those of the other? As long as this is the case will never return to their ordinary, but perpetual strife will prevail. How long will they insist on kindling into a flame the dying embers of hatred that but for such kindling would before now have ceased to burn? Never while the extremists of either party bear sway in State politics. Surely the day for moderation and conciliation—for peace and harmony—has come if only those in authority, and out of it, would cultivate it."

The XVII Amendment.

The democratic control of this State says the N. Y. Herald, has stirred up in Washington again the discussion of the point whether a State having once ratified a constitutional amendment can withdraw its assent. It is still an open question whether a State can ratify and then rescind its ratification, and the reception of votes enough to secure it. No one argues that when an amendment has once properly become part of the constitution the action of a State can destroy its validity. Now, what makes an amendment complete? Simply the giving in its favor of a certain number of votes. The moment the last necessary vote is cast all possible recall is at end. The words are that an amendment "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution from the date of its ratification by three-fourths of the several States." Having received the last necessary vote the measure is now, therefore, beyond recall, and to suppose that any State by its own action simply could change the constitution.

Whipping.

The Standard advocates whipping colored men. It thinks "it would be better" to give them "thirty lashes" than to sentence them to the Penitentiary. It doesn't state whether or not it is in favor of whipping white men. As the Standard often talks about "colored Democrats" the colored men should not fail to see what kind of criticism they would get if the Standard party should ever obtain power. It wishes to retract laws, relics of a barbarous age, for the whipping of negro criminals. It might also wish to retract similarly barbarous laws in relation to colored men who were not criminals. We don't think that papers or parties who hold such views would do to to and we don't believe that the colored men would ever trust them.

Queen Victoria, says the New York Tribune, has shown a noble consciousness of the true worth of her position in giving to the mortal remains of Mr. Peabody the ceremonial honors of Westminster Abbey. This sovereign act succeeds well to her better than queenly solicitude for the health of the eminent philanthropist. It was the homage she paid to his memory, and it is the best respect we can render. It is to say that it made us almost forget that her kind-hearted majesty was a queen. Such a deed is in itself a benediction, and gives Victoria a claim to the gratitude of both hemispheres. She has done what she should do; and that seems to us, in the very crown of womanhood and of royal womanhood.

Stupidity Rewarded.

The sagacity exhibited by the colored people of the South, since the day of their emancipation, in refusing to follow the lead of such men as Turner, is worthy of the highest commendation. Loosed from the shackles of slavery—never again to be exhibited as stock, and cried off to the highest bidder by the dealers in human flesh—enjoying the inestimable blessing of being a free man, and at unobtruded in the family of the poor laborer of the government, we find an expression of the feeling and sentiments of the great body of the people, without regard to politics, sex or color. Patiently they waited, hoping that at least the old mail routes would be re-established—but they have only waited to be disappointed, without the least prospect of any thing better in the future.

New Routes are not asked for—give us back those that have been taken from us under the very false notion of economy! Extend to the people of North Carolina the same privileges enjoyed by other States—let them see and know that the general government cares for them—that the Post office department is willing to restore such mail facilities as in former times they enjoyed—and it will prove an earnest of good faith, and will cement the new wedded ties of the people to the Union firmly, and surely.

Such instances of insanity are rare, but do exist. And the deluded creature, who thus acknowledges his want of capacity to enjoy freedom, is more the subject of pity than contempt.

One of the established principles of the Democratic party is to cheat the colored man out of his right to vote—to keep him from the enjoyment of the right to hold office, and to place him on the same footing as the Indians, with the simple difference that he is to pay a tax! With a blank mind these anti-Republican orators and newspaper writers tell you this is false! But ask them what are their principles, and they cannot tell you. "Opposition to the Republican party," perchance will be their vague answer. We know this party—their men and their arms, and we warn the colored men to keep aloof from them—yield not their pleasant smiles, for in turn they will smite you, and crush you under their feet!

We are led to these remarks by reading an article that appeared in the Sentinel of a recent date, which, we have every reason to believe, is entirely false, and is but a stretch of the fertile imagination of the writer, to hold up to the contempt of his readers, the "fanatics of the colored people."

It is true, the colored people of the South are not equalled to any considerable extent of slavery, they were not allowed schools or the use of books, and the white man who dared to instruct them, save orally, subjected himself to heavy penalties. For this ignorance, colored men, you are now held up to ridicule by the Sentinel, which is an earnest of that paper's love for you, and which is an index of the feelings and the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party. It is against our ideal propriety to ridicule or bring down to the level of the masses, or to show our sympathy, and we would rather elevate, than pull them still lower down.

To show the animus of the Sentinel, in this respect, we copy from its columns, the following very funny bit of wit (I) which we trust every colored man will read—and that it will be read by white Republicans to every unfortunate colored man, who is not the advantage of an education. This is in keeping with the respect which that paper has, in common with its party, for the colored people: "At a recent meeting of the Board of 'Broogden' Township, Wayne county, 'for de puppus of transactin de biznes ob de country for dat township' as they expressed it in the Record they passed two road orders, and then adjourned, having performed a hard day's work."

One of the Board, a J. P., was then called upon to "help set on a case," the case being the trial of two colored females for an alleged adultery. After paying court attention to the "obedience," which was concluded by the Judge declared that "bein so how he was unacquainted wid de procedences in such cases, he was unable to pass judgment" whereupon, a bystander suggested that the vote of the crowd be taken, to which his worship consented.

The justice then put the question—"Is there be moved and seconded, that dis case be dismissed, all of you who is in favor ob dat motion will let it be known by saying 'Aye.'" The vote was unanimous in the affirmative, and the case dismissed, and the last or informant saw of the parties they were going towards the doggery "to git de money changed to pay de coss."

Another Atlantic Cable.

The more electric cables across the Atlantic the better, says the New York Herald. The quicker and more reliable the communication between Europe and America the better in both hemispheres. Therefore we are glad to see that the Belgian government has its adhesion to the scheme of laying a new Atlantic cable from Belgium to some point, yet to be selected, upon the American coast, from Maine to Georgia. We need a telegraph line having a terminus upon our own soil. We need it in order that we may be to some extent independent of foreign countries in the receipt of important news. The increase of telegraphic communication with Europe will increase the business, just as greater facilities in the postal service and the railroads have multiplied the transport of letters and the proportion of travel. The French cable has not the advantage of the British line from Ireland. All the new lines will make trade for themselves.

Now that we have secured a fair telegraphic intercourse across the Atlantic, the next thing to be done is to get a submarine cable under the Pacific, to put us in immediate communication with Asia and the great empire of China and Japan. This can be done to a great extent without going out of our own territory, by using the chain of the Aleutian Islands for the overland portion of the line, and taking our submarine points of connection there. A Pacific cable is there quite practicable. We need not urge its advantages, but can only hope that it will be undertaken.

A War of Fire in Cuba.

General Céspedes of the Cuban Republic, says the New York Herald, has issued a decree urging the Cubans devoted to the cause of independence to the destruction of every sugar cane field on the island, and that the ripening tobacco crop be also destroyed as far as may be, whether in the field or after gathered for curing. The object is to reduce as far as possible the revenues of \$37,000,000 which Spain derives from Cuban sugar and tobacco and other products, and from which she obtains her principal war. The emancipated blacks, who know every plantation road, and by-paths in the island, are to be chiefly employed in this work of fire. "The more effectually," says Céspedes, "this work of destruction is accomplished the more swiftly will our holy cause be advanced and the goal of freedom reached." This has a startling sound; but such is war. It is precisely the course pursued by Sheridan, under the orders of Grant, in the Shenandoah Valley, and by Sherman on leaving Atlanta for his march to the sea. Céspedes also aims to strike the money in Cuba's most vulnerable point, and we may expect, therefore, that there will be such terrible illuminations over Cuba meantime that, with the meeting of Congress, the attention of the two houses will be drawn by Gen. Grant to the expediency or some decisive measures of intervention in behalf of peace.

Parties in North Carolina are anxious to have Oliver Dyer deliver his famous "Treaty Hell at Raleigh,"—N. Y. Democrat.

Too late. They have found out they are leaving the Democratic party by hundreds.

Lack of Mail Facilities.

We are not of that class of persons who are never so well contented, as when they are finding fault with the government, or the private affairs of their neighbors. Nor do we consider ourselves as models of that peculiar virtue known as forbearance. Like most people, we have our rathens, and when we do, we have them with us for all imaginable. If we seem now to complain of the tardiness of the Postal Union of the government, we do so with an expression of the feeling and sentiments of the great body of the people, without regard to politics, sex or color. Patiently they waited, hoping that at least the old mail routes would be re-established—but they have only waited to be disappointed, without the least prospect of any thing better in the future.

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One of the established principles of the Democratic party is to cheat the colored man out of his right to vote—to keep him from the enjoyment of the right to hold office, and to place him on the same footing as the Indians, with the simple difference that he is to pay a tax! With a blank mind these anti-Republican orators and newspaper writers tell you this is false! But ask them what are their principles, and they cannot tell you. "Opposition to the Republican party," perchance will be their vague answer. We know this party—their men and their arms, and we warn the colored men to keep aloof from them—yield not their pleasant smiles, for in turn they will smite you, and crush you under their feet!

We are led to these remarks by reading an article that appeared in the Sentinel of a recent date, which, we have every reason to believe, is entirely false, and is but a stretch of the fertile imagination of the writer, to hold up to the contempt of his readers, the "fanatics of the colored people."

It is true, the colored people of the South are not equalled to any considerable extent of slavery, they were not allowed schools or the use of books, and the white man who dared to instruct them, save orally, subjected himself to heavy penalties. For this ignorance, colored men, you are now held up to ridicule by the Sentinel, which is an earnest of that paper's love for you, and which is an index of the feelings and the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party. It is against our ideal propriety to ridicule or bring down to the level of the masses, or to show our sympathy, and we would rather elevate, than pull them still lower down.

To show the animus of the Sentinel, in this respect, we copy from its columns, the following very funny bit of wit (I) which we trust every colored man will read—and that it will be read by white Republicans to every unfortunate colored man, who is not the advantage of an education. This is in keeping with the respect which that paper has, in common with its party, for the colored people: "At a recent meeting of the Board of 'Broogden' Township, Wayne county, 'for de puppus of transactin de biznes ob de country for dat township' as they expressed it in the Record they passed two road orders, and then adjourned, having performed a hard day's work."

One of the Board, a J. P., was then called upon to "help set on a case," the case being the trial of two colored females for an alleged adultery. After paying court attention to the "obedience," which was concluded by the Judge declared that "bein so how he was unacquainted wid de procedences in such cases, he was unable to pass judgment" whereupon, a bystander suggested that the vote of the crowd be taken, to which his worship consented.

The justice then put the question—"Is there be moved and seconded, that dis case be dismissed, all of you who is in favor ob dat motion will let it be known by saying 'Aye.'" The vote was unanimous in the affirmative, and the case dismissed, and the last or informant saw of the parties they were going towards the doggery "to git de money changed to pay de coss."

Another Atlantic Cable.

The more electric cables across the Atlantic the better, says the New York Herald. The quicker and more reliable the communication between Europe and America the better in both hemispheres. Therefore we are glad to see that the Belgian government has its adhesion to the scheme of laying a new Atlantic cable from Belgium to some point, yet to be selected, upon the American coast, from Maine to Georgia. We need a telegraph line having a terminus upon our own soil. We need it in order that we may be to some extent independent of foreign countries in the receipt of important news. The increase of telegraphic communication with Europe will increase the business, just as greater facilities in the postal service and the railroads have multiplied the transport of letters and the proportion of travel. The French cable has not the advantage of the British line from Ireland. All the new lines will make trade for themselves.

Now that we have secured a fair telegraphic intercourse across the Atlantic, the next thing to be done is to get a submarine cable under the Pacific, to put us in immediate communication with Asia and the great empire of China and Japan. This can be done to a great extent without going out of our own territory, by using the chain of the Aleutian Islands for the overland portion of the line, and taking our submarine points of connection there. A Pacific cable is there quite practicable. We need not urge its advantages, but can only hope that it will be undertaken.

A War of Fire in Cuba.

General Céspedes of the Cuban Republic, says the New York Herald, has issued a decree urging the Cubans devoted to the cause of independence to the destruction of every sugar cane field on the island, and that the ripening tobacco crop be also destroyed as far as may be, whether in the field or after gathered for curing. The object is to reduce as far as possible the revenues of \$37,000,000 which Spain derives from Cuban sugar and tobacco