

CORRESPONDENCE

EDITOR OF THE ERA—

Dear Sir: I was surprised to see in the newspapers this morning, a card signed by A. S. Merrimon, when an unfinished correspondence at his instance was progressing between us on the subject involved.

His attempted substitution of an ex parte card in place of the correspondence, compels me for the first time in my life, to allow my private matters with others to go before the public.

This attempt of Mr. Merrimon to deny me a hearing is the more noticeable because as it now appears, he sought the correspondence with the intent to make publication.

Why his original intent was changed, may be explained by the correspondence itself.

I place it at your disposal. JOHN POOL.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: A friend has placed in my hands, an anonymous paper published for general circulation, and entitled "read and circulate," of which I send you a copy. I have been informed that it has been extensively circulated among the people of this State, and that it is sent to them through the mails under your Congressional frank.

This paper makes such reference to myself as that I have the right, and I deem it my duty under existing circumstances, to inquire if it has been so circulated with your knowledge and consent?

I will thank you for a prompt answer. I am, your obt. serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter of July 3d inst., has just been received from Mr. Dupree, in which you inquire if a circular that has been sent under my frank, was sent with my "knowledge and consent." Certainly you must know that no one could use my frank without my knowledge and consent to the extent that the circular has been sent out. I understand the circular to be made up mainly of articles clipped from the papers in the State, and to be but a rehash of newspaper articles. I have not examined the circular critically, and my attention has not been called to anything in it which I consider as not legitimate in the present party contest. I would be pleased to know to what particular portion of the circular you refer.

Your obt. serv't, JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 5, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of this morning has been received, and I am astonished to hear that you had "not examined the circular critically," to which I have called your attention, before you allowed it to go to the people under your frank.

On the slightest examination any person of ordinary capacity will see that it is scandalous and libelous, calculated and intended to produce upon the public mind the false and unfounded impression that I have been guilty of the most infamous crimes and conduct against and towards the people as a whole, and individuals as well.

This paper and its authors, and those who sanction and circulate it, in terms, by suggestion, artful argument and innuendo, charge against me that I suggested, aided, abetted, counseled, advised and connived at the immense frauds practiced and perpetrated upon the people of the State and the State within the last four years, that I have been guilty of extortion and oppression in the exercise of a public office, and am a person of general corrupt mind and purpose. This is the manifest purpose of the paper in question. It is artfully prepared, and appears to have been first published in *The New Era*, an obscure weekly paper, edited by Frederick Douglas, at Washington City.

I have supposed it unnecessary for me to tell you that these imputations against myself are not only unfounded in fact, but grossly false. And it cannot be pretended that such a paper is any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people.

I am, &c., your obt. serv't.

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 5th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir:—Your letter in reply to mine of this morning has been received through the hands of Mr. Dupree. I have carefully read the several articles in the circular to which you refer, and recognize all the references to yourself as being the same which had been before the people in the newspapers of the State for many weeks before the appearance of the circular. To what extent they had been met and refuted by your press and yourself I am not informed.

However untruthful or disingenuous they may really be, they do not compare in these respects to the total untruthfulness and vulgarity of the press which advocates your claims and so basely slanders all who oppose you. Your organ in this city seems utterly depraved and regardless alike of truth, honor, and decency. I am sure you cannot fail to agree with me in this estimate. But your party leaders have not denounced that paper, nor even expressed disapprobation of its disgusting scurrility, so far as I have information. I believe they generally aid and encourage its circulation, and unless I am misinformed you have done and are now doing the same. Furthermore, I have been told that you have often written editorials for that paper, at times when it was

grossly slandering and maligning some of your former friends, who at present differ from you politically. I am unwilling to believe that you wrote or sanctioned these vile articles. But yours appeared in the same papers, and often, side by side, with them, thus giving implied countenance and encouragement, when I think it was your duty to have discountenanced and denounced. I would not do you injustice, and would be glad to know that I have been misinformed on these points in regard to yourself.

If a press so conducted holds any influence over the votes of the people you reap the advantage for yourself and your party.

If it is met by the opposing press in the same spirit, I acknowledge no right of complaint on the part of those who countenance and circulate the one, because I, or others decline to refuse our aid in the circulation of the other. If the extracts from the Republican press are not "in any sense legitimate in a political campaign among civilized people," you will certainly agree with me that the articles which seem in your own press are less so.

I regret and condemn as much as yourself the extreme and often disgusting licentiousness into which many of the newspapers of the State have sunk. None have sunk so deep or have exercised so bad an influence on others, as your organ in this city. If you will publicly denounce that in the terms which I know your heart would dictate, I will eagerly join you in efforts to reform any abuses which my influence might tend to correct, and will discourage the circulation of all papers and extracts from papers which violate that becoming propriety and elevation of tone that should characterize the press of a free and "civilized people."

The people of North Carolina will thank us for any improvement we may thus effect.

For, I am fully persuaded that they are mortified and disgusted at the unreliability and inexcusable roughness and vulgarity of many of the leading newspapers of the State.

Your obt. servant, JOHN POOL.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1872.

HON. JOHN POOL—

Sir: Your letter of yesterday has just been handed me by my friend, Dupree, and allow me to say in reply that I am astonished at its spirit, character, and reasoning. You seek to justify the groundless imputation of crime against me, on the ground that others have maligning and made scurrilous charges against yourself and fellow-partisans! I am not acquainted with any code of morals or right that tolerates such less justifiable, such a course of conduct.

The circulation of the scandalous paper in question is the less excusable in yourself, on the ground that, from your knowledge of me for the last dozen years, you have every reason to believe me incapable of such crimes and conduct as it imputes. I do not believe that you believe the truth of such charges; it is manifest from your letter just received you do not, and yet you seek to have the misinformed—those who do not know me—believe them to be true! The world may measure and judge of your purpose and the propriety of it.

To publish the truth about men and things is not a prostitution of the press—but to publish wilful falsehood is. This is deeply criminal, and grievous against the public as well as individuals, by whomsoever perpetrated, and I denounce it daily, as thousands can testify.

If the present were an appropriate occasion, I might join—not in a spirit of pique, hate and personal dislike—in criticizing the disordered political tone of a portion of the press of this State, and denounce and deplore it, but at the same time I would trace this evil to a source not creditable or pleasing to a class of politicians who, in my judgment, have well nigh wrought the ruin of the State.

I have no newspaper organ in this city or elsewhere, nor am I in any way responsible for what editors choose to write or publish—they will answer for themselves.

I have not maligning or intentionally misrepresented you, even as a public man, on any occasion—nor have I circulated newspapers or documents of any kind against you. If I had done so, I would cheerfully answer for it; but it is due to frankness to say that I have disapproved, and do now disapprove, of your course of action towards our State and people. I think you have, in your public capacity, done them great and irreparable wrong and injury, while you might have done them lasting benefit, and reaped the rich reward of their grateful blessings; but that is apart from the matter before us now as individuals.

I care nothing for vulgar scurrility—that injures its puny authors more than me—indeed, it in the end tends to brighten virtue and an honest life, but the libelous paper of which I complain imputes disgraceful crime and conduct, and manifestly for the present purpose of misleading the public mind in reference to the approaching election, and this is crime against me, and not me alone, but the people as well. No man has a right to deceive and mislead the public mind. It is unpatriotic as well as criminal to do so. So I think and believe.

It is my duty to denounce this paper, and I shall at once do so in strong terms. It is my further duty, for the greater satisfaction of the people, to give you an opportunity to make the charges in the paper good, if you can, and hence it is my purpose to bring my suit to the next term of the Court, and if need be we can make such further settlement of our differences as may be satisfactory, at a future time. I certainly had the right to expect better things of you.

I am, &c., your obt. serv't,

A. S. MERRIMON.

RALEIGH, July 6th, 1872.

HON. A. S. MERRIMON—

Sir: Your letter dated on the 6th

inst., was handed to me this morning by Mr. Dupree. Your complaint is that I allowed a collection of newspaper articles in the form of a campaign document to be sent out under my frank. This is universally done by members of Congress in all the States.

But you say, the articles do you injustice and therefore you had the right to expect better things of me.

I have long felt that I had the right to expect better things of you, than to encourage the circulation of the *Sentinel* newspaper of this city, and to assist in editing a sheet that has habitually teamed with the grossest personal slanders of myself, often of a character so brutal as to disgust its own party friends, and forfeit their respect. The fact that Judge Merrimon was known to assist often in its editorial management has long afforded much of what little claim that paper has had to respect or credit. Nor has there been anything to indicate to the public what articles were written or sanctioned by him and what were not.

If my frank, in circulating the documents of my party, has given currency to attacks upon you, it was after your known support and editorial assistance to the *Sentinel*, had given weight and character to much more gross attacks upon myself, without any public disclaimer or expressed disapprobation from you. You mistake. The time has not yet arrived to justify. I deny your right to complain.

With the public mind so full of the frauds perpetrated upon the State, I deemed it due to propriety, and but respectful to popular sentiment, that no one should be nominated on the State ticket, in anywise, however remotely or unjustly, implicated with the guilty parties.

That innocent persons of both political parties, have been so implicated is known to you. By refusing to nominate such on our State ticket, my party respected public sentiment, while it spared the persons themselves characteristic attacks from your friends more bitter and violent, than any which have been aimed at you.

As you have stepped aside to criticize my course in public life, permit me to refer to yours. You will not deny that you were the legal adviser of Mr. Swepson, before, during, and after his gigantic frauds upon the State—that you were his intimate friend and associate—that you drafted the bills at his instance, under which he was enabled to commit the fraud, and that you received compensation from him to a considerable amount. While I have known you too well to believe you capable of any crime, I have been too long a lawyer, not to know how unconsciously we often deceive ourselves, as to the true character of our clients, and become prejudiced in their defence. With Mr. Swepson and his crimes to be dealt with by the State, and for the benefit of the public Treasury, I think that you should not have been nominated for the office of Governor, because of the popular sensitiveness on this subject; and that you should not have accepted the nomination for the same reason, and because of the unpleasant assaults to which you thus made yourself obnoxious according to the usual and universal license of party contests. Under the circumstances, the assaults of the press upon you, even though couched in language intemperate and unjust, are what you ought to have expected; nor have the right to expect constant vigilance on the part of your adversaries in speaking themselves, or in circulating what others say. Unless forgetful of your connection with *The Sentinel* you certainly had no "right to expect better things," of me.

The charges of which you claim had been repeated by the Republican press and by speakers all over the State, for many weeks before the appearance of the circular; and it still continues. That you single me out to be questioned, simply for the use of my frank, seems to cover a purpose. From the publicity which your press in this city has for several days past, given to this progressing correspondence between us, and from their comments upon it, am I to believe it was gotten up to break the force of the ill chosen position in which you have placed yourself, and to deter me and others from continuing to keep it prominently before the voters of the State? If the latter, you ought to have known me better than to have attempted it.

I notice with pleasure and hope, your remarks upon the criminality of deceiving the people. By this means, the leaders of your party have well nigh wrought the ruin of this and other Southern States. Our people are not so easily deceived as they were, before they had suffered so much, but still they will appreciate any reform you may effect. It was unnecessary to notify me that you will denounce the circular "in strong terms." That has already been done by your press. But the people are tired of denunciation "in strong terms." They have been deceived by denunciation. They would have more respect for a refutation in plain and temperate terms. But I shall not presume to advise you.

Your threat to bring suit in the courts, is but the echo of what your press has already proclaimed. Let the proceeding be commenced before the day of election, for many will confound the right to bring a suit with the right to maintain it, and your party may reap the benefit of the error. Your Court commences on the eighth Monday after the second Monday in August. I will be within the reach of process whenever you wish, or accept it at your pleasure. In the mean time, I shall continue to frank such public documents and publications as my party friends believe should be circulated for the information of my constituents.

I am your obt. servant,

JOHN POOL.

W. M. McLAURIN,

I HAVE MOVED MY PLACE OF BUSINESS to the corner of Eighth and Castle streets. My friends will please take notice.

18-42

Synopsis of Election and Registration Act Relating to Registering and Voting.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS:

The following are the only qualifications required of any voter in this State:

He must be twenty-one years of age or upwards; a native or naturalized citizen of the United States; and must have resided in this State twelve months preceding the election and thirty days in the County in which he offers to vote. Any person possessing the above qualifications is entitled to register and vote in the township in which he lives.

CHANGING, DISCONTINUING, CREATING PRECINCTS

County Commissioners may establish, alter, discontinue or create separate places for voting in their counties; but there must be at least one polling place in each township, as nearly central as possible. Thirty days notice of such change, &c., must be given in some newspaper published in the county, or in lieu thereof, by handbill posted in three places in such county. If no such notice is given, the precincts as heretofore established shall continue.

REGISTRATION BOOKS.

The Commissioners shall, on or before the 1st Monday in July, 1872, select one Justice of the Peace for each township or election precinct to act as Registrar therein. Where there are not enough Justices the Commissioners shall appoint some person to act as Registrar.

The Secretary of State shall, before the first Monday in June, 1872, forward to the County Commissioners registration books for each precinct. If he does not, Commissioners may provide same at expense of the State.

REVISING OLD REGISTRATION BOOKS, &c.

Registrars of each township or precinct shall revise existing registration books so that they shall contain an accurate list of all the voters previously registered in such township or precinct, who still reside therein, without requiring such voters to register again. The Registrars shall, between sunrise and sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted), from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open the books for the registration of any voters residing in the township or precinct entitled to registration, whose names have not been registered in such township or precinct before, or do not appear in the revised list.

WHEN AND WHERE TO REGISTER AND VOTE.—NO CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION.

No person can register in a township or precinct whereof he is not an actual and bona fide resident. No certificates of registration will be given. Electors must vote in the townships or precincts where they actually reside on election day.

No registration will be allowed on election day, except where the person offering to vote arrives at the age of twenty-one, or for some other reason becomes entitled to vote on that day, under the laws of this State; in which event he shall be allowed to register and vote.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—CHALLENGING.

The County Commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in July, 1872, appoint at each township or precinct four judges of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party from the Registrar.

The Judges and Registrars shall, on the Saturday preceding the election, from nine o'clock, a. m., till five o'clock p. m., attend at the polling place of their township or precinct, with the registration books, when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the township or precinct, and any elector shall be allowed to object to any name appearing on the said books. Where there is an objection, the registrar shall enter opposite the name so objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place, on or before election day, when he, together with the judges of election shall hear and decide upon such objection. Due notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given the person objected to. If such notice is not given, the person objected to can vote.

Challenging can be done on any other day than that above specified. It may also be done on the day of election. The judges of election and the Registrar for each township or precinct, after being duly sworn, shall hold the election at the precincts or townships for which they were severally appointed. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who votes.

BALLOT-BOXES, &c.

There shall be four ballot boxes at the polls. Candidates will be voted as follows:

Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Attorney General shall be one ballot and deposited in a separate box. Member of Congress shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box. County officers shall be on one ballot and deposited in a separate box.

The tickets shall be on white paper and either written or printed, or both, and must be without device. If two or more tickets be rolled up together, or if any ticket shall contain more names than the elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it; in either of these cases such tickets shall be thrown out and not counted.

PENALTIES ON OFFICERS.

Any Registrar or Judge of election or any officer failing to perform any duty required of him by the election act, shall on conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred, and imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Published every afternoon at the astonishingly low rate of

FIVE DOLLARS Per Annum!

It will be

The Official Organ

of the City and County, and will devote particular attention to local affairs and the prosperity of the Cape Fear region.

THE EVENING POST

will contain full and complete

MARKET REPORTS.

Summary of State News.

Political Articles.

Original Poems.

Miscellany.

Humor.

News.

Etc.,

We hope to make our paper

A WELCOME GUEST.

at every Fire-side, and to all classes of people. It will be useful to

The Merchant.

The Mechanic.

The Professional.

The Farmer.

The Family and

The Children.

We offer our columns to our business men, believing that as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM they are

EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Dealers, by consulting their own interests, will advertise to reach those whose trade they wish to obtain, and as

THE EVENING POST

will have a large circulation among laboring men and others who do not read the Local Democratic papers, we believe it a paying investment for liberal dealers to advertise with us.

All business letters should be addressed to the Business Manager, and all communications or letters in relation to the editorial department, to the Editor.

WM. P. CANADAY,

BUSINESS MANAGER.

JAMES C. MANN,

EDITOR.

may 18-17

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any

ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYPERTIC, GROUP, DYPHTERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SYSTEM.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort. Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomachic, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malaria, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cent per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASED FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAN SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID AND THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Abscesses in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Scabies, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Face, Tumors, Cancer in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will produce in any person using it, either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will do—secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stomachic of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Colic, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "WALDE AND TRUE" Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, corner of Church Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

June 29 1872