

THE DAILY ERA.

Official Paper of North Carolina. Official Paper of the United States.



There was in the City one Sosis, infamous for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was licentiousness of Speech.—PLUTARCH.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1873.

Whose Ox?

It not infrequently makes a deal of difference whose ox is gored. Whenever the Federal authorities have taken a citizen of one State to another to stand trial before a circuit court, we have heard the howl of "centralization" from one end of the country to the other, whether such arrest and conveyance was according to law or not.

Mr. Alvin Bettis, of Cleveland county, living within a few hundred yards of the South Carolina line, was arrested by Federal authority and taken to Yorkville. This was an outrage, and Governor Caldwell promptly resented it, and in vindication of the dignity of the State had Mr. Bettis released and returned to his State. In this case, President Grant acted like the chief magistrate of a great nation should act; but this did not satisfy "the friends of good government"—they still insisted that the Federal government was a "centralized despotism."

Mr. David A. Ramsour was arrested at Wake Forest College, charged with Ku Kluxing in Cleveland county, and taken to South Carolina for trial where the offence was said to have been committed. Mr. Ramsour was given the choice of going on to South Carolina without delay, or wait in Raleigh for an order of transfer from the Judge for the District of North Carolina. "The friends of good government" convulsed the nation with their indignation on this occasion.

Captain W. H. Trezevant, of Charlotte, was arrested in that city last Spring under a warrant from South Carolina, and taken to that State to have the charges inquired into. The transfer of Captain Trezevant, under the circumstances, was unlawful, as this writer protested at the time, and Governor Caldwell, apprized of the occurrence, took the proper steps to have Mr. Trezevant returned to his State. The charges were speedily inquired into, and Mr. Trezevant released, but "the friends of good government" will never recover from the great injury done them by the arrest of the Captain.

BUT HERE THE SCENE CHANGES:—A party from Robeson county in this State crossed over to South Carolina the other day, and without warrant or color of authority, arrested some citizens of the latter State on the ground that they were in some way connected with the Robeson outlaws, and they started with their prisoners to North Carolina.

The South Carolina authorities interfered, arrested the kidnappers, and fined them. "The friends of good government" dash promptly to the rescue, and the officers of the law in South Carolina are severely denounced for their action—a city paper this morning characterizing an officer there as a "miserable sheriff."

The parties apprehended in South Carolina by the Robeson county vigilance committee and outlaw hunters, may be guilty of crimes against the State of North Carolina committed within her limits, but there is a lawful way of reaching them through requisition of our Governor, and guilty or innocent, no citizen or officer of North Carolina can invade a sister State, or interfere with the liberty of her citizens.

It is a gratifying circumstance for this writer to be able to state his intimate belief that the day has passed when Federal officers will be permitted, under any circumstances, to transport the citizens of one State to another without warrant of law; and "the friends of good government" may as well understand that they will not be permitted to exercise or assume an authority not granted anywhere in law; conduct which they have so often denounced as an outrage in others, and which never has, and never

will obtain the sanction of the great body of the American people; for here, as in England, every man's house is his castle, and as the English Monarch dare not cross the threshold of the humblest subject against the will of the occupant, except by warrant of law, so the President of the United States, or no officer, or citizen of a State, can invade another State, or deprive the meanest citizen of his liberty, but by authority of the law.

Let all the people of the United States, and all other liberty-loving people rejoice that we have passed through all the phases of a dangerous revolution, and if we have sometimes resorted to dangerous practices, our free institutions are at last vindicated, peace and harmony prevailing everywhere, and regularly constituted authority the only law now known to the General Government, the Government of the States or any of the law-loving people thereof.

Speech of Lieutenant Governor Brogden.

Below will be found "the admirable speech of the Lieutenant Governor on assuming the Presidency of the Senate yesterday. Its tone and sentiment challenges the admiration of every good citizen of the State, and a comparison with anything which has emanated from the host of great men who have preceded the new Lieutenant Governor. The utterances of Governor Brogden will find a response among all the good people of North Carolina, and the Republicans have cause to congratulate themselves, and to thank their Lieutenant Governor:—

SENATORS: The Constitution of North Carolina declares that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside as President of the Senate. Having been elected to this office by the people of the State on the first Thursday of August, 1872, and having taken and subscribed my oath of office, I appear before you this day at your first meeting since the first day of January, to enter upon the discharge of my official duties.

I deem it due to myself to declare, on this occasion, that "with malice towards none, and with charity for all," I shall try to act fairly and impartially, knowing no party but that of the Constitution, and shall rely upon your kindness and indulgence to cover my errors. My past experience has taught me that it is almost impossible for the presiding officer of a legislative body, composed of course of so many different minds and opinions, to give entire satisfaction on all occasions. But it will be my constant aim and desire to act according to parliamentary laws and decisions and the rules of order for the government of the Senate.

The public institutions of the State should receive the careful attention of the Legislature. The Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the Asylum for the Insane, and also the Penitentiary, are all supported by the tax-payers of the State, and it is the duty of the Legislature to properly investigate the management of these institutions, and to allow no injustice or oppression, no favoritism or partiality to be wrongfully practiced by any of their managers or employees.

Let us faithfully tend to the educational interests and necessities of the children of the State. Let us provide necessary and proper means for the cultivation of the intellect and the improvement of the mind and morals of the rising generation. Our Constitution wisely provides "for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years."

Our present free school law is deficient, and needs emendation and improvement. I believe in the truism that "morality and intelligence are the only sure basis of our government." A well educated and christian people are always prepared and qualified to guard and protect their rights and liberties.

The main object of wise legislation should be to correct the errors of the past, and to pass such laws for the future as experience and the necessities of the times may point out to be judicious, necessary and proper. In all legislation reckless prodigality and wasteful extravagance are injurious to the best interests of the people, and should be avoided as much as possible.

Economy forms one of the prominent virtues and duties of a Republican Government. It does not consist, however, in withholding from the public service a just compensation; neither do it consist in according with parsimonious hands in providing for the public necessities. But it consists in closing every unnecessary drain on the public treasury; and also, for the same purpose, there is strenuously required a judicious application of the appropriations to their objects, and a vigorous execution of the laws regarding them.

It is one of the errors of the last years that the elements of a great State. But her vast agricultural and mineral resources are not yet fully developed. Her people are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the soil; that vocation which was truly said by George Washington to be "the most healthful, the most useful and the noblest employment of man." Agriculture, commerce, manufacture, and the mechanic arts, are the great sources of our National and State prosperity. They should be properly encouraged by wise and judicious legislation.

No fixed principle in our Government which cannot be too closely adhered to in practice, nor too often repeated, that it was instituted to promote the welfare of the people; that those who make, and those who carry into effect the laws, are but their agents; and that to generate any distinct interest between the people and their government is incompatible with this principle, and was never contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. A perfect tolerance of political opinion, and freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise, are indispensable; for a govern-

ment based on public opinion becomes impaired when intolerance and lawless control of the right of suffrage withdraw from it that support; and we should bear in mind that, while under the imperative Republican principle, the will of the majority is to prevail in all cases, yet that the minority possess rights, to violate which would be oppression."

Opposition to political measures should rather be invited than deprecated, for in laudable opposition there may be found security from error; nor should it be forgotten that "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle," and that, as citizens of the same Republic, we are all equally interested in the honor, welfare and happiness of our common country.

I congratulate you, Senators, and the people of North Carolina, upon an era of good feeling which has dawned upon the country and the calm which has followed our State and National elections of 1872. It shows the wisdom, virtue and efficacy of our republican constitutions and laws, when six millions of voters in the United States can go peacefully to the omnipotent ballot-box, without any force, fear, or intimidation, and cast their votes for the men of their choice.

Differences of opinion in relation to the affairs of government may be conducive in the end to the discovery of truth, and an frank investigation of matters of public importance ought never to be discouraged. But I think that well-measured and sober-minded men will agree that there has been too much passion and too little reason; too much party and too little regard for principle; and that in examining the acts of our public servants, there has sometimes been a fearful disregard of truth and justice. Let us hope for more generosity and charity hereafter. With no vain regrets for the past, let us look hopefully forward to the rewards of the future. Let us try to promote the further development of our vast and various resources, and improve the credit of our State. Let us try to keep step with the progressive spirit of the times, and the onward march of events, and show to the world that we have not lived entirely in vain in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Let us try to preserve untarnished the honor of North Carolina. Let her bright escutcheon never be stained with the foul blot of public faith. It has been well and wisely said, that "private credit is wealth—public honor is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight; strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth." May our State continue to advance and improve in all respects until it may be truly said of her, "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Let us try to serve her according to the measure of our abilities and the best lights of our understanding. Let us remember that we have a country to serve instead of a party to obey.

"Let names, and sects, and parties fall, And public good be all in all."

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Meeting of the Trustees of the University.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Trustees of the University in the Executive office on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full meeting is desired and requested for. TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor and President of the Board of Trustees. Jan. 9, 1873. 123—td.

Republican Papers in N. C.

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Mail train leaves Raleigh, 8.35 P. M. Arrives at Sanford, 6.15 " Mail train leaves Sanford, 6.30 A. M. Arrives at Raleigh, 9.20 "

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