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Tilton Rebuked.

Loose Marital Notions Denounced—A Letter to Theodore Tilton by a "Woman's Advocate."

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 20. DEAR SIR: You have recently said, in "The Golden Age": "I hold that love, and love only, constitutes marriage; that marriage makes the bond, not the bond the marriage; and that, as the contract is to love and honor, so that when the love and honor end, the contract dissolves and the marriage ceases."

I take in hand the case which you commonly put, that of the man against the woman. You say, "I would no more permit the law of the land to enchain me to a woman whom I did not love than I would permit the same law to handcuff me as a slave."

The matter of some other relation than a marriage of love and honor would of course raise other questions. But these I need not discuss. If one wants a concubine, one or more, the world is wide, and hell thereof sufficiently accessible.

There is but one ground which I need to consider here to make plain the infamous character of the license to violate both religion and law which you demand for yourself; and that is the reason which the woman you wish to put away had to require of you a contract, a deeply religious and marriage contract, as the basis of your irrevocable, that honor to person and of life, which is the sacrament of her existence.

still a fearfully common thing for men to simulate or imagine, under the impulse of desire, love and honor which do not exist. Hence the necessity to woman of law to give form to the fact, or the fancy, of love and honor, which form her sole security in marriage. Law will forbid the man to let his desires wander; it will at least compel him to maintain a decent form of permanent protection for woman.

But, still more, there is motherhood, adding in every way to the stringency of the necessities already considered. The mother and children must live, must have care and kindness for years onward into the future, must depend on the marriage already existing, and on the husband and father whose is the sole responsibility in the matter, and must look for love and honor, in form at least, and decency, if not in fact and blessed sweetness, to the man who stands before God and the law held to render these by the most solemn of contracts.

In the last issue of The Golden Age, you argue the matter again. You say that "Love is love—not liking, not friendship, not kindness, not esteem, but love—and if a man has ceased to feel it for the woman who sits at the other end of his breakfast table, which is the most moral—or the least immoral—all if you will—for him to break the chains which bind him, break them as gently and unselfishly as he may, but in some wise set himself free, put himself in a position to live a true life; or to wear his fetters uncomplainingly, silently, but invoking meanwhile all the lightnings of heaven to do for him what he has not the courage to do for himself?"

If this were meant for the perfidage of a gay rake, justifying variety "at the head of his breakfast table," I could understand it. You speak of the man only, as if the woman were not of much account in the matter. You seem to hold her cheaper than men of free lives commonly hold a mistress. Her honor, which you cannot give, her wifehood, which rests on her honor, her motherhood, which must continue none the less for your desertion, and to which you owe eternal fidelity, these you make of no account—merely "sits at the head of your table," and it is a question of leaving her to sit there alone, or of driving her out into the world. And that you call the Age of Gold. It looks to me more like the time when tools were first made of bronze after the coarse patterns of the Age of Stone.

You go on with Stone Age morality of this sort: "What if the woman who pleased your youth has no charm for you any more? What if you married, as most men do who marry young, in utter ignorance of yourself and your own nature? You wake up some day to realize that you are a stranger at your own hearthstone—that there is no one there who comprehends your purposes or shares your tastes?"

were but free, if I were but free! goes dizzily through and through your brain, like the refrain of a hunting song. And your comitandum is, Which woman? Well, T. Tilton, I candidly advise you to get your sweet young soul damned to everlasting perdition rather than forsake the wife of your youth. You might have chosen better; but you chose, and honor, whither than heaven, binds you. About the binding of the woman I am not speaking. If she has a father to go to, probably she had better leave a husband who confesses to murder lurking in one eye and lust leering of the other. You might be tempted to send her on a Sunday excursion to Staten Island; or you might burden yourself with two domestic establishments, to the great peril of the Age of Gold. Probably the woman had better leave you if she can, but say not the flattering untruth to your soul that you are a man, even of the Stone Age sort. You are an incipient hellion, if I may be pardoned for a strong but not unsuitable term. You have hell on the brain, you that think that to be kind and friendly, and full of gracious respect to your wedded wife, is a mean and empty and comparatively immoral thing, because there is another woman who might be more to you than the wife can be.

Let me show you the path to heaven. Your wife, we will assume, cannot follow your soaring genius. You are poetic, and she prosaic. Apollo would envy your beauty, and she is homely. You "command" no end of women, and she cannot command even her husband's honor, not to speak of his love. The world rings with your praises, and she scolds and frets in your kitchen. I imagine I put it pretty strong, especially this about your praises, but never from your stiffs, and I mean to be true, and to try to imagine at least that all the great gods nod when you nod. You probably can't humble yourself, even before God Almighty, enough to feel that your wife is quite as good as you deserve—not to say a great deal better. But you are perhaps come down enough to partly understand what a knightly humility is. Then you may remind yourself what your contract of love and honor is, and swear by bright honor's self that you will keep your promise made to the woman who has given you her all. Never mind occasional Christians of the African convert type, who would kill and eat the old wife to be free with a fresh "not impossible she." The notion that you cannot be decent and happily true, at least in some large measure of unwearied honesty, and kindness, and esteem, and fidelity, is one of the devil's own. Better go to hell with a red hot stapple in your gullet than put your lips to that cup of perdition, the notion that desire for another woman is your supreme necessity. Desire is doubtless a thorn in the flesh of sweet young things like you, but you can be a man nevertheless, keeping decently and honorably the woman you are by holy honor enchain to, and manfully denying, destroying even, the desire which is not of honor any more than it is of law. Try that for ten years. T. Tilton, and though many virgins will tempt you, and desire may continue to trouble, there will be neither murder nor lust in your heart, but a manly effort at least for the honor, which will be the very gate of heaven to you, and a world of comfort to the woman who was so unfortunate as to marry a man too young and too weak to put intelligence and conscience into the most solemn contract which any man can make.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE! UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Circuit Court, District of North Carolina, 4th Circuit. A. V. PARSONS, Executor of James Heppburn, against The Heron Mining Company. In Equity.

Also, I shall then and there sell the Mining interest in the Spikes tract of 34 acres, or so much of said land and interest as may be necessary, and subject to a mortgage upon two-thirds of all said land and mining interest executed to Penelope and Mary A. Smith by said company. Terms—Six months credit, bond and surety. N. J. RIDDICK, Clerk U. S. Circuit Court. Sept. 12, 1871.

Special Notices.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deacidification and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime—which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then raise up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and raise it up to a normal and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are weak, and require strength and support. It is in condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the healthy process of assimilation. The Seaweed Tonic makes good healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. This Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of mucus or tubercles, and causes the nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs—cavity or abscess—cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure a new order of things—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Schenck's Seaweed Tonic will do the matter well, and the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope. I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Mandrake Pills will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the diseased matter in the lungs, whatever the form may be. It is important that while using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take a moderate amount in a general and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my medicines, I do so for special reasons. A man who has had partially recovered from an attack of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation and to keep the inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. In this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility. The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines continued until the body has restored to the natural quantity of flesh and strength. I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen. About the First of October, I expect to take possession of my new building, at the North East Corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it. Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Prospectuses.

1871. WE PROPOSE SUPPLYING THE members of the WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST with the periodical reading they need from this city at a much reduced cost, and have made the necessary arrangements with the publishers of several Religious and Agricultural papers, and also Monthly Magazines, enabling us to offer the following terms: On the receipt at one time of \$8 we shall send the WEEKLY POST for \$1 the next WEEKLY and one of the following Religious Papers: SELECT The Independent, ONE The Methodist, ONE The Christian Union. Also, one of the following Agricultural Papers: SELECT The Agriculturist, ONE Health and Home, ONE The Farmer. Also, one of the following Monthly Magazines: SELECT The Atlantic Monthly, ONE The Galaxy. Also, the following Children's Magazine: OUR YOUNG FOLKS. In all Free Post Class Periodicals. To those who prefer it we will supply our Weekly at last year's Club Rates, as follows: Single copy one year, \$2 00; Five copies one year, 9 00; Ten copies one year, 16 00; Twenty copies one year, 28 00; Fifty copies one year, 55 00; Twenty copies to one address, 25 00; Fifty copies to one address, 50 00. Single copy one year, on SEMI-WEEKLY, Two copies, 7 00; Five copies or over, for each copy, 3 00. Or we will send the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the following periodicals at the prices named: The Galaxy, \$4 00; Or The Atlantic, \$4 00; Or Health and Home, \$3 75; Or Independent, \$3 00; Or The Methodist, \$3 00; Or Christian Union, \$3 00; Or Our Young Folks, \$2 00; Or The Agriculturist, \$2 00. The price at which THE SEMI-WEEKLY will be sent with either of the above can be ascertained by adding one dollar and fifty cents to either of the above proposals. Specimen numbers of the Evening Post sent free. Address: W. M. C. BRYANT & CO., New York. Sept. 15—17.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW.

This Review, the publication of which commenced Oct. 1, 1866, is designed to satisfy the want, long felt among lawyers, of a first-rate law periodical, well executed, and up to the wants of the profession, and worthily representing the literature of the Law. How far in this direction it has succeeded, is best shown by its wide circulation, and the high rank and reputation already acquired. Its scope is not limited to any special department of Law, but among the matters contained in it will be:—Discussions on Law Reform, and on the merits of changes proposed and effected in American Jurisprudence. Articles on the legal aspect of political and international questions, especially such as arise from the late Rebellion. Leading American or English cases, with notes. Historical and biographical notices, and accounts of celebrated trials. Occasional articles from English and Continental legal periodicals. Important decisions, especially of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and particularly such as are not reported in any regular volumes, or only reported at long intervals. A selected Digest, consisting of all the important Cases in the State Reports as they appear, and of all the cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. A Digest of all cases in the English Reports which possess interest and importance on this side of the Atlantic, commencing with the year 1866, when the present system of Consolidated Reports was established. Correspondence. All communications must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication unless he desires it, but as a guarantee of good faith. Great attention is given to collecting general legal intelligence, including judicial changes in the Federal, State, and English Courts. The Summary of Events, in every number, is valuable; not so much on account of its legal gossip and personal news, although these afford pleasant and entertaining reading, as for its minutes of cases in all parts of the United States, which would not be otherwise published for many months to come, or perhaps might never be elsewhere reported. The Book Notices are entirely in the hands of the editors. The names of the editors and writers are not given in the Review, as it is considered desirable that whatever authority the articles obtain should be the result solely of their own merits. The profession are assured, however, that every department of this periodical is in able hands. Whatever demerits or defects may from time to time appear in it will be promptly corrected, and its tone and material will be steadily improved in the light of experience. Published quarterly. Subscription price, \$5 00 per annum. Subscribers desiring to renew their subscriptions are reminded that payment should be made in advance. In case of notice of discontinuation is given, the first number of the new volume will be sent as usual, a bill for the year, to which prompt attention is asked. Single numbers including also back numbers to fill sets, can always be supplied at \$1 25 each. The bound volumes will be delivered by mail at \$8 00 each. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

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