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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors must not be understood as endorsing the sentiments of their correspondents.

For the Carolina Era. Buncombe Bill Day in the House.

LETTER FROM TIMOTHY TARBUCKET TO HIS BETSY.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1871.

DEAR BETSY: I'm mighty glad to hear you got my letter that Mister Hanes printed for me.

Well, Betsy, last Wednesday I went to see the House of Representatives. When I got in I asked a good-humored looking man what they were going to do that day.

Just then one of Mr. Buncombe's friends got up and says he: "Mister Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and make this Buncombe bill day."

The Speaker sorter smiled and says, "I'm willin', all in favor of the motion will stop eating ground peas and stand up."

Mr. Buncombe looked a little cross and he says: "Do I understand the Speaker to rule me down to the introduction of one bill at a time?"

The Speaker he said, "Yes, we can only do a retail business under the present Constitution."

Mr. Buncombe then sent up the following amendments to the Constitution in single file:

1st. That on Buncombe bill day the gentlemen from Johnston shall be empowered to introduce bills by the wholesale.

2d. That it shall be a penitentiary offence for any man to put any fire in the mountains just before an election, and if any man shall say the "mountains are in a blaze," he shall be shot.

3d. It shall not be lawful for a nigger to beat any gentlemen from Johnston or from Buncombe for any office.

4th. That no person shall be elected to any office, or serve on a Democratic committee unless he is a lawyer.

5th. That the returns from the late election in New York shall not be considered as a part of the new Constitution.

6th. That it is unkind in Zeb. Vance to hold on to the Senatorship.

7th. That Democratic printers shall be allowed to charge by the letter m or the letter b, but if a Republican printer shall ever be elected in this State (and it is firmly believed by the General Assembly that such a contingency will soon arise) he shall be required to refund all sums overdrawn by such Democrats.

8th. That so much of the oath taken by Democratic members as compels said members to levy \$50 on every \$1,000 worth of property, be and the same is hereby annulled, provided, however, that all such members shall have permission to threaten to do that thing during next campaign.

9th. That the President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary shall be entitled to two votes in all elections when the good of the Democratic party shall demand it.

10th. That no Democrat shall be arrested, imprisoned, required to give bail, or put to any inconvenience for any such harmless amusement as whipping or killing niggers and scalawags.

11th. That it is the highest aim of the Democratic party to get into office and stay there.

12. That the people of this State deserve to be Ku Kluxed for voting against a Convention last August.

Now, Betsy, I don't pretend to give the language of Mr. Buncombe's bills; all I give is the substance.

A friend of Mr. Buncombe's he got up and moved that the bills be printed, but Mr. Carteret, of Martin, says: "Mister Speaker, I don't see any use printing them amendments. Nobody is interested in 'em but Democrats and they can go down to the rooms of the Democratic Executive Committee and read 'em all on the journal there. There's what they come from."

Then the Speaker set there, and all there and you couldn't hear anything but the cracking of ground pea hulls for about three minutes.

Then the Speaker asked Mr. Buncombe if he couldn't scratch up another amendment somewhere.

Mr. Buncombe said he couldn't think of such a thing.

Whereupon the Speaker declared that Buncombe bill day had closed for this week, and they all drew their five dollars apiece and adjourned.

Yours under the Constitution, TIMOTHY TARBUCKET.

The Carolina Era.

Vol. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

No. 78.

P. S.—Betsy, I forgot to tell you they are talking about getting Maj. Robbins to introduce his bill agin, 'cause they say the Assembly want organized when he introduced it before.

As soon as I sell my tar I'm coming home. T. T.

For the Carolina Era. Republicanism vs. Democracy.

It is monstrous and alarming that such a party (the Republican party), should spring up on American soil.

Such language, emanating from two of the most distinguished citizens of North Carolina, is well worthy of consideration.

One United States Senator before our late unhappy war—a Secession Democrat, leaving his seat in the National Councils, for peaceable Secession; firing the Southern mind with sectional hatred, and foremost in urging North Carolina into secession and rebellion.

Now, why do these central Morguls, or guardians of the people's interest, presume to say that it is monstrous and alarming that the Republican party should have been allowed to spring up, much less to exist, on American soil.

Mr. Buncombe, of Johnston, arose, and says he: "Mister Speaker, I want to introduce a dozen or so bills to amend this infamous Constitution, and he commenced to fill up his arms with bills.

The Speaker he looked in his tactics and says he: "It is the opinion of the chair that the House can't do a wholesale business on Buncombe bill day."

Mr. Buncombe looked a little cross and he says: "Do I understand the Speaker to rule me down to the introduction of one bill at a time?"

The Speaker he said, "Yes, we can only do a retail business under the present Constitution."

Mr. Buncombe then sent up the following amendments to the Constitution in single file:

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"monstrous and alarming" that Gen. Grant's administration can and will pay the National debt, without materially injuring the business interest of the country, contrary to Democratic doctrine, and mortifying, no doubt, to their consciences, as they would much prefer the payment of the Confederate debt.

It is equally "monstrous and alarming" that our credit at home and abroad is better than it ever was under any Democratic administration.

With all these facts it would be extremely "monstrous and alarming" for the Democracy to ever get control of the government again, for they say everything is wrong—we must commence back a hundred years ago at the stage coach, as it is preferable to the steam engine, or the mail boy who is far superior to the telegraph, or imprisonment for debt to Laborers' Liens and Homesteads, or cropping, branding and whipping post to the Penitentiary.

Can it be possible that the statements made in The Salem Press in regard to W. F. Henderson, Revenue official for this District, in the case of Moore and Hambrick, are true, or is it a mere party trick, to malign the character of Mr. Henderson, and thus bring into contempt the Republican party.

I wish to say to you, as the organ of the Republican party, that it is due that portion of the party in this district, that regard their character as men and Republicans, that unjust obloquy against individual members of their party shall be met and resented to the protection of their fair name and the just purposes of the party.

While we call on you as our organ to resent every aspersion and unjust criticism of the Democratic press against the individual integrity of honest and faithful public officials, nevertheless, it is respectfully submitted that you are called upon to denounce with even more earnestness, a Republican official or partisan who has prostituted his office, because it brings you and me and all Republicans into contempt.

It has often been said by our enemies that the principles of the Republican party are rigid, but its individuality is infernal, and this has well been illustrated, they say, in the late election.

No power or party hostile to the Republican party can hope to carry the elections in this State, if you will give us men proven to be able, virtuous and honest. Our principles are right; give us men—patriotic men—to uphold our principles, and we fear nothing as to the future.

Your duty, sir, to your country, to your party and yourself, is clear. Sustain no man in or out of office who is not patriotic, honest and virtuous. No matter how high he strike him down, as you would a public enemy.

Such a man has no right to bring reproach upon you and me, and the honest men of the Republican party. The question then arises, has the Revenue Assessor for this district been guilty of the conduct charged? If true, kick him out; if not true, stand by him. I can stand a dishonest Democrat, because it brings reproach upon his party, but I must be allowed to denounce a man that attempts, by acts of rascality, to bring reproach upon my party.

A REPUBLICAN, of the 6th District.

Experiment on Irish Potatoes.

The following was furnished to the Freeport, Illinois Journal by a distinguished citizen of North Carolina:

About 1852, I selected from a quantity of Irish potatoes, a bushel about the size of a hen's egg. Out of one half of them in number I cut all the eyes except three or four. From the other half I cut none of the eyes.

I prepared my land with short rows, about ten feet in length, and planted the several seeds alternately and at equal distances. First the whole potato with the eyes cut out—second, the whole potato with all the eyes retained—third, the eyes themselves which had been cut out.

The same manuring was given to each row or drill, which was very rich and suitable for potatoes. There were many rows of equal length. The seed was planted at equal distances from each other, and each manured alike—my purpose was to make a fair test as to production. The season was too dry for a good yield, but the result was as follows:

No. 1 gave full grown potatoes about fifteen days earlier than No. 2, and much larger ones also. No. 3 was nearly worthless, compared with No. 2. No. 1 produced the earliest and largest, but fewer in number than No. 2. No. 2 yielded a greater number and a great weight considerably. The tubercles of each potato grown was the potato planted. This was the mother of production. The three eyed potato was a mother with three children to nurture, and a full breast; the full eyed potato was a mother with six or seven children to feed from a like breast. The eyes cut from the mother were babes turned out to suck their thumbs.

A fellow stopped at Pike's Peak, and on setting his bill the landlord charged him seven dollars a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the fellow. "No," said the landlord. "You did," replied the wily young fellow, "you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken. I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

Public Meeting in Robeson.

Bear Swamp Academy being centrally located in this county, large and commodious, the Republicans of said county held there on Saturday the 18th inst., a large and enthusiastic meeting which was duly organized by calling Mr. Clinton Oxendine to the Chair, and Col. Sinclair and C. E. Barton, Esq., to act as Secretaries.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. Sinclair, A. A. McLean, C. E. Barton and James Oxendine a Committee on resolutions.

The meeting having been addressed at length by Col. Sinclair and other speakers, the Chairman of the Committee on resolutions presented the following which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It appears by evidence elicited before the Legislature of North Carolina, Outrage Committee of Congress, the United States Circuit Court and various United States Commissioners in divers portions of this State, that a secret organization designated as the Invisible Empire or White Brotherhood, has been established throughout the Southern States, and especially in the State of North Carolina, the principles of which are directly antagonistic to the National and State Governments, and by unlawful means to subvert and destroy the reconstruction measures of Congress, and the solemnly ratified amendments to the National Constitution; and

WHEREAS, this secret political association is bound together by oaths, which bind its members by falsehood, perjury, scourging and murder to accomplish their treasonable purposes without showing mercy to age, sex or condition, thereby rendering impossible any security to life, liberty or property in the State of North Carolina, and should therefore be denounced by every patriot and every one who aspires to the character of a christian gentleman irrespective of party; and

WHEREAS, it is believed that members of the above named political and treasonable association under the inspiration of the oaths and obligations of the same did impeach and remove from office Governor W. W. Holden whom they charged with having violated the Constitution of the State in his bold and manly efforts to suppress their blood stained "Empire" of treason and violence; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Robeson repudiate and denounce all forms of lawlessness and all secret oath bound political associations as unnecessary and uncalled for under our form of Government, and especially do they hold that the oaths and obligations of the Invisible Empire are incompatible with that of a member of the Legislature or officer thereof, and any such being necessary before or after the fact is unfit to be a law maker and should be promptly expelled.

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend to the present General Assembly to institute at an early day a rigid scrutiny into the qualifications of its members, under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That if on proper investigation it shall appear that members of the Invisible Empire or members of the Legislature disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, to hold seats in said body, did take part in the impeachment and removal of Governor Holden from office, the Judiciary Committees of both branches of the General Assembly should be instructed to inquire into the legality of said impeachment, and take such action in the premises as may comport with the honor and dignity of a great and loyal State.

Resolved, That President Grant and Governor Caldwell are both entitled to the thanks of the country for their efforts in the suppression of lawlessness here and elsewhere.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions of this meeting be forwarded by one of the Secretaries to the presiding officers of the General Assembly, to be laid before that body, and that copies be also furnished The Wilmington Post and CAROLINA ERA, for publication. CLIN. OXENDINE, Chm'n. JAS. SINCLAIR, CHAS. E. BARTON, Secretaries. ROBESON COUNTY, Nov. 20th, 1871.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7th, 1871.

On and after Tuesday, November 7th, 1871, trains on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN. Leaves Raleigh, 9:29 A. M. Arrives at Weldon, 2:50 P. M. Leaves Weldon, 10:10 A. M. Arrives at Raleigh, 4:00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leaves Raleigh, 5:15 P. M. Arrives at Weldon, 3:30 A. M. Leaves Weldon, 8:05 P. M. Arrives at Raleigh, 8:00 A. M.

Mail Train makes CLOSE CONNECTION at Weldon with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and Day Line Steamers via Baltimore, and from all points North, West and Northwest and with Petersburg Railroad via Petersburg, Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Chatham Railroad to Haywood and Fayetteville.

Accommodation and Freight trains, connect at Weldon with Accommodation and Freight trains on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and Petersburg Railroad, and at Raleigh, with Accommodation and Freight trains on North Carolina Railroad.

Persons living along the line of the Road can visit Raleigh in the morning by Accommodation train remaining several hours, and return the same evening.

A. B. ANDREWS, Supt. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent.

Special Notices.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition 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 rouse 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 rouse it up to a new 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 requiring 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 first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make 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.

The Pulmonic 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 abscesses or tubercles, and then assists 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, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is new order of things—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person will gain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with one lung sound, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised, not to take cold, keep in good and cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial 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 a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects 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' lung, 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 instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An 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. The utmost caution should be observed 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 it 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 Northeast 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.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic \$1.50 a bottle, or \$7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York City, Sept. 2. 42—6m. Wholesale Agent.

Rates of Advertising: One square, one time, \$1 00. Two times, 1 50. Three times, 2 00.

A square is the width of a column, and 14 inches deep. Contract Advertisements taken at proportionately low rates. Professional Cards, not exceeding 1 square, will be published one year for \$12.

Job Printing, Sales, &c.

C. B. EDWARDS, N. B. BROUGHTON.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, PRACTICAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

Fayetteville Street, (Old Standard Building.) RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned, practical printers, would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh, and State generally, that they have purchased a complete outfit for a

FIRST CLASS

Book and Job Printing Office, and are now prepared to execute every description of

Plain and Fancy

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

from the smallest Card to the largest Poster, on as reasonable terms as the same work can be done at any establishment in the State.

Merchants, Manufacturers, PROFESSIONAL MEN, AND OTHERS,

in want of

Pamphlets, Briefs, Check Books, Receipt Books,

Legal Blanks, or Blank forms of any description,

Business Cards, Wedding Cards,

Visiting Cards, Admission Cards,

Invitations, Ball Tickets,

Excursion Tickets, Railroad Tickets, &c.,

Posters, Programmes, Handbills, Dodgers, and

Everything in the Theatrical Line,

Circulars, Statements, Bill Heads, Letter Heads,

Labels of every kind,

Or any Description of Printing,

Will find it to their advantage to call, examine specimens and ascertain prices before contracting for their work elsewhere.

We will keep constantly on hand, or print to order, Solicitor, Superior Court Clerk, Sheriff and Magistrate's Blanks

of the latest improved form, on most reasonable terms.

We will pay special attention to

BRONZE WORK

of every description, such as TOBACCO LABELS, BANDS, NOTICES, &c.

Having had an experience of ten years in the printing business, and having always on hand a fine assortment of the best quality of Paper, Cards, &c., we flatter ourselves that we can please all who will favor us with their patronage.

Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Sept. 1, 1871. 30—td. Raleigh, N. C.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE PLANTATION OF THE LATE A. L. LOWMEYER, deceased, located in St. Mary's Township, on Battle's Bridge Road, containing about

930 ACRES,

with fine improvements, will be sold, at Public Auction, on

Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises.

The personal property consists of

Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, &c., Farming Implements and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, One Mule and One Horse.

THE TERMS OF SALE: All the personal property on the place will be sold for cash. Plantation for one-third cash—the other two-thirds in six and twelve months—with approved security.

GEO. G. LOUGEE, Adm'r. Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1871. 09—td.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, I will sell, at public auction, for cash, in front of the Court House, a

HOUSE AND LOT, the property of Michael and Catherine T. Kelly. Said lot adjoins the Fair Grounds, and is known as Lot N. 7, as laid down in the plat of lots laid off by authority of the City Commissioners, and contains about one-half an acre.

The sale will take place on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M. WM. SIMPSON, Secretary. Nov. 18, 1871. 72—td.