The Weekly Era.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, '73.

A Banner County.

A correspondent of the Charlotte *Home* speaks of Cleaveland county as "the banner county of conservatism."

A comparison of the Greeley and Grant vote last November will show what kind of a "banner county of conservatism" Cleaveland really is.

Laws of Congress.

Attention is called to the following Laws, passed at the last session of the Forty-second Congress, commencing with chapter 1, and to be continued from day to day until they are completed. The following appear in this issue:

Chap. 54. An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy four, and for other purposes.

The Modoc Indians.

The latest advices from the seat of war indicate nothing new in the situation save that the army appears not to know exactly where the Indians are. General Schofield telegraphs that he thinks they are still in the lava beds, and have not made their escape as was reported a day or two ago. A skirmish fight came off the other day in which five or six Indian warriors were killed, to a trifling loss on the part of the troops. This reduces the fighting force of Captain Jack to something near fifty warriors. We shall see now whether a handful of bug-eating Indians can successfully, or for any length of time "bushwhack" the regular soldiers of the United States army.

Last week we observed on our streets twenty-five long strings of the celebrated "Milburn Iron Axle Wagon," just received by our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Kornegay & Borden. The wagons are all handsomely finished and painted, made of the best seasoned white oak timber, and are complete, with bodies. Every one is warranted. They are light and are sold at prices that defy competition anywhere. Every farmer should have one of these excellent wagons.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

And just so long as you are compelled to make such observations so long will you "observe" in North Carolina a poor and a backward State.

The idea of sending to the North for the "Milburn Iron Axle Wagon" when we have here at home the best timber in the world, iron in abundance for making axles, and skilled workmen, the equals of any, ready and anxious to build wagons, is preposterous, and ought to elicit the indignation instead of compliments and remarks of satisfaction from the North Carolina Press.

How North Carolina Takes Care of her Sons.

Our State is the birth-place of three Presidents, being more highly honored in that way, than any other State except Virginia. Not one of the three would have become President, had he remained at home. Virginia has excelled all the States of the Union in the number of her great men, because she, more than any other, has honored her own sons. The tendency here is rather to pull down than to elevate. How little pride has been felt in Gaston, Ruffin, Nash, Morehead, Badger, Graham and scores of others.

We have been led to these remarks by a private letter from Virginia in regard to three of our Davidson College boys, whom the State ought to have retained. Rev. J. F. Cannon has been called to the church at Leesburg, Va., and Rev. John Rosebro is called to the Valley of Virginia and Rev. Mr. Woods has accepted the call to Norfolk on a salary of $1,500. We are glad that Virginia appreciates our rising young men, but it is very sad to know that their own State does not. All three wished to labor at home.—*Southern Home.*

General Hill is right. North Carolina never has honored, commensurate with their worth, her great men. But we have had the peers of any. From the foundation of the government North Carolinians have figured conspicuously in the pages of our history, and we have contributed some of the first statesmen of the country. It must be owing to the Democratic party and that class legislation—"rather to pull down than to elevate"—which characterized it in the days of its power, when a laboring man and a mechanic stood no sort of chance alongside of a professional and a slave-holder. To reform this evil and see that "North Carolina takes care of her sons" is the object of the better class of Republicans. Won't General Hill come to the rescue and aid a cause he evidently has much at heart.

An illustration of the cause of complaint General Hill has above, was manifest in the instance of Vice-President Wilson calling Senator Gordon to the chair. Mr. Colfax called Senator Ransom to the same position months before, yet we all overlooked the fact as too insignificant for public notice, because Ransom was our own, and everybody knew him. But no sooner had the Senator from the Empire State of the South ascended to the Vice-President's chair than the event was heralded throughout the country.

As a soldier Gordon was not the superior of Mat. Ransom, while in all other respects, as to talents, there is no comparison between the two. We are filled with the bigotry and prejudice of geographical lines, but in genuine State pride and a true North Carolina sentiment we are almost totally wanting.

Maintaining the Organization of the Republican Party.

A correspondent expresses himself in this issue of the *Era* on the necessity of keeping up the party lines and organization of the Republican party. He is called out by an article in a late issue of the Goldsboro *News* recommending the abolition of caucuses as one of the systems of party organization.

The correspondent of the *Era* is correct, and his communication will be read with interest and profit. It is the opinion, however, that the Editor of the *News* did not intend to urge the abandonment of the Republican organization, and upon reflection he will doubtless be convinced of his error in regard to the caucus, for however much we may dislike them in some of their details and effects, they are part and parcel of a very necessary party machinery in government like this, and until the country shall have adopted cumulative suffrage, if it ever shall, primary meetings in the nature of party caucuses must prevail.

The New Berne *Republic-Courier* some time ago called for an abandonment of the Republican party and the formation of a new one out of a mixture of new elements. That proposition seems to have fallen still-born, and admits of no discussion. The Democracy appears to be the experimental organization of the country, and the work of forming a new party will doubtless fall to the lot of the Radical-Liberals and Conservative-Democrats.

The Outrage in Louisiana.

Violence has been the crime of the Southern white people ever since 1861. For twelve years their conduct has at times been marked by violence of the most outrageous character, until strangers at the North and in Europe had come to regard us at the South as of a set of semi-civilized barbarians.

The massacre at Colfax, in Grant Parish, on Sunday last, a week ago, is not fully understood. The causes which led to it are known to have arisen from the complication of local affairs in that State, but how far the respective parties to the sad affair of Sunday are justified or wrong, it is not perhaps yet possible to tell, precisely.

Enough is known however to determine the fact that great violence was resorted to, and from the fact that so many colored men were killed and so few of the whites injured, it is evident that the colored was the weaker party, and being shut up in a burning building and having few arms they readily fell victims to the armed white men, to the number of about a hundred.

The leaders of the whites were said to be old and well-known-Ku-Klux leaders. We all know what the Ku Klux were in this State, and one has little difficulty in recognizing their work in Louisiana.

While almost certain the blame lies at the door of the white people of Louisiana who engaged in the affair, justice demands that the *Era* should withhold any other expression than the most positive deprecation of the affair until an investigation shall declare who was most guilty of the bloodshed at Colfax on Red River.

Some current items of news relative to the affair, and statements of eye witnesses are published in the *Era*. The reader must wait for further comment from the Editor.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 63.]

AN ACT to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

The above is the act of Congress passed at the close of the last session, commonly called the "declaratory act" amendatory of the Bankrupt law.

It is simple and to the point. It will be seen that it saves the homesteads *retroactively* as well as prospectively, and is in accord with Judge Reade's opinion delivered on the Supreme Bench of the State in 1868.

A similar decision, in a case going up from the State of Georgia, has been overruled in the Supreme Court of the United States, and as there is a like case from this State awaiting its turn, it is almost certain that the homestead decision in the case of North Carolina will not stand. It therefore behooves every one holding under this decision of our State Supreme Court to at once avail himself or herself of the Bankrupt act, which meaning and intent is above declared, for there can be no mistake about the homestead exemption holding good under the Bankrupt law.

Those who would save to themselves and families their homes must lose no time in getting through Bankruptcy. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Jefferson Davis and Raphall Semmes.

On the outside of the *Era* to-day is a very interesting piece of history setting forth the reasons which induced the government to abandon the prosecution of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* of July and August last, John A. Bolles, Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, set forth in a very interesting paper "Why Semmes of the Alabama was not tried," in which Mr. Bolles shows that Semmes simply indulged the practices and carried out the policy of the American Navy in the early days of the Republic, and that the orders Semmes received and carried out from President Davis and Secretary Mallory "were the policy and the orders of President Madison and of the Secretary of the Navy in 1812, 1813, 1814; and 'he adds' such beyond question would be the plan and the instruction of any administration under like circumstances."

Judge Bolles continues "Not only did Semmes' official conduct conform to this well-known policy of the American Navy, but it was directed by similar instructions from the Secretary of the Confederate Navy. 'Do the enemy's commerce the greatest injury in the shortest time,' was Mr. Mallory's significant order to Semmes in June 1861; and never, in naval history has such an order been so signally obeyed."

So, under the advice of counsellors like those who advised in the case of Mr. Davis the charges of treason and piracy against Admiral Semmes were early dismissed, along with the other charges of "cruelty to prisoners and perfidy towards Captain Winslow, of the *Kearsage*, and the power he represented," and Mr. Semmes wast set at liberty, and has thus gone on his way unmolested.

These matters of history are referred to by this paper in a spirit of gratification. It is the glory of the government and the glory of the Republican party that not one drop of blood has been shed for political offences committed in a time of war between the sections. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, free and unshackled, going whithersoever he will, in undisturbed pursuit of the ordinary advocations of life, is a walking monument to the clemency, justice, strength, safety and glory of the government of the United States and the Republican party; and these matters are referred to in the columns of this paper for the purpose of asserting what is due the general government and the Republican party in their past few years' administration of the public affairs of this country, aside from any general interest such reminiscence may have for general readers of all parties and shades of political opinion.

At the next session of Congress, the political disabilities of Mr. Davis and those of the few Southerners yet remaining under bans will doubtless be removed, and the most prominent living example of the clemency and justice of the government, there is ground for the belief that Jefferson Davis will become one of the foremost men of the South in vindication of the Republican party, and the general government of the United States.

Governor Caldwell, the Republican Party, and the Era.

In the declaration, in substance, that, in planting himself in the way of the progress of internal development and improvement in North Carolina, the Governor and some of his Executive officers had departed from the policy of the Republican party, as the great internal improvement party of the State, the *Era* did but indicate the declared policy of the Republican party in North Carolina as set forth and reiterated in all of its State Conventions since 1867.

But that such declaration was one of war against the Governor, or intended as an assault on the Executive officers of the State, is not true. Such assumption is absurd. To repeat anything of the sort is too ridiculous for sensible persons to indulge.

The Editor of this paper has stood by and sustained Governor Caldwell from the date of his entry into the Executive office, whether as Democrat or Republican. That a simple matter of opinion as to the present Railroad policy of the State is to divide them, or provoke the assaults of a pen hitherto ready to defend, is too weak for apprehension.

It is no part of the duty of a party paper to sustain the official conduct of a party friend and representative, in the wrong, and in disavowing the responsibility of the Republican party for any obstructions that may have been thrown in the way of the Railroad progress of Western North Carolina, the *Era* has but done its duty as it has seen it; nor has this paper been "hired" to such position, either.

The unprovoked assaults of a Republican writer in the *News* of last Saturday were promptly repelled by the publication of an older but delayed communication from the Editor of the *Era*, and must re-act on the author of the piece alluded to, if it have any effect at all, while the *Era* will push on for the progress and prosperity of the State, uninfluenced by any pent up policy of an effete fogyism fallen with the power of a dead slavery which so cursed and ruined our Southern land in the struggle to perpetuate an existence whose usefulness had passed.

It is one of the misfortunes of the times that none escape the charge of "purchase." If the various Railroad corporations of the country had paid money for Legislatures, Presses and men they are charged with "buying up" or as having "hired" they would have left no money with which to build, buy, lease and operate Railroad lines, and the proposition is, on its face, absurd enough for all sensible people to abandon it.

The *Era* has urged the sale of the Western North Carolina Road, for that is its only hope of maintenance and completion. Completed it becomes part of a Grand Trunk Line from our Eastern Harbor at Beaufort to the Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest; and, prospectively, one of the Eastern termini of the Southern Pacific Road. In its present unfinished condition it is simply nothing, and in needless litigation, worse than nothing.

As to the change of the Central gauge it is a necessary conformation to the Southern and Western system of Railroads, without which conformity we of North Carolina are as completely shut out from the commerce and markets of the world as Western North Carolina is without her much needed Railroads.

Complete the Western North Carolina Road and give our Central system unrestricted communication with the Roads North, South, East and West, the lines to Beaufort harbor will open to conform with the balance, and freights will find thier way to the deep waters on our coast as naturally as water runs down hill. But all efforts to force commerce, "hedge in" trade, or regulate and develop business through restriction of gauges of Railroads is the folly of forty years ago, and they will go down who attempt it.

The internal improvement policy of the *Era* is the policy of the Republican party of North Carolina, and that is as broad and comprehensive as the State itself; and in these great matters this paper knows no mere local interests, and acknowledges no master other than that manifest destiny commonly called *Progress.*

War in the Republican Ranks.

The Democracy has so long waited anxiously in hourly expectation of a split in the Republican party, that it has become nervously excited and mistakes any slight difference of opinion between two individual Republicans as the inevitable split in the great progressive party.

The *Era* having declared its difference with the State administration on the policy of internal improvements, as it was bound to do in obedience to the principles and traditions of the Republican party as declared in the State Conventions since the party was organized in North Carolina in 1867, a correspondent signing himself "A True Republican, and one of the Original Panel," promulgates the following through the Raleigh *Daily News* of Saturday last, which the *News* introduces under the head of "War in the Republican Ranks:"—

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following extract is taken from the editorial columns of the *Weekly Era*, of the 17th instant:

"The people of North Carolina, if their public officers represent them, are determined that the State shall have no progress or prosperity if they can prevent it, while it is the determination of the Democrats to hopelessly commit the Republican party against the development of our internal improvements. But, let it be understood that the Railroad policy of the State administration is not the policy of the Republican party, and in the complications in which the Governor and his Executive officers are involving themselves they have not the sympathy of those Republicans acquainted with the railroad affairs of the State; and when certain disaster overtakes them and the State, they must bear the responsibility, not the Republican party, which, having no sympathetic insanity on the subject, will assume none of the consequences."

As there is no Republican paper published in Raleigh except the *Era*, which is believed to be hired to advocate the interest of a foreign corporation in opposition to the interest of North Carolina and her people, I have to ask the privilege to say through your columns, that the Governor, and other State officials co-operating with him, are those who are truly representing the interest of North Carolina and they are sustained by a large majority of the people without distinction of party; while the *Era* and a few soreheads, disappointed in their expectations of replenishing their purses by reason of the interference of the Governor and other officials, are the parties who are playing into the hands of wealthy monopolies outside of the State, and endeavoring to make their own State "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water" for those monopolies. Let everlasting shame encircle the brow of every North Carolinian who turns his back upon his own State and lends his aid to foreign speculators in their attempts to deprive North Carolina of any of her rights, and reduce her people still lower in the scale of poverty.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN, AND ONE OF THE ORIGINAL PANEL.

Seeing the above in the *News* of Saturday morning, and to dispose of the charges and inuendoes of this "Republican" correspondent, of a Democratic organ, the Editor of the *Era* addressed over his own name the following note to the Managing Editor of the *News* requesting publication of an article contributed by him on the 16th instant, and in Sunday's issue of the *News* the note and communication appears in the following order:—

OFFICE OF THE "ERA," Raleigh, April 19, 1873.

Mr. Jordan Stone, Managing Editor Daily News, Raleigh, N. C:—

DEAR SIR:—In view of a publication made in the *News* of this morning, touching the conduct of the *Era* paper of which I am Editor, and its policy on internal improvements, I ask, as a matter of justice to myself, and the paper which I edit, the publication of the following article which I communicated for your paper on Wednesday last, the 16th inst., and which you decided to hold up in consequence of the suit for injunction then pending and about to be argued.

Very truly,
WM. A. HEARNE.

THE GAUGE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Messrs. Editors of the News:—

If the North Carolina Railroad can be made a part of a Grand Trunk Line, already about completed North and South, and of another Grand Trunk Line East and West, to be soon finished up, over the line of the Western North Carolina Road from Salisbury West, then I insist that the gauge of the Central Road should be widened to conform to the Roads North, South and West of our Central North Carolina system. But, I submit that such change of guage ought to extend at least from Charlotte to Raleigh, and not simply from Charlotte to Greensboro.

The completion of the Air Line from Charlotte to Atlanta next week, will (provided the guage of our Road is opened) place Raleigh in uninterrupted broad gauge Railroad communication with Atlanta, New Orleans and the great Southwest, more than two hundred miles nearer than by any other route, and this advantage to the City of Raleigh and this section of North Carolina is not to be overlooked.

If the gauge is opened only from Greensboro, it is alleged that it will injure the business of this city and damage a great local interest, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which we must preserve, but if the gauge is opened all the way to Raleigh it will benefit this city and section and the local interests referred to, for, as the Southern system of Roads are the five feet gauge, it follows that in tapping a Grand Trunk Line we shall secure more business, passengers and freight, than we can ever hope for from a mere local Road, and a local Road the Central must be so long as it remains a narrow gauge link in a line of broad gauge Road.

In the interest, therefore, of Raleigh, and I may say of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I insist that the gauge of the North Carolina Road ought to be opened to Raleigh. This will make the R. & G. R. R. part of a short line from Baltimore to Atlanta, over that always popular and much sought after route, the old Bay Line.

I submit these hasty views for the consideration of the people of this section, and those of every Railroad interest involved.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Raleigh, April 16th, 1873.

The public will probably never know who "A True Republican" in the *News* is, but be he high or low, it is hardly probable that he will succeed in carrying on any very detrimental war against any Republican or Republican interest through a Democratic paper, while it is ridiculously absurd to intimate that a simple difference of opinion or policy on matters of internal improvement between the State administration and the *Era* is a "war in the Republican ranks."

The communication in the *News* signed "Public Interest," and written by the Editor of the *Era* disposes of the charge that this paper or its conductors are in any single Railroad interest within this State, while its course hitherto has shown it to be governed by a large, liberal and enlightened Railroad policy, seeking the introduction, construction and successful operation of these important works in every section of the State, and discriminating against no section or interest whatsoever.

The Medical Profession.

The *Era* will endeavor to pay more attention hereafter to a profession and the members of a profession doing all the good to mankind every day so beautifully illustrated in the Good Samaritan of the Scriptures.

By way of a beginning:—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, a distinguished Physician of North Carolina, and a leading Surgeon in the Confederate military service, was invited to deliver the annual address at the meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical University of New York, the latter part of the Winter, and the following is the notice of the New York *World* at the time:—

LECTURE BY DR. S. S. SATCHWELL.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of the city of New York took place last evening at Association Hall. The President of the Association, Dr. James R. Leaming, occupied the chair, and upon the platform were the Chancellor of the University, several of the faculty, and the officers of the Association. The annual address was delivered by S. S. Satchwell, M. D., of North Carolina. In the course of his address he said:—

These annual alumni meetings are effective in advancing medical sciences and in the cultivation of the social feelings, so much needed in the profession. Here is common ground where we can show that the profession ignores all distinctions of condition and section, and in its noble mission soars above conflicts of passion and strifes of parties and sections, and convulsions of war. No man is worthy its honors who has any boundary lines to cross in its pursuits. In coming from the South to attest his obligations to his Alma Mater, and express cordial greetings to all true members of the Association he had no chasm to cross. The lecturer referred with feeling and high compliments to those laborious and distinguished practitioners and professors in the University, Drs. Granville Sharpe Pattison, William Darling, John Revere, William H. Van Buren, Gunning S. Bedford, Martyn Paine, John William Draper, and Valentine Mott. He insisted that no city in the Union equalled New York in clinical advantages and medical education. He spoke of the embarrassments and hardships of the profession in the South arising from the late terrible conflict, and upon no pursuit was the blight of war more manifest. Great numbers, calling themselves regulars, had fallen either into the sloughs of open empiricisms, or with the most shameful effrontery and unscrupulous means to obtain practice, were of that low class of Southern demagogues who preyed upon that ignorance and demoralization there which always follow wars and sudden emancipation. There ought to be a provision in the body of every medical diploma that if the holder violated its high injunctions or proved recreant to the honored traditions of the profession, he should forfeit and return it to the corporate body bestowing it, and be ostracized by the profession. There were some true medical men left in the South above the drones and laggards and traitors and demagogues who had been washed up from the corruption of war, and they were heroically moving on the column of medical improvement and reform. The speaker referred at length to the advances of civilization in all the elements of industrial art and science, in education, knowledge, and humanity, and claimed for his own profession extraordinary achievements and success since the faculty here equipped and armed him for medical service. He eulogized the triumphs and progress of the modern school of German medicine, and extolled the genius and researches of Virchow and other German explorers in medicine. He predicted still greater triumphs in the future from the revelations of the microscope and other means of inquiry, and said that investigations in the medical sciences and in all other sciences and other pursuits had never been so bold, systematic, and useful as now.

Dr. Satchwell was afterwards honored by a complimentary dinner, given to him by the Alumni Association at Delmonico's, which is spoken of by the New York papers as being a most pleasant and enjoyable affair. The New York *Tribune* notices the following distinguished physicians present at the festive occasion:—

Among the gentlemen present were Drs. James R. Leaming, A. L. Loomis, D. B. St. John Roosa, Chas. Inslee Pardee, Wm. H. Thompson, Jas. H. Anderson, Chas. A. Budd, Henry Draper, W. Darling and J. T. Monell. The event was greatly enjoyed.

The Wilmington *Post* on the reception of Dr. Satchwell in New York, says:—

We copy with pleasure the compliments paid to our fellow-citizen, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, during his late visit to his Alma Mater—the University of New York, as its orator, upon its anniversary.

We do hope the people of North Carolina will see in this warm reception accorded to Dr. Satchwell, the evidences of a reconstruction far ahead of that attempted by politicians and tricksters. No man entered more heartily into the rebellion—none worked with more skill for its success, than Dr. Satchwell. When failure was assured, and the men of the South stood still, folding their arms, the Doctor, inspired with love for his profession, which opens up the inmost soul of the people, felt the necessity for reconciliation. He has worked nobly to that end. Without becoming a politician, without descending into the arena of political contest, he has ever been on the side of complete restoration, combating the fatal heresies into which the Conservative party have fallen, with his utmost energies.

The devotion of the Doctor to his State and people has been unselfish. He was urged by personal friends, at the close of the war, to leave North Carolina and settle in the city of New York. That he never availed himself of the tempting offers, we feel assured, was from a desire to sink or swim with the State which was his birthplace, and to whose people he was attached by many ties. He left the pleasant places and unlimited sources of knowledge in Europe to join a contest in which his sympathies were enlisted. That contest ended, like a skillful surgeon he came forward to bind up the wounds opened by a bloody war, and nobly does his voice ring out "Let us have peace."

Postal Cards.

A Description of the Cards, and the Regulations Concerning Them—To Be Ready for Use on Moving Day.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. E. W. Barber, has given notice that, the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the Department will, on the first of May next, commence the issue to postmasters of the postal cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

DESCRIPTION.

The card adopted is five one-eighth inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good, stiff paper, watermarked with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp printed on the upper right hand corner is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathe-work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inscribed above and "one cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with directions to "write the address only on this side, the message on the other." Underneath and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To—." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or in any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the card beyond the engraving specified in the description.

THE PRICES.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or in small.

THE OBJECT OF THE POSTAL CARDS is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the mails at a reduced rate of postage of short communications either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgments and other requirements of business and social life, and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the Dead Letter office.

IRREGULAR CARDS.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such card must contain absolutely no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

COUNTERFEITS.

All cards different from those herein described bearing embossed or printed postage stamps and purporting to be United States postal cards are counterfeit, and the manufacturer of such cards or the attempt to use the same will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. (Sec. 178, Postal code.)

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not under any circumstances be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing or otherwise rendered unfit for use in the hands of private holders.

REQUISITIONS.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred cards on the order of any postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon their application to the Department.

[Harper's Magazine for April.]

Tyler and Buchanan.

In looking about for recruits to sustain his administration, President Tyler came in contact with Mr. Buchanan, then a Democratic Senator of considerable repute. He was a smooth, plausible man, of amiable deportment, with no sharp edges about him, and who never did an unkind thing from impulse, or without hoping to gain by it. He treated the President with courtesy and much apparent frankness, spoke of the bank veto with admiration, and trusted that the relations of the Democratic party and the executive would soon become more close and confidential. This was very well, and promised better things in the future. But Mr. Tyler had taken the Presidential fever, and his anxiety to build up a party with reference to the succession was uncontrollable. He commissioned a reliable friend to wait upon Mr. Buchanan and sound him with a view to ascertain what there was to hope from him in the Senate, and also in Pennsylvania. Congress adjourned before an opportunity occurred for a conference with Mr. Buchanan. A short time afterward Mr. Tyler's emissary fell in with the Senator in New York, and being quite diligent in the performance of the duty with which he was charged, invited him to a dinner. Two trusted friends of the administration were the only other guests. Intent upon approaching Mr. Buchanan under the most favoring circumstances, the host made a bountiful provision of choice wines, and the repast was a sumptuous one. It was a jolly time, sure enough. Four more honest drinkers never had their feet under mahogany. There were no heel-taps, and no passing the bottle until the glass was filled. Mr. Buchanan took his liquor like a seasoned cask. The result may be easily imagined. The Senator, a large man, of lymphatic temperament, in the prime of life, remained perfectly cool and self-possessed, although taking wine enough to lay a Senator of these degenerate days under the table; pumped the President's agent and his two associates as dry as the remaining biscuit after a long voyage, without committing himself on a single point; and returned to Lancaster fully apprised of Mr. Tyler's scheme, and laughing at the boys who had undertaken to seduce him from his allegiance to the Democratic party.

The first sewing machine turned out by Howe is now worth $1,000 as a relic.

Keep up the Organization of the Republican Party.

To the Editor of The Era:—

It is undeniable that the true Republican party is organized and established upon the eternal principles of truth, justice, and equality before the law. It has triumphed over its enemies, and now stands before the world as the great party of justice to all, liberty to all, and equality to all, without respect to wealth, race, color or previous condition. It has gained its honorable and commanding position by its unwavering fidelity and devotion to the true principles of justice and liberty, and by keeping up its organization, undismayed by the incessant assaults of its malicious and unprincipled enemies. It has gained all its grand and glorious victories by its firm and faithful adherence to its principles, through good report and through evil report, through sunshine and through storm.

These few remarks are suggested by seeing a little editorial article in the Goldsboro *News* of the 2nd of April, which takes ground against keeping up the organization of the Republican party. When it is well known that this party by its organization has done so much for the people of the whole country, and so much for mankind; and when it is also well known that without organization it would never have been able to do as much public good as it has done, the article here alluded to in that paper in opposition to the organization of the Republican party, is, to say the least of it, imprudent and unfortunate, and conveys a strange and extraordinary sound. Here are some of its expressions:—

"*We want the abolition of caucuses, executive committees and nominating conventions.*"

What does this mean? It means opposition to nominating conventions of the Republican party; opposition to the organization of the Republican party; and opposition to the success of true Republican principles; for that is the sum and substance of the extraordinary announcement. What true Republican can sanction such a suicidal policy? Why should any man be foolish or crazy enough to set fire to his own house and burn it down? There would be about as much good sense and good reason in doing that, as there is in abandoning the organization and principles of the great national Republican party. This party has done more, gone farther, stood up higher, and struggled to a loftier plain than any other and all other parties that ever existed in the United States of America. It saved the Union; it saved liberty, and secured equal political and civil rights to all, and equal and exact justice to all. Let every true patriot and real friend of liberty, with one accord, and with alacrity and zeal, maintain and support its principles, its integrity, its unity and its organization.

It would be about as reasonable to suppose that a small number of invalids, without any organization or officers, would defeat in battle a powerful and well organized army of veteran troops, with brave and skillful officers in command. Organization is indispensable to success in all associations of individuals for any purpose, and especially is it necessary in the true Republican party, which numbers in its ranks four millions of voters, and two-thirds of the wealth of the nation.

Let the Republicans keep up their organization in every township, in every county of the State, and let all disorganizers go.

REPUBLICAN.

"One by One."

One by one the roses fall;
One by one the leaders tumble.

Hon. James Lyons, a distinguished citizen of Richmond, Virginia, in reply to a letter of Hon. J. B. Sener, asking him where he designed to range himself in the reorganization of political parties that is now silently going on in the South, declares his purpose to support General Grant, whom he regards as a constitutional Democrat, averse or agitation, and sincerely desirous of the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

The following are the closing passages of his excellent letter:—

The war between the different sections of the country will then cease, and the war between the races must cease or end in blood.—The people have determined that the colored race shall have equal political rights with the whites, and while I will concede to no man or set of men white or colored, the right of my social relations, I am for according to the colored man all the rights to which the Constitution entitles him, and applying to him the maxim which I apply to the white man *detur dignissemo.*

When the colored people shall present men for office who are better qualified than their white competitors, let them have it, and when their personal rights of property are invaded let them be properly protected, and instead of having them a formidable body of enemies in our midst we shall have them as our friends, co-operating with us in the advancement of the country, and deferring to our opinions because it will be to their interest to do so.—Men are Northern or Southern, not because of their color, but because of their residence, associations and interests.

We are told by the highest of authorities that "where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also;" and so a man whose home, property and family are in the South will necessarily be a Southern man unless he is treated as an alien and an enemy, and finds his friends in the North.

Out of this principle of self-interest which rules our nature, grows the loftiest patriotism, when it is properly tempered and enlightened for then it is that a man learns to know that his highest, noblest interest is to regard with an equal eye and affection his whole country, and not a part of it, and that by equal and uniform laws, and the honest administration of them, only can the interests of his section be made permanently secure and placed beyond the power and corruptions of a party or another section. The statesman is never a partisan except so far as he may be compelled by the imperfection of man and all his works to use a party to accomplish wise and good ends. He is the embodiment of wisdom and virtue, without which there is no wisdom. They temper his passions, teach him to examine all things fairly, and to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.

With high respect, your friend,
JAMES LYONS.

The Colfax Massacre.

Reports from United States Marshal Packard and District Attorney Beckwith.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1873.

Attorney General Williams today received the following telegrams addressed to him:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1873.

Mr. De Klyne, my Chief Deputy, left here last Saturday with several warrants of arrest for parties in the parishes of Grant and Rapides. He arrived at Colfax Tuesday morning, following the collision of last Sunday. He returned to-day. He found the place almost deserted, except by women, and caused to be buried the remains of sixty colored men found on the field. It is reported that subsequent to the burning of the Court House, thirty-four colored men previously made prisoners were taken to the river bank by couples and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their bodies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some certainly mortally. The colored men present composed the posse which, under direction of Sheriff Shaw (white,) appointed by Governor Kellogg, had taken possession of the Court House and were still holding it. Mr. Nash, formerly Sheriff by appointment of Warmoth and superseded by Shaw, led the whites.

From creditable information there appeared to have been no loss on the part of the colored men until after their surrender, when they were butchered without mercy, after the massacre in the Court House from which they were ejected by setting fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing, and is supposed to have been killed.

My deputy found it impossible to make arrests without the presence of United States troops. Armed bodies of whites are still scouring the country. The assailants consisted of organized parties from the parishes of Grant, Rapides, Winn, Catapaula, Natchitoches and Red River, and had in their possession a six-pounder cannon, taken, or as some alleged, loaned, from the Red River steamer John T. Moore, fifteen months since. Troops were required to execute warrants in this parish, when a prominent white republican was murdered. Nash and others connected with this butchery were then arrested. No warrants have yet been issued for parties connected with this last outbreak.

When the circumstances of the massacre are fully known it will be found to be only equalled by that of Fort Pillow.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1873.

Deputy Marshal De Klyne has returned from Colfax. He arrived there the day after the massacre. The details are horrible. The democrats (white) of Grant parish attempted to oust the incumbent parish officers by force and failed, the Sheriff protecting the officers with a colored posse. Several days afterwards recruits from other parishes to the number of three hundred came to the assistance of the assailants, when they demanded the surrender of the colored people. This was refused. An attack was made, and the negroes were driven into the Court House. The Court House was fired and the negroes slaughtered as they left the burning building, after resistance had ceased. Sixty-five negroes, terribly mutilated, were found dead near the ruins of the Court House. Thirty, known to have been taken prisoners, are said to have been shot after the surrender and thrown into the river. Two of the assailants were wounded.

The slaughter is greater than in the riot of 1866, in this city. Will send report by mail.

J. R. BECKWITH,
United States Attorney.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1873.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon has telegraphed the following to J. R. Beckwith, United States Attorney at New Orleans:—

SIR—You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair in Grant parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated you will spare no pains or expense to cause the guilty parties to be arrested and punished; and if military aid is necessary to execute any United States process, you will call on General Emory for that purpose, who has been instructed to furnish it.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED TO SUPPORT THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1873.

The Acting Secretary of War telegraphed this afternoon to Colonel Emory as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 18, 1873.

To Colonel W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La:—

In case requisition is made upon you by the United States Marshal to assist the United States authorities in the execution of any judicial process issued on account of the late reported disturbance in Grant parish, you will render the necessary military aid for such purpose.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

Vengeance.

Horrible Doings in Arkansas—Fiends Outrage a Pregnant White Woman, then Kill Her—The Principal Captured, Tortured and Burned to the Stake—The Others Shot.

The Augusta (Ark.) *Bulletin* publishes a letter from Thomas Warren, of Union county, Arkansas, giving an account of a horrible outrage upon and murder of a white woman by a negro in that county. A few weeks ago a married woman went to a neighbor's house to remain several days, but found no one at home and started to return, when a negro stopped her horse, took her off and drove, pushed and pulled her eight miles into the bottom lands, where he tied her to a tree and outraged her, keeping her there for three days.

On the second day, while still tied to the tree, she gave birth to a child. On the third day the husband of the unfortunate woman, not finding her at the neighbor's, but discovering her horse where the negro had left it tied, collected some of his friends and began a search, which resulted in finding her dead body tied to the tree, the negro having murdered her by blows upon the head inflicted with a club.

The murderer was soon afterwards captured by a party of negroes who were assisting in the search. At the husband's request the negroes built two log heaps, and, setting them on fire, placed the negro between them. They were twenty-four hours burning him, and at intervals subjecting him to horrible torture, such as cutting off his toes and strips from his body.

There were three other negroes concerned in outraging the woman. They were subsequently caught and shot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUFFERERS FROM CANCER.—Look to your interests. Read the following, to which we might add very many more names of persons whose cures have stood the test of time:—

This is to certify that, the undersigned have been cured of Cancer by Drs. Greene, Lindley and Bently; and that we remain sound and well up to this time, and we believe our cures to be