THE WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1873.

For the Working-men.

Two columns of space in *The Weekly Era* is hereby tendered to the Mechanics and Working-men of Raleigh, to be at their disposal for any matter they may wish to publish not of a *partisan* character. They are invited to occupy the space thus tendered them, and as much more as they may desire.

A whole page of *The Daily Era* will be at the service of the Mechanics and Working-men of Raleigh and the State next Winter, free of all charge or expense to them whatever.

A CORRESPONDENT writes disparagingly of the West in comparison with the East. The *Era* is not to be understood as expressing a partiality for or favoring any one section over another. It is a *State paper*, proud of the whole State, and of each and every section.

Another Round.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* publishes, in its editorial columns, a slanderous article from the Raleigh *News*. If the *Intelligencer* shall follow the habit of taking "as a matter of course" what it finds in the columns of the *News*, it will "*add another round to its ladder of degradation.*"

Deliberate Filth.

Some of the papers of this State have been guilty of deliberate filth in publishing a dirty California story under the head of "a twelve pound lump." Some have apologized for the offense by attributing it to criminal carelessness. In the eyes of decency there can be no extenuation for such careless or in decent conduct in public prints circulating among decent, refined and moral people.

To the State Republican Committee.

The selection of two additional political writers for the *Era* will be left to the Executive Committee of the Republican party of North Carolina.

As it is not practicable to assemble that Committee together, individual members of the same are requested to communicate their preferences to the Manager of the *Era*.

More Ku Klux.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a rank Democratic sheet, states that the Ku Klux have transferred their operations to the more congenial clime of Kentucky.

When a Democratic paper thus ferrets out, proclaims and denounces the Ku Klux, *the times are out of joint*, indeed.

The Democratic contemporaries of the *Courier-Journal* in North Carolina have not one word to say. It would be in keeping with their line of policy to take issue with the Democratic organ of Kentucky, deny the existence of the Ku Klux in that State, and *swear to it*.

Have we a "Tammany" Among Us?

Divers and sundry complaints, insinuations and charges, have, from time to time, been made against the City Government of Raleigh.

There is either something very much *decomposed* in this Denmark of ours, or a portion of the community is much given to lying.

The *Era* has an idea, somehow or other, that everything is not as it should be, and as soon as it can lay proper claim to being a local paper it will take the pains to look into home-matters a little. In the meantime the paper is open to communications on the management of our local affairs.

AN unnecessary amount of foolishness has followed the folly of ex-President Davis at the Virginia Springs.

As the representative of the Southern people in a disastrous war of sections, he owes it to himself, his people and his section, to keep "apart from politics," and refrain from speech-making. There was no stenographer at the Springs, and the speech of Mr. Davis, as reported, was but a garble. He was doubtless imprudent and intemperate in his utterances. Under the circumstances he cannot be otherwise. Therefore, of all men, Jefferson Davis ought to study the grandeur of silence. He damages himself and his reputation whenever *he* undertakes to criticise the government of the United States.

Paying the Police.

The *Era* would like to ask the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, why the difference of twenty-five per cent in the pay of the day and night police is made in favor of the day police?

The information is that the day policemen are paid sixty dollars per month, or two dollars per day; while the night police, the real guardians of the lives and property of the community, get only forty-five dollars, or one dollar and fifty cents per night.

There is, apparently, an unfair discrimination made here, and unless a satisfactory explanation is given, the public will conclude that a very grave injustice has been perpetrated.

It is proper to say here that no member of the night police has complained. They are understood to be afraid to complain. "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham."

Farmers, Mechanics and Working-men Generally.

The great working-man's party of the country is the Republican party, and as a representative of the Republican organization, the *Era* is necessarily, the working-man's friend. Between Farmers, Mechanics and Working-men generally, it knows no difference, and makes no distinction.

Having tendered two columns of its space to the Mechanics and Working-men, the *Era* devoted a like space to the Farmers, and in every issue of the paper are two columns of matter appropriate to the Farm.

Under influences which the conductors of the *Era* are at no loss to locate and understand, the Mechanics and Working-men about Raleigh have not availed themselves as fully of the invitation this paper extended to them as they might have done, but from a distance they have. Every issue of the *Era* for many weeks past has contained from two to four columns of "Letters from the People," and in every case but two the writers have been either Farmers, Mechanics or common laboring-men.

There are in and about Raleigh a good many *hardworkers*, whose chief aspiration and occupation seems to be to get in the way of, if they cannot head every movement of the working-men. Such men usually hold local offices or have friends who do, in which case they receive a "crumb" now and then.

From various quarters we hear of colonists and emigrants with their families turning to our good old State. We have homes and a hearty welcome for them all.—*Raleigh News.*

"A hearty welcome" indeed! That is false. It is a falsehood uttered under false pretense. The *News* and its kind has no welcome for any, whether they come singly or in colonies, who do not come swearing eternal allegiance to the Democratic organization, and pledging permanent political affiliation with the *white man's party of all the wealth, worth, virtue and intelligence.*

He who comes to North Carolina comes to be shunned and insulted by the "set" of which the Raleigh *News* is the representative, unless he comes to ally with the Democratic party.

It has been so ever since the war, and it will continue to be so, so far as that peculiar "set" can influence and is concerned. If a Democrat, a Yankee is a gentleman, though he held office under "negro rule," or by appointment of the "tyrant" and "black-guard" as in the case of Judge Cilley, appointed by Sickles. A "carpet-bagger," a "thief" and "adventurer" if a Republican, as in the case of Senator Abbott.

This "carpet-bag Senator" has been in North Carolina since the close of the war. He has brought immigrants and money into the State. He has developed an industry of magnitude in the Cape Fear section. He has brought and expended *in* North Carolina, annually, about the same amount of money that Paul Cameron has sent *out* to lend at *twelve* and *fifteen* per cent, because in this State he could only get *six* and *eight*.

Abbott, the "foreigner," when in the Senate procured a substantial Congressional appropriation for the improvement of Wilmington Harbor, thus aiding a North Carolina internal improvement. Cameron, the "native," aided a "foreign corporation" of *Yankee sharpers* and "monopolists" to get possession of a great work of North Carolina internal improvement so as to make it part and parcel of a "foreign" line, to earn money for "bloated-bondholders" of the North, and to dry up, starve, and "freeze out" poor women and orphan children who looked for clothes to wear and bread to eat from dividends in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; which bread, meat and clothes Cameron the "native" has ruthlessly snatched from them. He is of the "set" of the *News* and has "homes and a hearty welcome for them all," *provided*, he and his class can get fabulous prices, and *the money down*, for their broad acres of Orange county broom-sedge land, and worn out old fields.

When Democratic papers like the Raleigh *News* talk about "*homes* and a hearty welcome" for strangers, after all these papers have said *indiscriminately* of such *gentlemen of means* as have come among us, and of such associations of capital and energy as have "staked" on the restoration of Southern prosperity, bare-faced impudence loses countenance, and the English language confesses to an utter poverty of adjectives and epithets.

Sneaks and Liars.

Some of the representative Press of the Democratic party of this State, notably the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Hillsboro *Recorder*, are establishing permanent reputations as sneaks and liars.

With an avidity characteristic of the coward and the calumniator, the *Sentinel* published the Chapel Hill resolutions denunciatory of Solomon Pool, with the customary flourish over the "indignation meeting" from which those resolutions emanated.

A few days after the publication of the proceedings of this meeting and its resolutions, Mr. H. C. Andrews, Secretary of the Chapel Hill, meeting, sent the *Sentinel* the following card, which that paper had not the manhood and honor to publish:

MR. EDITOR:—A meeting of a few citizens of Chapel Hill and vicinity, numbering about a dozen was held at that place on Saturday, the 16th inst., at which I acted as Secretary. Resolutions were passed denunciatory of Mr. Pool and the proceedings were published in the *Sentinel* of the 19th. I deem it due to say that facts have come to my knowledge since, which if they had then been known to me, I would not have attended the meeting. I now withdraw my name from the minutes, and from all connection with the matter.

H. C. ANDREWS.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 22, 1873,

Sneakishness and cowardice fittingly characterizes such conduct in a public journal.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* of the 20th of August perpetrated an outrage on Mr. Solomon Pool, and a slander on ladies of the Baptist Church; a falsehood so diabolical and mean that a Baptist Minister has seen fit to rebuke it. The *Recorder's* malicious misrepresentation was in these words:—

Some of the young ladies called upon Mr. Pool to obtain his permission to use the Chapel for the School celebration. Mr. P. replied that he had no objection provided the Chapel was restored in as good order as when the permission was granted. One of the young ladies replied that in examination of the Chapel they had found it filled with cows. She supposed it would be an easy matter to drive them back into the building when the exercises were over.

In a letter to the Editor of the *Recorder*, Rev. W. F. Farrow, and Mr. A. S. Barbee writing from Chapel Hill, August 21st, 1873, say:—

You will please allow us space in your excellent journal, to publish a correction, viz:— There being no ladies on the committee of arrangements in the late Baptist Sabbath School celebration, no such conversation as that above published could have taken place. The undersigned, by appointment of the Baptist Sunday School waited upon Mr. Pool, who very courteously allowed us the chapel. The school afterwards adopted and sent a resolution of thanks to Mr. Pool.

The *Recorder* evinces more manliness than the *Sentinel*, for it publishes the letter of these gentlemen correcting its false statement. But it makes no comment. Therefore, it is presumed that its silence admits its falsehood and confesses the recklessness with which it makes its wilful and mendacious assertions.

The world has never known a lower type of journalism than that which to-day afflicts North Carolina and the South in the Democratic and so-called Conservative Press. In the main it is a Press without manhood; it is utterly devoid of truth or decency, is moved and sustained solely by the spirit of malignity, and is as base and black as Hell.

The Era East and West.

From private letters to the Editor, from several prominent Republicans of the State, the *Era* selects two, one from the East and one from the West. A western friend says:—"I am a friend to the *Era*. I go for sustaining our District paper as far as any man, but the paper at the Capital must be sustained too. I approve of your course fully, you encourage no rivalry, or rather enmity, between leading men of our own party. I am the friend of Judge Settle, as between him and any other Republican of the State. I was more than pleased that you took no part, for or against either, in the matter between Hon. John Pool and Judge Settle. Knowing the personal and neighborly relations between Sam Carrow and John Pool, I apprehended that the *Era* would side with Pool. But you, sided with neither, as against the other, and in your course you have made lasting friends for Carrow and the *Era* among Settle men.

"Of course we all know that, as between Thomas Settle and John Pool, Sam Carrow is the friend of Pool, but, sinking his individual and neighborly preferences, for the good of the party, he has allowed the paper he owns to be the special champion of neither, but looking from the Seacoast to the Mountains he has had only the good of the whole Republican party of the State at heart. I am satisfied, now, for Sam Carrow to own and control the central organ of the Republican party. He is just the man for it. As long as he retains control of the paper Republicans are assured that it will not run in the political interest of any individual or clique. I know of no other hands in which our central organ would be so safe, impartial and serviceable to the Republican party in North Carolina."

A friend in the East says:—"We Pool men down here, knowing the personal feelings of Sam Carrow, expected the *Era* to 'pitch in' when the 'tug of war' came between Settle and Pool. We were disappointed. One could discover in the *Era* no preference for either over the other. We now see you were right. The Republican party of North Carolina belongs to neither John Pool nor Thomas Settle. The *Era does belong* to the party. To have taken sides between those two leading men of our party would have fatally committed the *Era* to a partial and unworthy course.

"Knowing Sam Carrow to be the friend of John Pool of all other men, the Republicans of the East can but admire the splendid pluck, judgment and fairness of the man who would not permit his paper to take part in an individual quarrel, one of those individuals being his nearest friend, the other understood to be his enemy.

"The *Era* is the Central organ of the Republican party. It should know no East no West, no North no South, but the whole State of North Carolina. It must not be directed in the interest of individuals or cliques. In the severest crisis through which he can be called upon to pass, Sam Carrow has proven equal to the occasion. Few other men would. He is just the man to own our Central paper. It never has anything to say about himself. He will not allow it to attack his enemies, even in defence of his friends. Let us have Holden for our next Chairman of Executive Committee, Carrow to remain in charge of the Central organ, and we can sweep the State hereafter by from thirty to fifty thousand."

The *Era* has no comment to make. It has striven for the best interests of all and the great good of the Republican party. If it has any partiality for one Republican over another it is not aware of it. Colonel Carrow, the Proprietor, has enjoined that it shall say nothing in praise or defence of himself, nor take the part of any individual Republican against another. He has always directed that it be made a *State paper*.

The Progress of Perjury.

It will be remembered that the *Era* last week had reference to a statement found in the Asheville *Expositor* to the effect that a Deputy Marshal and some United States soldiers had been on a raid through McDowell county "burning and arresting;" that they had recklessly and wantonly shot a youth aged sixteen, whom they found squirrel hunting; that they went into the house of an absent gentleman, "arrested all the inmates of the house and some neighbors who happened to be present, and told them all, men, women and children, if one of them left the premises or went outside of the yard *for four hours*, the last one of them would be killed and the house burned down;" and that their horses were turned into and destroyed an "old man Yount's field of corn."

This report obtained currency in the Piedmont *Press*, Raleigh *News*, Statesville *Intelligencer* and nearly all the Democratic papers of the State.

The statement is pronounced wholly false by the *Pioneer* in another column, and even the Asheville *Expositor* corrects it by publishing a letter from Lieutenant James L. Mast of the United States Army. The *Expositor* says:—

In justice to Lient. Mast, we admit the following. The statement we made last week, was, as we stated then, made upon the authority of a gentleman in whom we have unbounded confidence. However, we cannot deny Lieut. Mast the use of our columns to correct any *mistakes* that occured which have been injurious to him.

That paper then proceeds to give the letter of Lieut. Mast as follows:—

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 26, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 21st inst., you charge me and my soldiers, in company with Reveneu officers, with such serious, insulting and ungentlemanly conduct, against the people of McDowell county, while in the execution of our duties, which I, as a gentleman and soldier, cannot allow to be promulgated, and published as facts to the people of Western North Carolina, without offering some few contradictory remarks; and I hope that you will grant me space in your columns to do so. The facts of the case are substantially as follows, viz:—

On Saturday, Aug. 16th, while in McDowell county and in search of illicit distilleries, and after having destroyone, and on the correct road to a second, (of which we had true and reliable information) we met and accosted an individual, (who proved to be the identical man we were in search of) on a trail through the mountains, with a shot gun on his shoulder, loaded over four fingers. He gave his name correctly, and after being directed to show us the way to his still, remarked: "Well, come along and I will show you where it is;" but wanted to go in a direction opposite to that from which we knew his still was located.

After ordering him to go with us on the opposite trail, and informing him that if he attempted to run he would be shot at, he proceeded in the direction we desired him to go. But before going far, he concluded that leaning to the left was in order. He did so; but was soon brought back by the soldiers. After going some distance farther, and we arriving at the trail which led to his still, he, after succeeding in getting my horses in a swamp and bogged, ran a second time. The men finding themselves in this position, dismounted at once and followed in pursuit. He, in the mean time, having gotten partly up the side of an almost perpendicular mountain, screening himself in his flight behind trees, brush, &c., in order to reach the top, which had he been successful in doing, would have made good his escape, but for a timely bullet, interfering with his onward progress.—Immediately after being wounded, he was brought back, placed on a horse, by my orders, and taken to the residence of a Mr. Jarrett, where I further ascertained that he was the very individual we were in search of—that he was a notorious character of the neighborhood, and that we had been on the correct trial, leading to his still when he attempted to escape. This was also further verified by our finding it on our second search.

As regards the treatment of Mr. Goodson, his family, or any one connected with it, in any other than most gentlemanly and soldierly conduct, I most emphatically deny, and refer those who desire to know, to apply for further information, either to himself or the ladies, upon whom, as your informant says, we drew pistols.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. MAST,
2nd U. S. Artillery.

Referring to this matter last week the *Era* said:—

"The last Asheville *Expositor* affects to give the details of alleged outrages on some citizens of McDowell county, said to have been recently perpetrated by United States officers and soldiers.

"The *Era* would like to denounce the affair and all engaged in it, but, unfortunately, the source through which the report comes is not credtable enough to deal with.

"The *Expositor* and its correspondents—strikers and flunkies—are of a class who lately took upon themselves the most solemn oaths to *lie* and *swear to lies*, get on juries, and in every conceivable maner resist due process of law.

"A party and a poltics so infamous as to require of its adherent, *perjury* and *murder* for politcal ends is capable of misrepresenting and *lying on* officers of the law in the discharge of their duty."

While all good men in the ranks of the Republican party, and those out of it who support the government in an honest and earnest desire for the preservation of peace, law and order, are seeking the correction of official abuses, and striving to restrain and displace unworthy men who have found their way into office, the Press, the leaders and the great body of the Democratic party are stirring up strife, encouraging disorder, provoking violence and maliciously misrepresenting, falsely accusing and "*lying on* officers of the law in the discharge of their duty."

It is the progress of perjury. The principles taught by Democracy in its Ku Klux foray, that, in opposition to the government, it was praiseworthy to murder and scourge, honorable to lie and steal, brave and *chivalric* to mask and disguise, and the height and pride of patriotism to *swear falsely* to rescue a companion in guilt, are bearing the legitimate fruit of a false and cowardly populace, a corrupt and licentious Press, an army of lying correspondents and its followers, in the persons of *perjured* flunkies and strikers.

Conduct such as reported by the *Expositor* and retailed by its Democratic companions in falsehood and cowardly meanness, were dastardly and hell-deserving. But the language fails to characterize the course of the Democratic Press in originating and circulating so gross and damnable a falsehood and slander as the *Expositor* virtually acknowledges its tale to have been.

The State Agricultural Society --The State Life Insurance Company.

In a note to the *Era* from the Secretary, Mr. Fulghum, that gentleman says:—

"From present indications the State Fair will be the largest and most successful ever held in North Carolina."

The attention of every reader of the *Era* is directed to an article copied in this paper from the Raleigh *Agricultural Journal* setting forth the friendly and generous action of the State Life Insurance Company in furnishing the Agricultural Society the means to carry out the Fair to a sucessful and creditable issue.

Without this aid the Society must have failed, and such failure would have been a blow at the Agricultural interests of the State. With that aid, success is assured, and such success is the success of the Agricultural interests of our whole people, for it will redound to the advantage of every Farmer in North Carolina.

Stepping forward at a time of such need, when the Agricultural interests of a great State were at stake, placing EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS at the service of the material interests of North Carolina, the State Life Insurance Company should have the full benefit of its patriotic and praiseworthy conduct. And thus investing this action of a Home Institution with more than *passing* importance, it is to be hoped that our people will hereafter wed closer with home institutions of every character.

We are told that others were applied to—companies which have drained the State, annually, of more money than all the government taxes put together—but they all declined. It was for this home corporation, in existence less than a half-year, to lend its first accumulated means to the promotion of the first great interest of our people.

Here is a nut for those to crack who habitually curse "carpet-baggers," damn "yankees" and anathematize "foreign corporations;" yet who are never so happy as when hob-nobbing with "carpet-bag" agents and "yankee" representatives of those "foreign corporations" whose business with our people is to "bleed" them, not *feed* them.

Here is a home life insurance company, composed of good, well-known men from every section of the State, on a safe and doubly-secure basis, managed by men of business knowledge, unquestioned honor and qualification. Let us see now how much our people will patronize it in preference to the "aliens" and "foreigners" among us.

Death of Hon. D. M. Barringer.

Honorable Daniel Moreau Barringer, a native of Cabarrus county, but of late years a resident of this city, died at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, on Monday afternoon, September 1st, 1873.

Deceased was the eldest son of General Paul Barringer of Cabarrus; was born in July, 1806; graduated at Chapel Hill in 1826; studied law with Chief Justice Ruffin; served in the House of Commons, at intervals, from 1829 to 1842; a member of the Convention of 1835; was elected to Congress from the Salisbury District in 1843, and served continuously until 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, in Spain, which position he filled during the Taylor-Fillmore administration. President Buchanan tendered the same position to Mr. Barringer in 1857, but he declined. He served in the State Legislature in 1854-'5, and was a member of the "Peace Congress" in '61. In the great political campaign of '72, he was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in North Carolina, conducting the campaign with the utmost vigor and ability. He was before the Democratic Convention at Greensboro last year for the nomination of Governor, and, as the most popular man of his party, if nominated, might have been elected.

The subject of this sketch was one of the most courtly gentlemen of the State. He had represented the United States, creditably and acceptably, at the most punctilious Court in the world, and was in every respect an accomplished and cultivated gentleman. Some one has said that politeness is benevolence in trifles. Daniel M. Barringer had that benevolence in excess of any gentleman within the knowledge of this writer.

The deceased was in no respect an ordinary man. He belonged to the old school of politics, but he was the wisest and most sagacious of his party to-day. He was the only Democrat in North Carolina, since the war, who could lay any claim to statesmanship. His letter in 1867 urging the people of the State to accept the Reconstruction conditions of Congress stands as a monument to his wisdom, while it points the folly of his political associates.

A man of means he was a man of progress. He has been identified with nearly all our works of internal improvement, and his money is found invested in nearly every local institution looking to the progress and permanent well-being of the community. Within the past year he has erected one of the finest business houses and most substantial improvements of the city.

The writer knew Daniel M. Barringer, of late years, intimately-well. He had his faults, but he possessed virtues in a corresponding degree. We shall miss him much; for, all in all, we may not soon look upon his like again.

The wife and a grown daughter of Mr. Barringer died some years since. He leaves two sons, one at the Bar, and the other a student at Bingham's School.

The Virginia Campaign.

In Virginia the campaign, in a measure, bears out the prophecies made early in the Summer that it would be one of the most exciting political contests ever known in the State, and much doubt was felt as to the result. As it progresses, however, this doubt is being gradually relieved by the feeling on nearly all sides that Hughes, the republican nominee, with the rest of the ticket will take the State by storm and wrench a solid victory from the hands of the Conservatives and ultra Democrats. In Richmond Kemper and Withers, the choice of the Democracy, have been well received, though it was evident that their following was limited to a clique.

A meeting was held at Surry Court House, on the 26th ult., and from the following notice of it in *State Journal*, there seems to be in that section a desire on either side to be courteous, and to uphold the principles of the parties without a resort to the blackguardism that too frequently characterizes such meetings:—

Before the speaking comenced satisfactory arrangements were made to divide time with Dr. Holt, of Surry, and Mr. Graves, of Isle of Wight. Mr. Ramsdell opened the discussion in a speech of much prudence and wisdom, and never have the intelligent white people of Surry listened to Republican utterances with such respectful attention.

Messrs. Holt and Grave followed, and conceded to Mr. Ramsdell ability and high character. It was pleasant to Mr. R.'s friends to hear the encomiums showered upon him by his political enemies.

Dr. Holt is a fine speaker, but being in favor of an exclusive white man's government—the divine right of a favored class to rule, and wholly opposed to negro suffrage—his cramped theme afforded a barren field for the play of true genius. He and Mr. Graves charged Mr. Hughes in his Suffolk speech as favoring social equality.

In his reply Mr. R. thought social equality a myth, a "bug-bear" to frighten weak-minded people; that it never could exist under Republican teachings; but judging from the color of the negro population here, there must have been a very affectionate kind of social equality in Virginia long before Republicanism had been introduced.

The newspapers are fighting their battles with zeal, and are withal moderate as a rule, though at times sharp words are said that had better have been left unsaid. Still the discussions are more marked for the ability they evince than their asperity. The *State Journal* in its issue of August 30th, in the course of an article with the caption "Remarkable Conservative Tergiversation" compares the course of the two candidates thus:—

If the Democratic party could have been organized on the basis of strong union sentiments, it would very probably have achieved the ascendant in the Union and held the government until this day. A very strong desire was felt by Union Democrats to put up Chief Justice Chase as the Democratic candidate in 1868. And if there had been any protracted balloting in the national Democratic convention of New York of that year, a very strong vote would have been cast for Judge Chase, and he would have had a good chance for nomination.

But the extreme state-rights element of the body were noisy and demonstrative; and, as soon as they failed to nominate George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, they formed combinations which resulted, early in the balloting, in the nomination of Seymour. Having gained power to accomplish this much, they used it for securing the nomination of Francis P. Blair for the second place, and for adopting a platform on the extreme line of state-rights politics. The result of their success was, to drive out of the Democratic party all the old Democrats who had made up their minds to abandon the obsolete creed of Calhoun and Davis. Ever since then, the Democratic party have fallen back far into a minority of the people of the United States. Among the men whom their suicidal nominations at Tammany Hall, New York, and their re-adoption of the Bourbon platform of Davis, Benjamin and Hunter, thus drove out of the Democratic party, and silenced in the campaign of 1868, was Mr. Hughes, our candidate for governor.

He disapproved those proceedings, and whether he has been consistent in his course since, or whether those delegates from Virginia (General Kemper included) who promoted and concurred in those proceedings have been more consistent than he, seems to a question entering into the debates of this canvass. It is a question easily settled.

The New York convention adopted resolutions, the most important one of which declared that any attempt to deprive the states of "the privilege and trust of suffrage" was an "usurpation of power, and found no warrant in the constitution;" and denounced the reconstruction acts of Congress as "an usurpation, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

On account of this and kindred resolutions, Mr. Hughes went out of the Democratic party. But General Kemper approved it, supported it, and supported the Democratic party after adopting it. The sequel must decide which of the two men was the more consistent in his subsequent course.

[From State Agricultural Journal.]

What a State Institution has done for North Carolina.

The time is fast approaching when the hopes and struggles of many weary months will be crowned with success. The State Agricultural Fair is endeared to the hearts of North Carolinans. Year after year, the sons and daughters of our noble commonwealth are wont to assemble in this grand family reunion, not for the purpose merely of meeting friends of other days, and cementing by renewed acquaintance and association the indissoluble ties that unite us, but also to secure the more practical benefits that are derived from imparting and receiving valuable information affecting the varied interests and complex relations of every department of life and labor. The farmer, the mechanic, and the professional man are all here teaching and being taught. Enterprise is directed by new intelligence, capital is diverted into more useful channels, and fresh stimulus is given to the desire for higher culture and nobler development in all that concerns our material prosperity and progress as a people. It would be difficult to estimate fully the manifold benefits which accrue to all from this annual State Festival. Its discontinuance even for one year would be a blow to the best interests of the State that would be felt by all classes of citizens, yet this great calamity had well-nigh overtaken it. For months the officers and friends of the North Carolina Agricultural Society had been struggling to overcome the obstacles in their way, and had at last succeeded in securing all the funds that were necessary except about $8,000. This sum had been promised them by several *Foreign* Insurance Companies which for years past have been draining hundreds of thousands of dollars from the State. Their representatives here had expressed perfect willingness and earnest desire on the part of their representative Companies to loan the money on the ample security offered. The time came but *the money did not*. Their promises made, like too many others, only to tickle the ear, and serve the end of the moment, were shamelessly repudiated. Relying upon these broken reeds, the Society had made no other arrangement, and the time was short. A few days would decide the fate of the State Fair of North Carolina, not for one year, but probably for all time. Just here it was that blood showed itself thicker than water, and THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, came forward to the relief of her sister corporation, and advanced the amount necessary to carry forward to completion the plans of the Agricultural Society, thus firmly establishing "the State Fair," upon an enduring basis.

Honor to whom honor is due. The people of North Carolina will for the first time in their history be false to their record, if they do not prove themselves *true* to those who in the day of adversity were *true to them*. The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company is now in the first year of its existence, but it has already taken a stand of which its officers, and the people of the State at large may be justly proud, and its judicial investment of every dollar of its funds in North Carolina, and among our own people has already been productive of incalculable good. The benefits resulting from the establishment of this Company and the Home Insurance and investments which it offers and effects, are such that we are confident the people of North Carolina will not be slow to appreciate and reward.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Letter From Eastern North Carolina.

To the Editor of the Era:—

I have just returned from a Summer *tour* all over North Carolina, so to speak.

I have been to the West. The great West about which we always here so much in the State Legislature. I am duly impressed with the scenery of the "Switzerland of America" the vast *undeveloped* and *undeveloping* water-power of Western North Carolina, her mountain fastnesses, huge chasms, dangerous gorges, cool springs, fresh butter and sweet milk; but I am *profoundly* impressed with the vast superiority of *Eastern* Carolina over that great *El Dorado, The West*. So much so, indeed, that I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the portion of North Carolina East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is worth double and treble all the balance, *present* and *prospective* value taken into consideration.

It has been my lot to have "been 'round" some little, and I say that in no other section of this State, nor in any other State, can a farmer make more money, have more to eat, enjoy and spend, than do the farmers of Eastern Carolina as a class of easy workers and liberal livers.

As to health I saw no evedence greater longevity in Mitchell and Watauga than I find in Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort, or in Hyde, the *Egypt* of North Carolina.

I saw no better facilities for stock-raising on the Blue Ridge than among the so-called *sand hills* of the East. Our reedy marshes and swamps afford better green provender for cattle, while our mild climate is not to be thought of in connection with the rigorous Winters of the West, where, "old settlers" tell me, the cattle and the deer often slide down the icy mountains, break their limbs and destroy themselves.

As to the Western *Farmer*, I did not see him. Taking the so-called Farmers and the signs of the so-called farming I saw, from Raleigh West, and I would not give Jim Thigpen, of Edgecombe, for the whole West full.

I can produce as good cistern water on my farm in the East as the coolest spring in the West affords. My butter is as fresh and milk as sweet as any in the mountains. My fish-pond is not to be mentioned in connection with the brooks in which they take the *occasional* insipid mountain trout. While the mass of the population in the West look as if they would be materially benefitted by a visit to our Eastern fisheries.

All in all, I am disgusted with the West in comparison with the East; and land companies, subsidized agents hired blowers and paid detractors to the contrary, I say the country for farming and for immigration lies East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Observing the rules of health, people live as long here, are happier, have more money, more intelligence and as good health as anywhere in the proud old State of North Carolina; while the productions of the soil and the return for labor are double and treble any other section of the State.

LANGRAVE.

Eastern North Carolina, August 29, 1873.

The Democratic Back-Pay Stealers.

To the Editor of the Era:—

Our people are complaining that the Democratic press of this State has been bought up by the "back-pay stealers." This extract is sent you, for publication, by a Republican and reader, of your paper. X.

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 2, 1873.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Senator Morton of Indiana, and Gov. Noyes of Ohio, opened the Republican State campaign at Athens, Ohio, today. At the end of Senator Morton's speech Gov. Noyes said that a note had been handed up from the crowd asking what Morton had done with his back pay.

Senator Morton said: Well, I can say I have not taken it, and never expect to. Immediately after the passage of the bill, I had an interview with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, and we there agreed that we would not take it, believing that the principle involved in back-pay was not a sound one.

Hook told a story of a gentleman driving his Irish servant in a cab, and saying to him jocularly, half in anger: "Now, if the gallows had its due, you rascal, where would you be now?" "Faith, then, your Honor, it's riding in the cab I'd be, all alone by myself, maybe."

Vice Admiral Yelorrton removed the Vittoria and Alamanga to Gibraltar on Monday.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The following will be found of interest to those concerned:

To the Members of the Bar of the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina:—

GENTLEMEN:—Many letters have been received asking information upon the present status of the Bankrupt law, under recent unpublished amendments and Judicial decisions. For reply to these inquiries, I respectfully submit the following brief abstract of the law, as it now stands upon the subject of discharge, exemptions, &c., &c.:

1st. All debts contracted *prior* to January 1, 1869, and all *security* debts, and debts not proven in bankruptcy, which have been contracted since that date, are discharged without reference to assets.

2nd. On all debts contracted *since* January 1, 1869, on which the bankrupt is liable as *principal debtor*, and which are actually proven against the estate, the assets in the hands of the assignee must equal 50 per cent., or the same proportion in number and value of these creditors must assent in writing to discharge.

3d. Discharge will be granted from debts mentioned in paragraph 1, without reference to those mentioned in paragraph 2. (See Acts of July 27, 1868, and July 14, 1870.)

4th. The following exemptions are allowed to every citizen of North Carolina in bankruptcy, to-wit: personal property, of the value of $500, and real estate for a homestead of the value of $1,000 under State laws, and personal property of the value of $500, under United States laws. Total exemptions in bankruptcy $2,000.

The foregoing exemptions are "valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of the State Constitution and laws as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of *any State Court*, any decision of any such Court rendered since the adoption of such Constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding." (See act of June 8, 1872, and March 3d, 1873.)

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Georgia case, declaring the Homestead provisions of the Constitution of that State unconstitutional in so far as it relates to debts contracted prior to its adoption, has annihilated the Homestead and personal property exemptions in North Carolina, in similar cases, except through the bankruptcy courts.

In view of the demand which must follow the recent liberal amendments to the Bankrupt Act, and the decision of the Supreme Court destroying the Homestead under State laws, I have carefully prepared and had printed ruled and endorsed in very neat style, all the forms liable to be used in bankrutcy by the officers of the Court or the profession. They will be sold at $1.50 per duplicate set, and forwarded *on receipt of price*, by mail, post paid, or by express as directed.

To facilitate business and promote speedy discharges, it is suggested that the sum of $100, be deposited with the petition in bankruptcy, and when so done the Register is authorized and will guarantee that no further sum shall be required of the petitioner in ordinary proceedings, and the deficiency found upon the taxation of costs will be deducted pro rata from the costs of the several officers of court.

I am Very Respectfully, &c.,

A. W. SHAFFER,
Register 4th District N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1873.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

As Assignee of the estate of Archibald Taylor, and in obedience to an order of the District Judge, I shall sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, in the town of Louisburg, in Franklin county, N. C., on

Tuesday, September 9th, 1873,

the Tract of Land on which the said Archibald Taylor lives, adjoining the Potis Gold Mine in Franklin county, N. C. This tract of land has been divided, and will be thus offered, a plot of which will be shown on the day of sale, with each lot accurately calculated:—

Lot No. 1, on the South-East corner of the tract, has 170 acres. Lot No. 2, on the North of No. 1, has 186 acres. Lot No. 3, on the North of No. 2, has 316 acres. Lot No. 4, on the road, has 184 acres. Lot No. 5, North of No. 4, has 268 acres. Lot No. 6, on the road, has 100 acres. Lot No. 7, north of No. 6, has 98 acres. Lot No. 8, north of No. 7, has 120 acres. Lot No. 9, on the road, is the Store House Lot with about 30 acres. Lot No. 10, running from the road to the Creek, west of Nos. 6, 7 and 8, containing the fine residence with all necessary buildings and several small settlements, has 642 acres. Lot No. 11 is a lot of about 8 acres detached by turning the road. Nos. 3, 5 and 8 contain a large amount of very rich bottom land on the Creek. Other lots are thought to be rich in Gold Ore, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8.

This Land will be sold one-half for cash, terms *strictly* to be complied with. The other half payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale until paid, the Assignee reserving title, also requiring bond and good security of the purchasers. The title is good.

Creditors will please attend the sale.

RICHARD W. HARRIS.
Assignee of Archibald Taylor's Estate.

Oxford, N. C., Aug. 1, 1873. 8—4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 25th day of Aug., A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Clement Richardson, of Selma, in the county of Johnston, State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon the Petition of his creditors: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M. DOUGLAS,
Marshal as Messenger.

11—3t R. G. LEWIS, Attorney.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 25th day of Aug., A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Ruffin Eatman, of Wilson P. O., in the county of Nash, and State of North Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M. DOUGLAS,
Marshal as Messenger.

J. W. LANCASTER, Attorney.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 9th day of Aug., A. D. 1873, a war