THE WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1873.

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

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.

THE CLEVELAND BANNER.—Attention is called to the article from this paper in to-day's ERA. It is from the pen of Plato Durham, Esq., and will form profitable reading to many who might study it if they wished to look into a glass and behold their own counterfeits.

THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA troubles, in which Deputy Marshal Deaver and others are so bitterly assailed, have been deferred for publication to a future issue. There are always two sides to a question, and the *Era* will give the public the truth in due time as that becomes apparent from the clouds which now seem to obscure it from view at a distance from the scene of action.

The Amendments—Their Value

The Salisbury *Watchman*, a Democratic journal, gives the following estimate of the value of the recent amendments. Excepting the comments of that paper on the Constitution as a whole, we agree with it, in its estimate of the uselessness of such constitutional tinkering. Says the *Watchman:*

"There was not a half a vote polled at the recent elections—not half of the voters of the State turned out, including those that voted for and against the worthless amendments. This shows how much interest the people felt in them. The men who got them up and urged their adoption could not have hit upon a more effectual method of keeping the present oppressive Constitution fixed upon the people indefinitely. We might adopt the same number of Amendments, and the same value and import to suit every paragraph in the constitution, every summer, for fifty successive years, and at the end of that time the constitution would be worse than it is at present. But we are told that the amendments were the children of party effort, and therefore, they should have been adopted."

The Next Speakership.

We clip from the *Baltimore Sun*, the following article from its Washington correspondent, who is unusually accurate for a Democratic bohemian, which throws light upon the question of the next Congressional Speakership. Probably Mr. Blaine will do as well as Mr. Maynard or any one else:

"Several Republican members of the House of Representatives from the West and the South have been in the city during the last few days. In conversing upon the next speakership of the House they all concur in the view that no very formidable opposition will or can be made to the re-election of Mr. Blaine. The combination which was spoken of some months ago as to be formed, with the object of elevating Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to the speakership, it is now believed has been pretty much given up. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who, it was said, was to be one of the leading members of this combination, has had his wings so effectually clipped that he cannot be expected to essay any very lofty flight for some time to come. In the event of the re-election of Mr. Blaine, it is said that even if he should be so disposed, looking to his own future, he cannot afford to place any of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen at the head of important committees."

The Financial Panic.

Ere this copy of the *Era* has reached its readers, they have no doubt been made aware of the suspension of the great banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., which was caused by the failure of that firm to sell the bonds of the Northern Pacific R. R., running from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to the Pacific Ocean. The banks of Cooke and Co. in this country have suspended payment for a time, while their European houses still continue to hold out, and confidence grows stronger every day.

Meanwhile the suspension of this firm gave great uneasiness in the money market. Several speculators immediately succumbed to the blow, but the tide is now running out and quiet has been almost entirely restored. It is said that the majority of the banks were never stronger than at present.

The government has thrown large additional quantities of greenbacks on the market, and kept up its credit by buying heavy amounts of bonds. So that the national credit has suffered but little by the disastrous event.

Probably in a week's time, the trouble will have faded from men's memory, and all go on as smoothly as before. Certainly the financial condition of the country is improving steadily and not being deteriorated or injured by the manipulations of the present administration of financial affairs.

State Pride Vs. Foreign Corporations.

A prominent *native* Director in the North Carolina Railroad Company, authorizes the Editor of the *Era* to say, that, when it was rumored in Raleigh some few weeks since that the Richmond and Danville Railroad designed surrendering the lease of the North Carolina Central, the managers of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stood ready with a proposition to take the lease at *five* per cent. instead of the *six and a half* per cent. which the Richmond and Danville lessees pay.

Now, "ladies and gentlemen, this accounts for the *patriotic* milk in the *injunction* cocoa-nut, and the hair thereon."

The Director above alluded to is "the peoples' man," and his name is at the service of any of the people who may want it.

One Gauge from Atlanta to New York.

A gentleman, prominent, and *posted*, in Railroad circles, authorizes the *Era* to say that, in a very short time, the railroad gauge from Atlanta to Richmond will be made uniform, and that cars will then run through without change from Atlanta to New York.

He intimates that important changes will be made in the management of some of our lines; that all the railroads that traverse North Carolina will be put in the most thorough running condition, and that the whole will be operated to the entire satisfaction of everybody in the State, save, always, the Hillsboro junta and the Hawkins-Robinson combination.

It is also believed that the North Carolina Railroad will revert to the original management it was under when leased out in 1871, and that the privilege of running their through trains over it from Greensboro to Charlotte will be given to the Atlanta and New York combination on much more satisfactory terms and conditions than the lease now operates with the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Kentucky Affairs.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is about to commit the unpardonable sin of exposing the ku klux in that State. Hence the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The *Courier-Journal* is pitching about like a blind bull. First it buts Democracy, then Grant, then the Ku Klux, then Virginia—what's the matter?"

To which query, the *Patriot* at Greensboro, makes the following elegant response:

"Too much mixing with them "yellow haired harlots," and sich in England, and those lovely "hobjects" over in France who look so fascinating dressed in "a ribbon and a fig leaf," is what's the matter."

No, that is *not* what's the matter. The *Era* will tell. This is it: The *Courier-Journal* is down upon the ku klux, and its licks hurt in Virginia, in Ohio and in North Carolina, as well as in Kentucky. The shafts of the *Courier-Journal* pierce right and left, and sting to the quick, because it neither apologizes for or excuses ku kluxing in Kentucky.

Besides, it holds up the present Democratic administration there as imbecile, and tells Gov. Leslie "to wipe out" these midnight marauders, law or no law, as their ruffianism has become unbearable. And in so doing, in justifies all that was ever undertaken in North Carolina in this direction. It is a pity that the *Courier-Journal* had not been published in this State, at Greensboro, three years ago. That's what's the matter, now.

An Enemy in the Camp.

The Democratic pickets are not watchful, or they would keep such dangerous enemies as Bernard, of the Wilmington *Star*, out of their party camp. Evidently, if he can be judged from recent utterances, he is fearfully bent upon making havoc among the dwellers in those "tents of wickedness" occupied by "the virtue, wealth and intelligence" of the State.

Says the *Star*, under the general head of "current comments," and noticing a remark of the N. Y. *Times* to the effect that the Democratic Party is only a pretence of a political organization, and when it gets out of the way "we may hope for an opposition of sufficient character and strength to be valuable to the country"—says the *Star* concerning this observation: "We would "not ordinarily take the *Times* for "our guide. But we rather think "it hits the nail on the head in this "brief sentence. Let us have a "new shuffle and a new deal. In-"deed, let us have a new pack of "cards, and turn half round the ta-"ble."

If that fellow is not read out of the Democratic Ku Klux Klan pretty soon, he will smash things up badly. He has too much indiscretion for membership of such an organization; and besides, he will injure the reputation of his party for "virtue, wealth and intelligence" if he is permitted to indulge so freely in "gambling talk" any longer. This last mentioned specimen of indiscretion, however, may recieve some extenuation from the fact of the close proximity of the *Star* office to the apartments of the Cape Fear Club. We cannot for a moment cherish the suspicion that the gallant leader of the burial squad at Bethel ever indulged in "a brush with the tiger," before he came from Virginia, carpet-bag under his arm, some decade, or so, ago; and our confidence in his prudence forbids the thought that he has ever taken a hand of "draw poker" in Wilmington.

One thing, however, is absolutely certain: If he lets out any more of "the secrets of his prison house" by such confessions as that which admits that the Democratic Party has not sufficient character and strength to be valuable to the country, the chivalry of the lower Cape Fear will rise *en masse* and drive him from their midst; or, worse, will drench him with a dose of "social ostentations." And then "slosh" goes his gravy." Some misfortunes may be retrieved, but that—what F. F. V. carpet-bagger could endure with even tolerable fortitude?

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

The Republican party, in the gubernatorial election of 1868, at a time when it was but imperfectly organized, and with a large ratio of its voting force entirely uninstructed as to the importance of exercising the franchise then but recently conferred upon them by the action of the general government, carried the State of North Carolina by a majority of 18,641 votes; and, upon the presumption that the 8,888 registered voters who did not go to the polls were all whites, the returns show an active white Republican strength at that time of 20,578 voters. The Presidential election returns of the same year show a gain of nearly 4,000 votes, while the returns of the gubernatorial election of 1872 show another gain of more than 2,400 votes, for the Republican party. It must not be disguised, however, that the disunion party in North Carolina has been constantly increasing in strength in this State since 1868, until in November 1872, when there was a heavy falling off in its vote. In 1868, it polled 73,594 votes at the State election, while at the Presidential election of the same year it made a gain of nearly 10,000 votes; and in 1870 another gain of nearly 3,600 votes. Futhermore, although the Republican party has sustained no general loss except in 1870, in the gubernatorial election of 1872 the disunionists made another gain of about 2,000 votes, but losing in the neighborhood of 30,000 in the Presidential election of the same year.

Now these figures teach us much that should be highly encouraging, yet, at the same time, much that should stimulate us to greater exertion in the future. They show that, except in the year 1870, when the Ku Klux were striking terror to the hearts of thousands of inoffensive and peaceable citizens, through the agency of midnight assassinations, our party has not only been able to hold its own in North Carolina, but has constantly increased in numbers and influence, and has invariably been able to carry the State by a creditable majority. This, too, has been achieved in the face of such frauds and intimidations as were never known before in the history of popular elections. Yet, while this is true, it behooves the Republican party to remember that it is confronted by a wily, an active and an unscrupulous foe; and a foe, too, that has been constantly, either by fair means or by foul, gathering new strength with which to enter upon each new contest.

Now, however, is the time to strike the decisive blow that will overwhelm that energetic adversary with such a defeat as can never be retrieved. Last November the disunion party of North Carolina received a stunning reproof at the polls—a rebuke from which it has not yet recovered and from which it will never recover if the Republican party will but take advantage of its splendid victory. This it should do by immediately perfecting its organization in every county of the State; by assiduously entering upon the work of pointing out the deceptions which have been practised upon the honest Union masses, who have been seduced into error by too blind a confidence in former leaders of the Union party of North Carolina, who have apostacised since the war; and by disproving—as can easily be done—the thousands of malicious falsehoods, and exposing the insincerity and dishonesty of the thousands of specious promises which have emanated from disunion politicians and newspapers. In such counties particularly as Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Johnston, Moore, Montgomery, Stanley, Harnett, and many others that during the war were union strongholds but which are now almost wholly in the power of the disunionists, the Republican party should see that untiring efforts be made to have its principles and policy understood; and to convince the people of its honesty of purpose, its patriotism of intention, and its unsectional devotion to the interests of all parts of the county and all classes of men. The fact should be made plain to the sturdy, peace-loving unionists of the midland counties, who have never faltered in their fidelity to the government of Washington and Adams, that the declarations of the disunionists, to the effect that the Republican party propooses to make the white race in the United States subservient to the colored race, are utterly false; and that it only proposes to gave equal and exact justice to men of all classes, conditions, races and colors. Let it be understood that the party is pledged to honesty, reform, and the perpetuation of justice and union, and hundreds who have strayed away after the false gods of disunion will return to the ark of Republican safety.

Now, we repeat, is the time for this work to be commenced. It will not do to wait till men's minds are blinded with prejudices by the heat and excitements of a hotly contested political campaign. The enemy was routed and demolished last November. Next August, his annihilation should follow. Now is the time to organize for that triumph.

Beauregard's Movement Bearing Fruit.

It will be remembered that Gen. Beauregard and a few colored men, with a sprinkling of prominent Democrats, recently promulgated a platform in favor of the colored man, which shot a bow-length beyond anything ever said or done by a Radical scalawag. Now at a convocation at White Sulphur Springs, this same General was hand in glove with Mr. Davis, Raphael Semmes and Jubal Early, while his scheme had only incurred a faint condemnation in the Southern press. Thus while these men were ready to crucify Longstreet four years ago, they now receive from Beauregard a bitterer dose than ever Ben. Butler has compounded, and taste of because it is sweetened with the sugar of expected offices and preferments.

How the times do change, and how men do change with them. Indeed it is as Talleyrand said, "that a man, who is the same way of thinking always, has simply learned nothing and is a fool." But as Galilleo said, in spite of derision and chains, "the world does move," and the folks in it move also, and there is no such thing as consistency in any man, or especially in a latter-day Horace Greeley Democrat.

Now the Beauregard movement is bearing fruits in Mississippi, where the Democrats are coming to the conclusion that the only way to compete with the Republicans is to divide the colored vote. The Missouri Democracy counsel the same thing, and we may expect to see it tried yet. But how?

Why simply by offering the colored man more office and more privileges than the Republicans have done, in the hope of getting his votes. In substance this is what Beauregard says, and what the Louisiana and Mississippi Democracy are just now discussing. Will they do it? They may for the purpose of getting office, for they now tolerate the idea and may embrace it. Remember, they were ready to stone Longstreet and now they listen with patience to Beauregard, who counsels more "dirt-eating" in one lump then any Republican has been called on to swallow. And thus it may come to pass to them, in the future development of Beauregard's scheme, the truth of the old stanza:

"Vice is a monster of so hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But having grown familiar with its face,
We first *endure*, then *pity*, then *embrace!*"

STATE FAIR.—The grounds and buildings are beginning to look like business at the new location. The track will be leveled and fit for travel during the coming week. The Grand stand is nearly completed as also is Floral Hall. The railroad connection with the inner grounds will be completed in a few days. Two hundred hands are busily engaged in getting things in order. The signs are that we are going to have a splendid time. Beautiful ladies, fine looking men, rich and poor, big and little—everybody is coming. The old North State is in an agricultural blaze.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Era:—

In the Wilmington *Star* of the 29th of August, the editor of that Democratic sheet propounds the following question, to-wit:

After remarking that "Senator Morton had back paid," he asks:—"And now, whose Belshazzarian knees will weaken next?" Mr. *Waddell's* I guess, is an answer suggested by a VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

Wilmington *Post* copy.

To the Editor of the Era:—

As a workingman and mechanic, I was pleased to read your editorial on the Milburn wagon in your last issue, September 11. The *News* of the 13th has an article in defence of Mr. Wayne Alcott, the agent of the Milburn Wagon Company in this city, in which it says: "There is no wagon manufactured in North Carolina that has as little "Yankee" material in it as the Milburn wagon. The Milburn wagon Company is located at Memphis, Tennessee. The factory is located in Southern Indiana. The material, spokes, hubs, &c., are all prepared at the manufactory, and is made principally of Tennessee timber, &c., &c." This is a poor defence, even if all was as the *News* says. The Milburn Company may belong to Memphis, but the factory is not where the *News* says, but in Northern Indiana, in the town of Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, four miles east of South Bend, the house of ex-Vice President Colfax. It is also about six miles from the Michigan border, and ninety miles east of Chicago, Illinois. The wood material is purchased in Indiana and Michigan. The labor is all done in Mishawaka, and there the wagon maker and laborer spends his money and helps build up a Northern town, not Memphis. The little profit that perhaps goes to Tennessee, does not justify our people to purchase the Milburn wagon, on the ground that it is a Tennessee company that manufactures them. Even if it were fully a Tennessee company, and the manufactory was in the city of Memphis, what then? Memphis is a long way off and on the banks of the Mississippi, and not in central North Carolina, therefore we ought to patronize home manufactories and build up our own town and State, before we help build our distant neighbors in a northern or eastern State.

As for Mr. Alcott, the agent, his small per centage on the sale of the wagons, he more than loses in the sale of groceries that he would sell to thos ehe is trying to starve.

Let the mechanics of North Carolina look to their interest. Do not patronize a man that does all he can to injure every home interest, to put a few cents in his own selfish pocket. For one, I hope our Legislature will pass some law to protect home industry, in such a way that will prevent a monopoly. Let every citizen, every mechanic and laborer that has the welfare of the city and State at heart, patronize and encourage home industry, and let all others alone. As machanics we claim we have the skill and the ability to supply any home demand. Our forests are full of choice material, and all we want is patronage and encouragement.

MECHANIC.

Raleigh, N. C., Sep. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Era:—

The Raleigh *Daily News*, upon the authority of some "highly intelligent and reliable" correspondent at Morganton, says that Deputy Marshal Deaver's "cock and bull story" about himself and his squad of men being fired on in the South Mountains of Burke county, and forced to retreat with one man badly wounded, was not believed by the citizens of Morganton, and that two of the said citizens, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, (Capt. W. F. Avery) of the *Piedmont Press*, proceeded at once to the spot of the alleged attack to investigate the facts.

The *Daily News* then gives the letter of its "highly intelligent and reliable correspondent," in which he takes occasion to deny the truth of the statements made by Deaver as to his being fired upon, &c., and of Supervisor Perry, charging that the Conservative press of the State is in a great degree responsible for the resistance made to the laws by the whisky blockade runners and others.

The *Daily News* gives Capt. W. F. Avery, of the *Piedmont Press*, as authority to confirm the statements made in the letter of its correspondent. It also says that a Republican went with Capt. Avery on his reconnoitering expedition, but it takes very particular care to conceal the name of Avery's *republican friend*. Why is it so cautious? Is the Republican ashamed to have his name associated with the "reliable and intelligent" Capt. Avery? Or does he fear that if his name is given it will turn out that he is just about as *good a Republican* as Capt. Avery himself is? The *News* is very fond of styling all persons who assail the Government officials as "reliable, intelligent, high-toned and highly honorable," while it takes every opportunity to malign and slander said Government and its officials, and also the laws of the country, as well as every one who proves himself a good and loyal citizen. It defends Jeff. Davis whenever he belches forth his treasonable utterances. It applauds Jub. Early whenever he denounces and seeks to bring the United States into disrepute. It extols and deifies the unreconstructed traitor, D. H. Hill, whenever he traduces, honorable and loyal men, and stigmatizes the Government he sought to destroy with all sorts of opprobrious epithets, even while as a mendicant, he was endeavoring to get this *hateful Government* to feed, clothe and educate his beloved son, and heir expectant.

It idolizes the midnight marauder and Ku Klux, R. A. Shotwell, who has recently been released from the Albany Penitentiary where he had been confined for his villainous and cowardly attempts to subvert the civil law, and deprive innocent and unoffending citizens of their rights under it. And now, to cap the climax, the *Daily News* parades the name of *Capt. W. F. Avery*, as a reliable and trustworthy witness to testify against the Government officials.

Who is Capt. W. F. Avery? I the public desire to know they are referred to the criminal dockets of the Superior Courts of Mitchell and McDowell counties. They are referred to the books of the merchants and tippling shops of Morganton for unsettled accounts—they are referred to executions returned by Constables and Sheriffs with the endorsement: "No goods nor chattels, lands nor tenements, over and above the homestead, and personal property exemptions." This too, although he the said Captain is quite a young man, and his respectable and wealthy father, having died but a few years ago leaving him a handsome estate.

Other references might be made for the establishment of the character of this "highly respectable, intelligent and reliable" gentleman, who writes against Deaver, Rollins and Supervisor Perry, but it is not necessary to do so, and we desist.

Finally we ask with what grace can the Conservative press of the State affirm that, they are loyal and well disposed to the Government, while they assiduously uphold and defend such characters as are above named, in all their assaults against the Government and against every official in its service, from the President down to the most humble Revenue Officer in its employment.

BUNCOMBE.

Our Greensboro Correspondent

To the Editor of the Era:—

Our sojourners have been coming home at a rapid rate for the past week. Greensboro is herself again. Mr. Lindsay, the Banker, looks better than any person yet returned from the springs. Last week was devoted to cold water and tempe - ance. Ramsay and Broughton, of Raleigh, were the best pleased, and seemingly the happiest mortals extant. Everybody was glad to see Theodore, who had a "tempestuous voyage." His hand was well shaken by all, both classes, sexes, colors, and of all conditions. Our "apostle" told of his trip—of the different people, their habits and customs—but especially of "*Para*," ah, yes, "Para," and how the French appear. A word too about those round-footed Henglishmen, who are a droll set, and would say right out in the midst of a refined circle, "It is blarsted cold." And our young hero was the centre of attraction during the session of the Lodge. Speaking of this Lodge, they had done a very remarkable thing, a matter apparently of small moment now, but something that will be history after a while. They have fully endorsed the colored organization, and promise to give it moral and physical support. This is the first organization of white men in the South, non-political in character, that has dared to offer assistance or recognition to the colored people. Perhaps our people are beginning to open their eyes. It is time.

Mr. Murray F. Smith, (of Gilmer, Dillard & Smith) made a fine speech or argument in the case of Schoffner, *et. al.* trespass last week. It was known that Mr. Smith would speak in this case, hence a large audience gathered at the Court House to hear him. He is a pleasant, but earnest debator, and made a decidedly fine impression on the entire bar as well as the outside. He has fine natural intellect and has been trained by a severe course of study. He will in time rank as one of the leaders at the bar in this State.

Major Chas. M. Steadman and Mr. Harris of Wilmington, were at "Benbows," yesterday.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have established a South-eastern agency here, and J. C. Dame is the company's representative.

Col. R. M. Douglas, U. S. Marshal has moved in to his new quarters, the Mendenhall building.

Staples and Mendenhall have their law office in the same building and their apartments are complete in every respect. I regard it as the best fitted up office in Greensboro. I know the blonde lawyer is happy when he finds himself seated in that cozy chamber. Negligee chairs, and "Brussells," and all the modern conveniences that the mind of the most fastidious would or could suggest.

THE GRANGES AND BACK PAY STEAL.

A well known lawyer, not a granger himself, told me a day since that he was candidly of the opinion that the organization of "Grangers" would nominate the man that would be the next President of the United States. This gentleman does not think that either of the two present political parties will stand the least showing with the "Granges." I asked him his opinion in regard to the prospects for members of Congress and Senators who had accepted their back pay steal. Why sir, you hear a great deal of talk, and see much in print now of days to make the "back pay" business appear ridiculous—even outrageous. But, my word for it, 'twill all blow over before the opening of the next campaign in this State. I have no scruples about expressing my opinion and it is that I believe the law clear and just, and if I had been in Congress I would have voted for the bill and taken the money. I then remarked that not a Southern representative had refused to take the steal, nor had a single one converted his share back in the treasury. Oh no. I don't blame them. These days of high living and extravagance must be met and endured, and our impoverished people would be more than fools if they should have offered Mr. Spinner their share of the "steal." I admire, said he, General Butler's bold defense, but I hate and detest the hypocracy of that member who voted against the bill but took the pay, and those who took it in good faith then returned it in order to be popular and get a little newspaper notoriety.

Do you think General Grant is anxious to be his own successor? General Grant is no doubt ambitious. But I do not believe he will use his power as President to accomplish the end you hint at. I never did believe General Grant half so bad a man as my party papers represent him to be. I thought last summer, that he was not only the choice of the office-holders, but a majority of the voting population of the country. I think he has had glory enough to satisfy his ambition, and when this term is out, he'll be as glad to retire from the ardous and perplexing duties of chief executive of the Nation—as are some of his enemies hopeful of it to-day.

Who do you think the Grangers have their eyes on for President?

Just now, I would not venture a name. Do you think they will select a farmer? Oh yes, of course, that is almost necessary! Why so? Because this is a "farmers movement." But are there not other attached to it besides farmers? Of course there are. Politicians if not inside of it, outside will have a large influence in the councils, and will no doubt, politically speaking—so far as the organization in the South goes, shape its course. What is your opinion of the organization as to permanency? Well, if they shall succeed in their first presidential effort it will be broke in a million fragments, and you will never find its head or tail. You see, these fellows, "hungry office-seekers," are running the "Granges" for the sake of "self," and as soon as they get inside and begin to divide the spoils, then the jig is up. Any party that is created merely for plunder and office, cannot live long in this country. But we have to try them before we find out what is their real intention and purpose. These Grangers are going to be very popular, for this reason: Their main strength is now, and will be, played out political leaders and "camp followers," who have had their day in other organizations, and are always, as is natural, glad of an opportunity to get in a new movement. The election of Judge Craig, in Illinois, was a success for the Grangers, and that movement was in all respects a political *coup d'etat*, and no doubt it will be followed up closely. I don't think our people will take any too much stock in them. We had our full of secret societies. We won't forget the Invisible Empire soon. The way the Grrngers are going on in the Northwest is almost at par with the way we conducted our Klu Klux matters here, and it resulted in our being entirely demolished. We cannot afford to go it too strong, and too much care cannot be exercised by our people in regard to connecting themselves with secret societies that have the least political tendencies.

Do you think they will admit colored people into Granges, or will they organize distinct and separate orders for the black people? If a colored man should apply for admission to a Grange, my impression is, that he would be "block balled" unmercifully. I never expect to hear of Black Grange. The negroes are fatisfied with the Republican party, and they have a very keen conception about these things—more than we give them credit for. The general run of leading negroes believe that the "grange movement" is especially for the disruption and disorganization of their parent, the Radical part; and with this, they will let no other take hold of them.

CYRUS.

The Courier-Journal and the Kentucky Ku Klux.

It having become quite fashionable for the great newspapers to accomplish some great feat outside of journalism, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* dispatched a reliable correspondent to the scene of the Ku Klux operations in the central part of Kentucky. This gentleman is vouched for as a Confederate officer of great nerve and coolness, and we are satisfied he is a brave man because none but a man of unimpeachable courage would undertake what he has done. His mission is not merely to write up the deeds and describe the haunts of the marauders who have long been the terror of the country around Frankfort, but he was sent to put down these masked free-booters and terrorists with the aid of the authorities. He has arrested two of the band, and proposes to see that they are fairly tried if there is such a thing as law in Kentucky.

Too long has Kentucky suffered a stigma to rest upon her on account of these Ku Klux, who seem not to belong to any particular party. The *Courier-Journal* renders the State a great service in agitating for their extirpation. Ku Kluxism, political and non-political, has done our fair South too much harm for us to have the remotest sympathy with it. This Kentucky society seems not to have one feature to save it from the utter condemnation that should be visited upon highway outrage everywhere.—*Wil. Star.*

Six masked men arrested a worthless citizen of Lebanon, Tenn., on the Public Squre of that town, one night last week, and gave him a severe whipping. He was then informed that if he did not provide for his family the dose would be repeated in a short time.

Trusty tools with trusty workmen, good materials, and a competent boss are the elements of creditable work.

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

48—3m

THE REPUBLIC.

Believing that the inestimable privileges of self-government guaranteed by the Federal Constitution involve corresponding duties, and that among these are sleepless vigilance and the devotion of the best thoughts and efforts of the citizen in aid of the preservation and development of our country and its institutions, we have determined, in furtherance of these objects, to establish a monthly magazine devoted to the discussion of the science of government and to a review of political events.

Assuming that the legitimate object of good government is provision for the welfare and happiness of the citizen, his physical comfort, educational growth, and moral development, *The Republic* will bring to this test all economic questions, political action, and governmental measures.

Holding firmly that in a republic, constituted as ours is, political parties are essential, and that they furnish the best, not to say the only means of that constant and severe scrutiny to which power should be always subjected, *The Republic* will insist that the country is not only safe, but safest with its destiny in the keeping of the Republican party; that measures of reform and progress must be carried forward through its instrumentality, and that its permanent ascendancy should be maintained so long as it responds to the demands of enlightened and progressive public opinion.

The Republic will avoid unwarranted censure of opponents as well as indiscriminate praise of friends—aiming at that degree of independence and candor which concede justice to both. It will not waste words, influence, or power by purely negative criticisms, but will endeavor to promote correct action by affirmatively and plainly showing the better way. True, this line of criticism involves thought, care, investigation—with the exercise of an impartial judgment; but history has conclusively demonstrated that by these means the cause of truth and good government can be best advanced.

The Republic will furnish a brief and accurate record of events of political and general interest, as—

The proceedings of Congress.

The decisions of the judicial section of the Executive Departments.

The action of States and of political bodies of national import.

The progress of material and educational development.

Decisions of the judiciary of political or financial importance and of general application.

The publication being monthly, the record will be made up after the events have transpired, and will make, at the close of the year, a volume of accurate and valuable information in convenient form for preservation and reference.

Among the topics claiming discussion will be—

The relative power and jurisdiction of the Federal and State Governments; the expansion of territory, revenue, finance, education, industrial school, postal telegraph, postal savings banks, railway and canal transportation, life and fire insurance, river and harbor improvements, the public health, reforms in the public service, and the establishment of equal civil and political rights. On these and kindred subjects *The Republic* will aim to convey reliable information, excite thought, and induce action.

The writers for *The Republic* have been selected from among those whose sagacity, judgment, and energy were thoroughly tested in the recent political contest; and their names are withheld now, as then, for the sole reason that they prefer success through reason, argument, and the merit of their productions.

Moved by these considerations, and subordinating the question of remuneration entirely, we appeal with confidence to those who, during the recent campaign, responded so liberally in money, time, and effort, to aid in the introduction of *The Republic*. The Magazine will be furnished at as near cost price as practicable, and will be enlarged whenever the patronage received will justify increased expenditure.

The Republic will be published monthly, on superior paper, in clear type, and will contain not less than forty-eight pages of reading matter exclusive of advertisements.

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The Republic Publishing Company,
Washington, D. C.

Rooms Union Rep. Cong. Committee,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1873.

The undersigned is well acquainted with the gentlemen who have undertaken the publication of *The Republic*, and has entire confidence in their devotion to Republican principles and their ability to successfully accomplish the important work they have undertaken.

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43 J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 23d day of Sept., A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Joseph H. Bland, of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, 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 10th day of October, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. M. DOUGLAS,

10—3t. Marshal as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 10th day of Sept., 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 William S. Mann, of Apex, in the county of Wake, 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: 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 4th day of Oct., A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. M. DOUGLAS,

14—3t Marshal as Messenger.

BADGER & DEVEREUX, Attorneys.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 13th day of Sept., 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 Parry W. Wyche, of Henderson, in the county of Granville 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 4th day of October, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R. M. DOUGLAS,

14 3t Marshal as Messenger.

SMITH & STRONG, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, by James R. Suit, of Granville county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 4th day of October, 1