



RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1873.

There was in the City one North, famous for his hands and dexterity, who thought the perfection of Liberty was the possession of Speech, PLUMBER.

Another Assassination Proposed by the Disunionists.

The declarations made by the Democrats of the South, to disunite that they are thoroughly loyal to the Union, merit no credit. Now and then we have an utterance from some leader of this party which is indicative of the real spirit that animates it, and which conclusively shows that in their hearts they are disunionists, detesting the government and hating the people of the other sections.

An illustration of this fact has recently occurred in the State of Missouri. A person there named Harper advertises to bet a large sum of money that President Grant will be assassinated before the 10th day of April, 1874, and the *Oregonian* newspaper, published at Lexington, in that State, one of the leading journals of the disunion element at the South, in its editorial columns expresses the wish that the said Harper may win the proposed wager, if any one should accept the offer.

It is not necessary to the elaboration of this argument to repeat the ribald and vindictive abuse which the editor of that paper heaped upon the head of President Grant. Our only intention is to call attention to the nefarious proposition. The tale needs no adorning, and the moral points itself.

Beyond all doubt there is a desperate purpose on the part of certain Southern Democrats to attempt the life of the President-elect. Beaten into submission on the open field of battle, these foes to the Union in their despair, prompted by cruel cowardice, took the life of President Lincoln, employing a monomaniac's hand as their safe weapon. Beaten again at the polls, they are bent upon repeating the horrible tragedy.

The Democratic party is responsible for all this crime. Its teachings of rule or ruin have produced these horrible villainies, these monstrous atrocities. It has always been the enemy of a free and equal Union. It has always hated the weak; and cringed to and flattered upon the powerful. It has always been the steadfast friend to caste and class distinctions; while it has never favored the extension of justice and protection to the poor and the weak.

And now, forsooth, that determination to crush out such things as are not in keeping with a so-called Union, such men are to be promoted to honor, by parading a number who have been tried, convicted and incarcerated for their crimes, these disunion Democrats at once grow bold again; and as a first step in their new career of blood, propose that the President himself shall be put to death by some murderous patron.

We know that many persons who have for years co-operated with the Democratic party are tired of this revelry of carnage. They are a senseless and ignorant people, who are to themselves to abandon the party organization of the disunion Democracy. As long as they remain in its ranks, so long are they the silent endorsers and promoters of such villainies.

Old Union men who remain in and vote with that party are without any excuse whatever, and aid and abetters of an effort to overthrow the Union.

Who are the men who want peace and prosperity, who in good faith have given up the expectation of voting in the South a slave-holding oligarchy, who really and truly are loyal to the Federal Union, remember that there is but one party to which such men as themselves may turn with confidence, and that this is the Republican party.

The Revenue Service—Its Oppressions and Abuses.

The investigation of the Deaver case, and the examination of illvers' alleged cases of illicit distilling, at Statesville, last week, together with a general review of the conduct of the officers of the service, forces the conclusion that the Internal Revenue system, as generally conducted in North Carolina, and the South, is an imposition on the government, and an outrage on citizens of the United States.

We find deputy marshals, deputy collectors, special agents, informers and spies, racing over the country, leading squads of soldiers, pushing down fences, razing through corn-fields, cutting up people's houses, and withal travelling Commissioners to arrest, try and bind over the country as they go.

charges of illicit distilling, and so far has the practice of manufacturing, testifying and creating circumstances, and that juries refuse to convict on the late testimony of men paid so much a year as standing witnesses for the government, hence there are few convictions; and these generally include that class of men too poor to defend themselves.

The spectacle is therefore presented of a great government, whose institutions are the pride of civilization, whose strength and beauty are admired, and whose power is the wonder of the world, fighting and oppressing, with all the power and machinery of its Courts, aided by suborned witnesses, a population of its people too poor to maintain themselves, ordinarily, against a constable's claim involving four shillings of cost. Under the system as it now is, conviction is the penalty of weakness and poverty; acquittal the reward of wealth and the applause of strength.

The member of Congress from this District, Hon. W. A. Smith, has pledged himself for the abolition of the entire Internal Revenue system. He will have the support of the entire Republic, and only encounter the opposition of a few office-holders, informers and spies. Let the Internal Revenue system be totally abolished, and the Revenue raised in its place by a high protective tariff and no Internal Revenue for the Republican party—Bill Smith for the people, and Johnston county forever!

The South-Mountain-Deaver-Affair.

On the sixth day of September, last, Wm. H. Deaver, a Deputy United States Marshal, and acting Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, in search of illicit stills and distillers, passed through the South Mountain section of Burke county, accompanied by another Deputy Marshal, a United States Commissioner, a Lieutenant of the United States Army, and a file of United States soldiers.

During the day Mr. Deaver and Deputy Marshal Patterson became separated from the main body, and while a short distance from the others, stated that they were fired upon by a party of several men concealed in ambush on the mountain. Reliable and good persons living in the neighborhood declared that they had heard no firing, other than the firing of a single rifle, and that the firing was done by one man, and that the firing was done by one man, and that the firing was done by one man.

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best people of that section of country, and their evidence was given in a manner to inspire full faith and credit in their testimony, and while they declared both in their published affidavits and on the stand, their belief that Deputy Marshal Deaver had not been fired upon by any one in their neighborhood, yet the facts elicited and the circumstances detailed go to show that they were mistaken in their impressions of an affair about which they could have no positive knowledge.

The investigation developed no precautions on the part of the prosecution; the witnesses were fair and unprejudiced in their statements; Marshal Douglas and Judge Dick had acted promptly and well in procuring and ordering the investigation; and Mr. Deaver, his friends and the public all must be perfectly satisfied at the result.

The presence of a revenue Commissioner was not justified by the circumstances; in the absence of roads or paths the party possibly had excuse for passing through the fields, and no wanton destruction was proven; but the failure to put up the fences was criminal, though it does not appear that Mr. Deaver was responsible for that failure. He was, however, unwarrantably and improperly acting in the double capacity of a Marshal and a Collector, and Mr. Douglas ought to see to it.

The Editor of the *Era* went specially to Statesville to witness the investigation on this affair, and the above is as fair a statement as an unprejudiced mind can make it, on hearing the case in all its details.

Returned.

After an absence of nearly two months, the Editor has returned to his post. After this week the *Era* will give his impression of some of the places, persons and interests that came under his observation during a somewhat extended tour in the Eastern and Western sections of the State.

The *Daily News*, of this city, last week, made the astounding announcement that Mr. Hearne had retired from the *Era*, and gone to locate at Statesville. He has simply gone to Statesville to witness the investigation of the South-Mountain-Deaver affair before the Federal Court, spending two and a half days in that delightful town, and, save the furtherance above alluded to, the statement had no better foundation than a brief business visit to a lively, pleasant and thriving town. With equal propriety the *Era* might seize the occasion of Mr. Jordan Stone's visit to the Weldon Fair, and say that gentleman had withdrawn from the Raleigh *News* and located in Weldon.

The rumor that Mr. Hearne had been succeeded by Mr. Holden must have grown out of the fact that it had been determined to strengthen the editorial staff of the paper by the acquisition of the late Editor of the *News* would do better to let the *Era* make its own announcements.

Correction.

In an article in our last issue concerning the Ohio election, the name of the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State was inadvertently misstated. It should have been Hon. Wm. Allen instead of Hon. Wm. Cox, as it appeared.

Succession, Democracy, Caesarism, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the *Era*—The people of this country are, and for some time have been peculiarly blessed with the notes of warning, hooped in doleful choruses by the Democratic press, on the future lamentable fate of this fair land of ours. It would be truly amusing, were it not so ridiculous, to watch the many artifices resorted to by this party of "wealth and intelligence," to regain their former place of power and confidence lost, forever last, by the base betrayal of an honest, candid but outraged people.

The white man and colored man are equal in the eyes of the law. The colored people are approached by inciting their jealousy with the charge of an unfair distribution of offices, and the whole people are continually made to hear the "hus and cry" of "Caesarism," and that the Republic is on the verge of an empire. These and kindred subjects all unbecomingly the themes with which the public mind is kept constantly agitated, and constitute the substance of the Democratic party's "Hue and cry" at this writing.

What does it all mean? Let us see. In 1868, the canvass was fought square out on the platform of the "White Man's Party." Foiled in this the Democratic party by its legislative address accepted the situation, and publicly, though we do not believe sincerely, put themselves with the Republicans upon the platform of political equality. Now we ask—Did they feel social equality there? They, the wealthy and influential aristocracy buying the hatchet, accepting the situation and the status of the colored man as a liability, extending the hand with gloves off in brotherly love "across the bloody chasm!" Oh! it was a glorious sight, unfit for mortal vision and we fear we shall never see the sequel, but we call upon our friends, who shoulder much aid at the bare thought of "social equality," to explain the Beauregard departure, which leaped far in advance of the Democratic party, and offered a dose which the hero of Marston is still the boon companion, and has the full confidence and security of all the leaders of the original panel of the secession Democracy? Oh! but that was a bold, brilliant, strategic movement in one of the "war councils," over which the redoubtable Jubal Early presided. But grand and brilliant as it was, the detested and ignorant

negro of Louisiana "saw the pint," inasmuch as it was to get possession of all the offices with all their attendant emoluments, and the whole thing died the death of miserable hypocrisy, and ended in a contemptible farce. So much for social equality.

As to the second bug bear, an unfair distribution of offices, we affirm that it is false in fact, and the colored people well know it; and we ask the great party of wealth, etc., how many offices would they give, how many man had they the power of distribution? This is one of the most insignificant of all their subterfuges, and is an artifice "thin" and contemptible as not to deserve any refutation.

But that which at present most burdens the Democratic mind is Caesarism and the coming Empire. The wish is "parent to the thought," for some time since a prominent writer of this article, declared that when Grant was proclaimed Emperor, he would toss his hat for joy. Imperial governments are founded in the nobility. Who are, or will be, the nobility? The lordly land-owners, of course. Who are mainly the land-owners, or rather to which party does the wealth, etc., belong? The question needs no answer. It answers itself.

The establishment of an Imperial government in this country will permit its strength and support on the lordly land-owners would be more nearly like the former governments of the Southern slaveholding States than the present system of Government, and such a government is to them the most desirable of all earthly attainable objects. Such a government would be substantially a resurrection of the old feudal system—when the vassal on bened knees, with hands uplifted, swore eternal fealty to his lord. With their minds fixed upon this goal of all earthly hopes, when Frank Blair expressed his desire to clear the halls of Congress with the bayonet, they thought the happy time soon coming, and the forethought of such a happy consummation, thrilled with joy unspeakable every Democratic soul of the South.

This is Caesarism, and it occurs to us that if it should be established (which it never will) the South would be a nice country for colored people to live in (?) or even for white men with Republican principles. But so; in and torn by the Republican Government, the black man will have nothing else. Social equality the black man does not want, but political and civil equality he does want, and he shall have it.

In conclusion, we ask the old Union men of '61 to look around them and tell us if the leaders of the old secession party "Rule and Ruin" party of '61 are not the leaders of the Ku-Klux Democracy of today? You who opposed the war, who were forced into it to fight for the rich man's son, exempted under the "twenty negro" law; you who came home to your suffering wives and children, and were hunted and hounded down like wild beasts, who are the kinsmen of those who were shot like felons for refusing to be founded in fraud, conceived in sin and born in iniquity? You who were white acting with the Democratic party, fighting the Confederate war over again under the guise of politics. This is a pertinent inquiry. Take it to heart, ponder over it, and determine that you will hurl from power and forever silence the old secession party, its leaders, its aiders and abettors. As our forefathers fought for and gained their independence, so have the results of the late war, contrary to the conceived intention of its original authors, established the "White Man's Party." The latter class of us who have had enough of a secession and enough of war fall into Republican ranks, and keep step to the music of the Union, and preserve in its original purity that priceless legacy of our revolutionary sires—a Republican form of government.

Communications.

To the Editor of the *Era*—Please give me space in your paper to speak a few words in relation to the great Temperance movement now on foot, in the good Old North State, more especially in Eastern North Carolina.

I must say that great good has been accomplished among the colored people through the efforts of the people in this second Congressional District intend to reward him for his services by sending him to Congress; next year, I see in looking over the Newbern *Daily Times* of last week, that Mr. Dudley is spoken of as a candidate for Congress; and the good old county of Lenoir seconds that motion and calls for the question. E. R. Dudley is our next choice for Congress from this the second Congressional District.

To the Editor of the *Era*—The financial condition of North Carolina at the present time, is more embarrassed than one who travels less than I do, would suppose. In panics, like the present, we should keep an eye to the interest of the farmers and business men who have had nothing to do with bringing on this trouble. Dreadful diseases require prompt treatment, and to this end would it not be well for our Governor to convene the Legislature so that a Stay Law may be passed, so that no other mortgages be foreclosed, exemptions to be pushed, and our people ruined financially? We can discuss the constitutionality of the act after the banks begin to discount. Yours, L. S. SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 22, 73.

A young lady in Kenton, Ohio, was recently admitted to practice at the bar of that city.

The Lessons of the Monetary Crisis.

[London Economist, September 27.]

The events of the present monetary crisis in America, in connection with the monetary conditions in which it has happened are extremely peculiar, and the American people are entitled to be warned of it, and there is much to be learnt from them by way of warning if not of imitation.

As it is well known, the existing legal-tender currency now in America is one of "greenbacks," that is to say, of inconvertible paper notes issued by the Government. They were first issued in 1862, by the Government of Mr. Lincoln, as a measure of resources, and they have since ever since, as it has been impossible to get rid of them. This is the ultimate currency, the only one that the Government can issue in any manner be forced to accept. And in these greenbacks (or specie, as to which we will return hereafter) the Government has a reserve of \$200,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is held in gold, and the other \$100,000,000 is held in silver.

It is in England we are now well acquainted with the monetary conditions. A country which has a currency of gold or silver, needs only sufficient quantities of the metals from the world. There is always enough for those who will pay in gold or silver, and the Government is not obliged to issue a currency of inconvertible paper all this is reversed. Its nature is artificial and its quantity is limited. The Government issues all which there can be. Raising the rate of interest will attract the metals from the world. There is always enough for those who will pay in gold or silver, and the Government is not obliged to issue a currency of inconvertible paper all this is reversed.

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country credit; and it is more likely to be so when the currency so appreciating is an artificial currency than when it is a natural one. Where the demand for a particular currency is not as much as the law requires, and not a natural currency used by the banks, the law which prescribes the amount of banking reserve which particular banks are to keep attempts to solve this difficulty. If it could be maintained and acted on, banks would always be obliged to begin this process, however difficult, and their customers would be obliged to endure it, however painful. In that case there would always be a reserve. But, in fact, it cannot be observed. It was shown in December last year that the reserve held by the New York banks was not as much as the law requires. The deficiency was not great, but the principle was important; it showed the difficulty of maintaining the law. The last account which has reached Europe in detail the comparison of liabilities and reserves was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total deposits \$212,772,000, Total against reserve \$200,000,000, etc.

"Converting the dollar at 8s. 8d.—Which is just within the mark. But there is just this unfortunate peculiarity about it, "specie" is more scarce than it has been for a long time. Gold has a high and fluctuating premium as compared with paper, and the banks are obliged to pay in specie, which is more scarce than it has been for a long time. Gold has a high and fluctuating premium as compared with paper, and the banks are obliged to pay in specie, which is more scarce than it has been for a long time.

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago make money by the exchange of gold and silver. The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago make money by the exchange of gold and silver. The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago make money by the exchange of gold and silver.

Each mail exchanged between the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter, which shall contain the number of registers, the total weight of correspondence, &c. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the letter-bill.

Registered correspondence shall be enclosed in a separate envelope, and the registers shall be placed in the upper left corner of the address.

The register-lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by return of mail the receipt of the registered articles, numerically, from No. 1 to No. 100.

The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures to facilitate the exchange of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes responsibility in case of loss.

All letters exchanged between the two countries shall indicate by stamp or written mention the office of origin; and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with name of the despatching office.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "Paid Ad." and in Norway "Betjentet." Registered articles shall be stamped in the United States "Registered," and in Norway "Registreret."

The respective Postal Administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the names of the correspondents, the origin, the amount, and the amount of the postage, and the amount of the postage, and the amount of the postage.

The international single rate upon letters sent by the direct mail via Great Britain, between Belgium and the United States, is fixed as follows: 2. At 8 cents for prepaid letters originating in the United States.

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Letters originating in, or destined for, foreign countries, sent in the open mail, for transit through the United States, or through Norway, and which are insufficiently paid, or which are insufficiently paid, or which are insufficiently paid, or which are insufficiently paid.

Letters sent by registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching administration at the end of every month.

Three cents (15 centimes) per 30 kilograms for letters. Two cents (10 centimes) per kilogram for other correspondence. The same rates of postage are also fixed for the closed mails conveyed by any line of direct mail-steamers between the two countries.

The present convention shall be considered as additional to those of August 21, 1867, and March 1, 1870, and shall take effect from the date agreed upon by the two administrations. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington this 9th day of May, 1873.

JNO. A. CRESWELL, Attaché of the U. S. S. MAURICE DELLOSSE, Secretary of State. I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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All correspondence wrongly addressed or misent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office, and the exchange office shall be notified of the same.

The receiving office shall also correspond, accordingly, in the column of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature as those of the former persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills (for the convenience of the transit account) the number of registers, the weight and weight of letters and the total weight of the other correspondence which is enclosed in the same mails by the British or by the German transit.

It is understood that the accounts established on the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the respective countries, shall be settled on the 1st of January of each year. The reduction of these money shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 112 skillings of Norway to one dollar of the United States.

In entering on the letter-bills the international postages on the partly paid letters shall be indicated in the receiving office, and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office; the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of 10 skillings of Norway.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively by each country, in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

The quarterly accounts mentioned in article 17 of the Convention shall be prepared by the respective Postal Administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall be respectively prepared according to the models D1 and D2.

A recapitulation of these accounts showing the definitive result, attested for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed, and shall be transmitted with the quarterly accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

The blank in the registered-letter list for expressing the number of registered articles, and the number of letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "Nil" or "Nul."

The register-lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by return of mail the receipt of the registered articles, numerically, from No. 1 to No. 100.

The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures to facilitate the exchange of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes responsibility in case of loss.

All letters exchanged between the two countries shall indicate by stamp or written mention the office of origin; and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with name of the despatching office.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "Paid Ad." and in Norway "Betjentet." Registered articles shall be stamped in the United States "Registered," and in Norway "Registreret."

The respective Postal Administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the names of the correspondents, the origin, the amount, and the amount of the postage, and the amount of