

WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 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.

Letters to Appear Next Week.

Letters from Hon. A. W. Tourgee, W. F. Reade, Esq., "A Unionist," Deputy Marshal W. H. Deaver and Granville S. Patterson, Esq., will appear in the next *Era*. They came to hand too late for this issue; matter already in the hands of the printers crowding them out.

"How's that"—the *Sentinel* praising Attorney General Hargrove and Auditor Reilly and slapping Bat. Moore, Kemp Battle and Mr. Smith in the face? Does the *Sentinel* hope to "get away" with the State Printing by abusing Democratic lawyers and complimenting Republican officials?

SEVERAL little popinjay editors, armed with their squirt-guns of small envy and malicious meanness, have attacked the Governor because his annual message contained no allusion to the Self suit against the Treasurer.

These little fellows ought to be told that it was matter appropriate for a "special message;" that said special message was promptly made to the Legislature, and the action of the Governor, doing his whole duty in the premises, was fully and promptly endorsed by both Houses of the Legislature.

Besides the annual message was written before the Self suit was heard of.

Smarties!

Cuban Affairs.

The prospect of war with Spain is not so imminent, because, forsooth, Spain manifests the disposition to yield to the demands of our government.

President Grant's demands on Spain are understood to be the following:—

I. Delivery of the Steamer *Virginia* in a United States port.

II. Surrender of all the *Virginian* captives to United States authorities.

III. Surrender of the Governor, Burriel, of Santiago and the officers of the *Tornado* to be tried by law and appropriately punished for their high crimes.

IV. Money indemnity to be paid by Spain to the families of the murdered officers and men of the *Virginian*.

V. The immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The Public Printing.

The State Printing has always been a bone of contention, and a cause of controversy in North Carolina.

This writer long ago suggested at a time when he was a candidate for the printing "job", that the Legislature create the office of Superintendent of State Printing, as they do in Virginia, and let the Superintendent get the work done wherever it could be done for the least money, in the State.

In the present emergency the State Printing is not so much a matter of subsidy as it is a question of successful rivalry between two leading men.

Judge Merrimon has said that he regarded the *Sentinel* as his organ, and the *News* as the organ of General Ransom. Now this being so the decision of the printing question, in favor of the *Sentinel* or the *News*, establishes the triumphancy of one or the other of these two rival Senators.

Merrimon being a product of the Republicans of the Legislature, it is needless to say where the sympathies and hopes of the Republicans centre. The triumph of the Merrimon organ is a triumph for Merrimon over Ransom, and a triumph of Merrimon over Ransom is another Waterloo for the Democracy of North Carolina.

Death of Judge Boyden.

On Thursday last, HONORABLE NATHANIEL BOYDEN, one of the Judges of our Supreme Court, died at his residence in the town of Salisbury.

He was born in Franklin township, Massachusetts, eighteen miles from Northampton, August 16, 1796, so that at the time of his death he was in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. Boyden graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1821, and last Summer, fifty-two years after, he attended the annual commencement and had a reunion with the survivors of his class.

In 1822 Mr. Boyden came to Stokes county teaching school. He afterwards studied law and married the daughter of Hugh Martin. In 1838 and 1840 he represented Stokes in the House of Commons. On the death of his wife in 1842 he removed to Salisbury where in 1845 he married a daughter of Hon. Archibald Henderson, who survives him.

In 1844 he represented Rowan in the Commons, and in 1847 he was sent to Congress from his district.

At the close of the late war Mr. Boyden was made President of the North Carolina Railroad, and under his able administration the road was resurrected from the destruction of the war.

In 1868 he was elected to Congress, again, serving two years. When Judge Settle took the American mission to Peru, in 1871, Mr. Boyden was appointed by Governor Caldwell to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. So, that, coming to the State a Yankee school-master, NATHANIEL BOYDEN, after a half century of honorable and patriotic labor, died on the Supreme Court Bench of the State of his adoption—a State and people he loved with dutiful, filial and patriotic affection.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN was a severely honest man, and as fearless as he was honest; and among the list of her great and good men of the past, North Carolina can reckon none, take him all in all, with claims on the affections and memory of posterity higher than those of NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

The Republican Party the best Friend of the South.

The only arguments employed by some of the more sagacious and subtle of the Disunion-Democratic leaders are those which appeal to the personal honor and pride of consistency that characterize many of the young men who were in the Confederate military service, and who are even till this day controlled by the *esprit du corps* that distinguished every brave soldier. In this way, and in this way only, are hundreds and thousands of honorable, energetic and patriotic young men deterred from appreciating the fact that the Republican party is the party of the future for Southern men, who would see their country prosper. The love of locality which made them desire to see their own immediate section successful during the late war, and induced them to stake their lives and fortunes upon the issue of battle, now that the battle has been fought and lost, and now that they recognize that the dream of a Southern Confederacy can never be realized, but for the demagogical and deceptive and selfish conduct of certain political hacks, who are bent upon ruling or ruining, would impel thousands and tens of thousands of the young men of the South to pursue the only sensible course now left to patriotic persons in this section—i. e.: to unite with the Republican party, which is the only power now in existence that can develop the resources and industries of America, and make this continent all that our revolutionary ancestors wished it to be—the refuge of the poor but hard-working, the asylum of the oppressed and tyrant-ridden, and the happy home of the brave and the free.

How many sons of the supporters of Clay and Webster, and the glorious party that they lent their wonderful abilities of statesmanship to build up, are now misled by a

false party spirit, a false sectional jealousy, and a false and ruinous pride of consistency! How many, could they but penetrate the thin disguise that demagogues have thrown around the political policies of this day and generation, would come out from blinded and impassioned hosts who are arranged against the good of their country, and would write with the Republicans in the noble undertaking of giving peace, plenty and freedom to the people, and security and perpetuity to the noble institutions bequeathed to Americans by those great patriots who first successfully established the glorious doctrine of self government!

We bid the young men of the South to awake from their lethargy of sectional passion, to shake off from their garments the dew drops of sectional prejudice, and to march with the triumphant and triumphing Republican party to the victory which will assure to the South that noblest of all independence—the independence of a profitable industry, a respected, peace-loving and peace-preserving government; and one that will secure alike for the rich and the poor, the lofty and the humble, the certainty that hereafter there shall be in this land of plenty no tears all in vain, and no toil without compensation.

Let the young men of the South, especially its brave young soldiers, who fought with distinguished gallantry and unrepining patriotism in a cause which, although it was lost, they loved with a noble devotion—let such men know that the Republican party does not wish to be considered their enemy, but desires to assist them in making the South, as well as the North, West and East, prosperous in all its interests, and its people happy in all their concerns. Let the dead past be buried. Let them live and act in the living present for the honor of their country. Then they will find that they have accomplished a nobler career than any warlike exploits could have achieved. Democracy misleads them; Republicanism will conduct them to honor.

The South Needs Protection.

The large majority of the anti-Republican party at the South sadly misunderstand the present necessities of this section of the country. In 1861 there may have been some excuse for thinking that the interests of North Carolina, then a slaveholding and agricultural State, demanded free trade, and the destruction of the system of protection of home manufactures sought to be established by the Republican party. Now, however, every reason then existing fails to operate and can have no application; for slavery has been abolished and the erection of manufacturing establishments and the development of mining interests at the South has been the immediate result. The money that used formerly to seek investment in slave property must needs look elsewhere now to earn a profit, and as a consequence the interests of our people have converted them into the natural friends and allies of the protective party and the natural enemies of the free trade party. In a word, while there may have been some excuse for hostility to the Republican party in 1861, at the South, there is every reason now in 1873 why Southern people should, without changing in love for their section, be Republicans. The condition of affairs has changed and justifies the consequent change in the party affinities of the people.

Whatever may be said of South Carolina, Florida, Texas and Mississippi, there is no question that the manufacturing and mining interests of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee require that the Republican party shall continue in power to foster them through its policy of protective tariffs for the assistance of infant American industries.

We do not doubt, and we make the assertion after calm consideration, after a careful perusal of his works and speeches, after a close study of his character and career,

and with due honor for his stainless personal integrity, his spotless purity as a patriot, his wonderful ability as a statesman, his intense zeal as a Southerner, that, were he alive to-day, JOHN C. CALHOUN would be a laborer in the Republican ranks, from the conviction on his part, which he always entertained, that the Union should be perpetuated; and that the Republican party could best secure that object and at the same time, do most to develop the resources of this section. His discernment would, instantly discover that free trade would under present circumstances, be a curse to this section, and protection a blessing.

Consolidation—Uniting the East and West.

The readers of the *Era* last week did not overlook that proposition in the message of the Governor which looked to the consolidation of the Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroads, with the North Carolina Railroad, involving the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to the Tennessee line to connect there with the Tennessee system of Railroads.

This was the originally designed North Carolina system, and there is now every favorable indication of the probable accomplishment of that great and much to be desired end.

The Railroad Commissioners, Messrs. Manley, Stelle and Wilson appointed by the last Legislature to sit with the Governor on the matter have agreed upon what the Governor in his message recommended, and their report has gone into the Legislature. Also the bill to carry out the design has been introduced.

It is not necessary here to enlarge upon the many advantages, to our State and people, that will grow out of the establishment of this through East and West system; nor will the *Era* here dwell upon the magnificence of the Harbor at Beaufort and the feasibility of a short ship-canal to New-Berne. These have been often presented to the public. The resources of wealth to be developed by this proposed system, East of Goldsboro alone, and the commerce it will build up for our best North Carolina port, would alone justify it. Surely no North Carolinian will oppose the proposition.

How is That?

Treasurer Jenkins disregarding the opinion of Auditor Reilly and the Attorney General Hargrove, Governor Caldwell assigns him counsel in the person of Messrs. Battle, Smith and Moore, who advise the Treasurer to a course adverse to the opinion of the Auditor and the Attorney General. Those gentlemen were retained as we understand to argue the case before the federal court, and not before the legislature. We are gratified to know that the opinion of the Attorney General and the Auditor prevailed with the legislature over that of the distinguished gentlemen named.—*Daily Sentinel*.

The above compliment to Attorney General Hargrove and Auditor Reilly is very gratifying to the *Era* and the other friends of those gentlemen; but the *Sentinel* could have indulged its compliments toward these worthy and able officials without making invidious flings at such gentlemen as Kemp P. Battle, W. N. H. Smith and B. F. Moore, or the Treasurer and the Governor.

When the Self suit came on the Attorney General was unavoidably away from the Capital. After waiting several days for him, and he not returning, the lapse of time and the approach of the Court rendered it necessary for the Governor and the Treasurer to employ counsel to defend the State. Messrs. Battle, Smith & Strong and Moore & Gatling were employed, and on investigation of the case they advised the Treasurer that he was restrained from paying out money. The Treasurer governed himself by the advice of his counsel which the Legislature had endorsed the employment of. He was right to obey this counsel. It matters not if they

were mistaken, the Treasurer was justified in holding with their opinion.

Auditor Reilly held the contrary opinion from the first; and when the Attorney General came he gave an opinion adverse to that of Messrs. Battle, Smith and Moore. But that magnified nothing. The others were, to all intents and purposes, as much the legal advisers of the Treasurer then, as the Attorney General, and the Treasurer was as far, in duty bound, to obey them.

The *Era* is more than gratified at the high compliments showering upon the Attorney General and the Auditor from all sources. And the able opinion of the Attorney General stamps him a man of nerve, merit and mark; yet it in no-wise detracts from the well-known merits of the Treasurer in this or any other matter. As for the Auditor, it is safe to say that no State possesses in her officials an officer superior to Auditor Reilly.

It is due the Attorney General to have it doubly impressed that his absence from the city was unavoidable and absolutely necessary.

Our Public Institutions.

The *Era* has been furnished with the annual official reports of the Insane Asylum, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and the Penitentiary.

These reports are the fullest and most satisfactory of any year previous, indicating that the various managements of these public Institutions are keeping in full progress with the enlightenment and philanthropy of the age.

Referring to the death of one of the officers of the Insane Asylum, Dr. Grissom, the accomplished Superintendent in his report says:—"Our Steward, Mr. W. F. Huggins, died on the 15th of July, after a brief illness following a sudden attack. His official connection with the Institution had been short, but efficient and satisfactory; while his personal associations were so pleasant, that his loss was universally deplored."

Under the head of "Future Repairs" the Superintendent says:—

"I deem it my duty again to call attention to the great necessity of a complete reconstruction of the kitchen and bakery and the removal of the lodging rooms for the colored employees elsewhere, all for safety, comfort and convenience, but more particularly on account of the great danger to the entire Institution of destruction by fire. I most earnestly beg the attention of those upon whom these great responsibilities rest to the thorough investigation of the importance of these recommendations."

"Upon the motion of a useful member of your Board, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, whose philanthropy is only equalled by his devotion to duty, I beg leave to call your attention to the suggestion that there are reasons in favor of erecting apart from the Institution, within the enclosure, cottage accommodations for the families of the Superintendent and other officers, which would thereby enable the apartments occupied by them to be filled and used for patients, especially for such as ought to be separated from others in cases of acute sickness. It would probably be a saving even in a financial point of view."

Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. B. Y. Huggins was elected to the position of Steward, and the Superintendent reports that she "has performed the duties successfully and, so far as I know, to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee."

The appointment of a woman to an office of this kind in North Carolina is something new—an innovation—and it is an action so worthy and creditable that Republicans should not lose sight of the fact that it was done under Republican auspices.

The *Era* will still further notice this and the other State Institutions.

MONSIEUR E. BESSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
West Side of Fayetteville St.,

Opposite Metropolitan Hall,
IS NOW PREPARED TO GIVE
FITS to all who may favor him with a call.
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