

## WEEKLY ERA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874.

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

[From the Era, January 8th.]

## An Old Democratic Proposition Revived.

The ridiculous proposition of Senator Price, to elect some Judges, alluded to in these columns a few weeks ago, is nothing new. It is not original with that gentleman, or this Legislature.

Early in the year 1870, Hon. Lewis Hanes, in his paper, the *Salisbury Old North State*, originated the proposition and elaborated the idea that the Legislature had the power, and ought to order an election of a Judge to fill the original vacancy of Mr. Starbuck, he having never qualified.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature in the Spring of 1870, and referred to the Committee. The opinion of Attorney General Olds was obtained; and he held that Judge Cloud filled, by the appointment of the Governor, Starbuck's term. The Judiciary Committee adopted this view, and so reported back to the Legislature.

The matter here dropped for that session.

But, subsequently the wild-cat-ku-klux-Democratic Legislature of 1870-'72 came into existence; and in framing an election law for 1872, the question of electing Judges wherever vacancies had occurred, came up. The proposition was again referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that Committee again reported back that Judges appointed by the Governor held under the Constitution, until the next regular election for Judges in the Districts wherein vacancies had occurred, or might hereafter occur.

Thus the matter was disposed of by two Legislatures,—one Republican and the other Democratic.

Will Republicans of 1870, and Democrats of 1872, now stultify themselves by voting for Senator Price's bill; or have any of them, the Democrats especially, honestly changed their opinions?

His Butter-milk Highness denies the statement of *Evans' Independent*, that he was lately with General Mahone, in Norfolk, says he does not know Mahone—never saw him in his life.

Very well. But the Editor of the *Sentinel* will not have the hardihood and the temerity to deny that his visit to Norfolk had to do with his opposition to Consolidation—that said visit related exclusively to Consolidation.

If the visit was not to Mahone, then to whom was it made? Was it Robinson?

THE theory of total depravity is established and proven, beyond question, in the person of the editor of the *Sentinel*.

He makes a slanderous publication against Judge Watts, in the matter of Falkener vs. Hunt. A Democratic lawyer, and personal friend of the editor of the *Sentinel*, of counsel in the case, writes a card to make the correction. Turner disregards the card, and virtually reiterates the false charge.

If there is a "lower deep" than this, that editor, and he alone, will find it.

His Excellency Gov. Caldwell has returned to the city. He is looking as well as usual.

## Bidding for Cheap Martyrdom Again—Grand Preparation for another Martyr-making.

We advised the Legislature when David Jenkins, the Treasurer, shut up the Treasury, under the false pretence that Judge Bond had ordered it, not to obey the Judge. Now we will practice what we preached, we will disregard little malignant and his corrupt Judge Watts, provided the Legislature will give us access to and permission to copy the laws and journals. Greasy can only put us in jail for thirty days for contempt. And having been there once by order of Holden, under Judge Bonds due process of law, the sword, it would not hurt us to go under Watt's corrupt process of contempt.—*Sentinel of 11th inst.*

The price of butter-milk went up fifty per cent, immediately, on the above announcement.

Photographers at once looked up their old negatives and got ready for supplying the trade with pictures of the martyr-hero, at the same old price (25 cents.) Address Box—Raleigh, Post Office.

The Executive Committee of the Turner Home and Printing Office Fund, organized in 1870, was called together, and runners and circulars got in readiness to send out.

A Committee of indigent but patriotic citizens, waited on the livery stables in the city, and engaged all the available white horses.

Turner's old friend, Captain J. G. Hester, has been written to at New York, and requested to come on and act Chief-Marshal, as he did on a former and well remembered occasion.

General Ransom has been specially invited to play orator of the day; the Committee of arrangements expressing the hope that the condition of his throat is better than on the occasion in 1870 when he was compelled to disappoint the Turner procession here in Raleigh, and thus deny himself a great and patriotic pleasure. (The Committee add in parenthesis, that the privilege is reserved to the gallant Ransom to accept again, as he did in 1870, Turner's draft for \$2,500,00 through McIlwaine & Co., of Petersburg.)

Hillsboro has been communicated with, to know if Governor Graham, will again meet the martyr at the depot with his carriage; and if the admiring citizens stand ready to unhitch the horses, and (making Jackasses of themselves) pull the martyr-hero, and the dignified venerable and illustrious William through the streets of Hillsboro to the banquet at Graham Hall, as they did in 1870 on the martyr's return from Alamance jail.

Altogether the grand martyr-making occasion of January 1874 promises to eclipse the affair of October 1870, in every respect; and it is confidently predicted that the sale of the Turner photograph will double the grand picture sales of that year; to say nothing of the "Turner Home and Printing Office Fund" and "Clubs" and scores of subscribers to the *Sentinel*.

P. S. The Turner Martyr Aid Soliciting Committee got nothing from Swepson. That gentleman positively and abruptly declined to contribute any more money in aid of Turner or the *Sentinel* concern, family relations (as Turner used to plead in excuse for not attacking Swepson,) to the contrary notwithstanding.

He (the Governor) urged Brown to get up an injunction and mandamus before Judge Settle.—*Sentinel*.

This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The Governor gave Mr. Brown the appointment of State Printer, and had nothing further to say to or do with him in the matter.

Mr. Brown's counsel, Geo. V. Strong and T. M. Argo, Esqs., of their own motion, and accord, went to Judge Settle for a restraining order, that, the case might be heard and determined, without delay, before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brown has not spoken to Judge Settle since he returned to the Supreme Court Bench.

## A Grand Achievement.

In reducing the *per diem* of the Marshal of the Supreme Court from three to two dollars, this Legislature has at last struck the key-note of retrenchment and reform.

By this performance the State is saved nearly ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS a year!

Members, Clerks, Door-Keepers, and assistant door-keepers get five dollars a day, ten cents mileage each way, full pay for Sundays, and free passes on all the Railroads.

In a spirit of pickayuneness as pitiful as it is contemptible and small, this great Legislature of North Carolina falls upon a poor Marshal of the Supreme Court and reduces his ridiculously small salary of three dollars to the niggardly sum of two dollars per day.

Their own door-keepers they allow five, and their pages, servants, water-carriers and fire-makers they allow three dollars a day.

The annals of recreant littleness and contemptible meanness are challenged to produce a parallel to this niggardly supercilious paltriness of a Democratic Legislature, in this matter of the *per diem* of the Marshal of the Supreme Court.

Such legislation as this, people of North Carolina, was what made it necessary for this Legislature to come back to Raleigh after Christmas.

Behold your political picayunes of the Democratic party!

## The Special Court at Greensboro—Hon. J. L. Henry.

The late special term of the Superior Court finally adjourned, last Thursday, after a session of nearly four weeks. A vast amount of work was done, and the crowded docket was disposed of, greatly to the relief of parties and attorneys. The executive ability of Judge Henry is extraordinary and, by coming here, he has rendered the county of Guilford a real service. In his rulings he has been prompt, and so pleasant withal, that even when rendering an adverse decision, the lawyer against whom he pronounced judgment, was obliged to be pleased, although defeated. He has made an exceedingly fine impression throughout the community, not only because of his evident capacity, but for the reason that his manners have been uniformly urbane. During his stay, the Judge and members of the bar have had various re-unions, at the residences of Hon. R. P. Dick, Col. J. A. Gilmer, Judge Tourgee, Judge Settle, Col. J. I. Scales, Thomas B. Keogh and Col. J. H. Dillard. These social meetings have been very pleasant, and will long be remembered, all the more, because of the presence of the Hon. J. L. Henry, who carries away with him the best wishes of all classes.—*New North State*.

Such is the general estimate and feeling toward Judge Henry, wherever he goes.

From the above it appears that the people of Greensboro, of all political parties, made much of this rising young man of the West; and it is as it should be.

Judge Henry has few legal superiors in the State, and none of his years; and it must be gratifying to his personal friends in the West, and his political associates of the whole State, that he was so well received, handsomely entertained and has so favorably impressed the cultivated, intelligent and discriminating people of Greensboro.

He must, indeed, have presided with very great ability as a Judge, to have called forth such high praise from the Greensboro Bar, a Bar not only of the first ability of the State, but one which has for six years had, in the person of Hon. A. W. Tourgee, a Judge, who, in the estimation of the leading lawyers of North Carolina, has but few equals as a Judge and learned lawyer.

As notably exemplified in the persons of Judges Henry and Tourgee, specially here, the public sentiment of North Carolina is beginning to settle down to a recognition of the fact, that, all in all, the present judiciary of the State is quite the equal of what it was in the best of the old days gone by, and when the temporary bitterness of party prejudices and political hatreds, incident

tal to the scenes of revolution through which we have lately come, shall have passed away, we shall hear nothing but the old familiar praises of by-gone days for our North Carolina judiciary, which, as in the past, is but an index of our North Carolina people.

The East congratulates the West in her possession of such a man as Hon. J. L. Henry, and the people of the whole State may well be proud of such an able and worthy member of the judiciary.

It is the almost universally expressed wish that Judge Henry may soon be called further East than Greensboro to preside at some of the special Courts.

## "Deweese and Turner are with Us."

It appears that the Honorables Josiah Turner and John T. Deweese are working together in the same harness.

They are doing business under the firm-name and style of Deweese and Turner, blackguards, defamers and dealers in cadetships. Special attention given to black-mailing and the manufacture of falsehoods. Offices at Raleigh and Cincinnati.

The date of the organization of this firm is not given; but from the manner in which the junior member speaks of Captain Samuel T. Williams, whom Deweese defeated for Congress in 1868, it is evident that Deweese and Turner were together at that time, and before.

It is also a very significant fact that Turner never opened on Swepson until Deweese had indicated the point, manner and time of attack.

If Jo Turner would insure a good character for Judge Watts, reference to, and the production of defamatory letters from his friend, partner and associate, Deweese, will do it.

In 1872 the *Sentinel* office was commissioned to print the laws. Little Malignant, the Executive Owl, swore it should not be done at that office, and he appealed to Judge Moore, his newly appointed Judge, to enjoin and forbid Ramsay, in whose name the contract for printing was made to do the work.—*Sentinel*.

The Editor of the *Sentinel* is either a most hopeless ignoramus, or willfully a great liar. He cannot even tell the truth, when the truth would better serve his purpose. He never does tell the truth if he can possibly invent, or procure to be invented, a lie.

Now the statement of the above is just the reverse of true. The Secretary of State, Dr. H. J. Menninger, recognized Mr. Brown, the appointee of the Governor, as the lawful State Printer, and Ramsay, the Legislative appointee, appealed to Judge Moore to enjoin and forbid Brown to do the work.

When this fact is a matter of record and public notoriety, and ought to be familiar to the Editor of the *Sentinel*, if he has the sense to comprehend a fact, and is not hopelessly a nincompoop, why has he not given a true version of the Ramsay—Brown Printing suit?

JUDGE SETTLE decided against Brown and the Executive Owl.—*Sentinel*.

This is monstrous and worse than false. Judge Settle, at the instance of other members of the Court, raised the question of original jurisdiction—requested argument of counsel on this point, and decided that the Supreme Court, under this Constitution, had not original jurisdiction in civil causes—that the Supreme Court was organized to review cases tried in Courts below, not to try cases itself. The question of the State printing was not even before the Judge at that sitting. There has been not the shadow of a decision in the case.

Judge Farror of Virginia is expected to lecture in this city early next month.

DEPRAVITY makes strange bed-fellows,—see Jo Turner and John Deweese tying together.

## The People's Outrage and the Public Nuisance.

A part of it got back on Monday, the 12th, the day adjourned to.

The Senate barely had a quorum. The House had only fifty-one members, ten less than a quorum.

They will all come in, doubtless obtain leave of absence from the first day—a Democratic precedent and practice—prove attendance and take pay for Monday, a day they were not here, as has been heretofore done.

The perpetuation of this public nuisance, called by *strained courtesy*, a Legislature, is to be excused before the people on the ground that a great deal of the valuable time of the session before Christmas was spent in reducing the pay of the Marshal of the Supreme Court, from three to two dollars per day, during the sessions of the Court, that officer receiving pay for no other time. The result of this was to save the State nearly one hundred and twenty dollars a year!

This outrage of the peoples' is rather an expensive luxury, costing the snug sum of twelve hundred dollars a day or about four hundred dollars per hour of actual working daily sessions.

But when we take into account, that, by cutting down the pay of the Marshal of the Supreme Court, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars a year is actually saved to the State, it is believed that the people will say to their Representatives:—"Well done thou good and faithful servants" you need not go to Raleigh any more.

Under the amended Constitution this Legislature has no right to be in session, but at the call of the Governor. Every thing done is null and void, and it is to be greatly feared that the State, may, after all, not save the one hundred and twenty dollars from the pay of the Supreme Court Marshal.

The people are very anxious to see their Representatives at home again, although they were recently with them that many had not got back on Monday, but it is scarcely probable that they will have the pleasure before the latter part of February. Five dollars a day, and free passes on Railroads, make up a pretty strong inducement to the majority to remain in Raleigh.

Reflecting persons are sorry for the people; but then the people have a say of their own next August.

It is a very sad thing to contemplate the certainty that several very clever fellows, at present composing the Capitol menagerie, are to be snatched away from us next August, and that we are doomed never to see them again in Raleigh.

The majority of them, by their acts in this Legislature, have entitled themselves to that kindness at the hands of the people and the world which comes most assuredly, and effectually of—OBSCURITY.

## Contesting from Different Points.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the Constitutionality of the Constitutional amendments will be contested before our Supreme Court.

Also, that the question will be carried up, whether the Legislature had a Constitutional right to prolong its session after the proclamation of the Governor declaring the amendments a part of the Constitution; one of which amendments substituted bi-ennial for annual sessions.

Should the Courts decide against the policy and action of the Democracy, our Democratic friends would be in a sorry fix.

NEW CHURCHES.—The members of the Baptist Church of Raleigh are talking of the erection of another Church. The present one, although a large and elegant building is too small to accommodate the increase of members. Another Episcopal Church is also contemplated, and the seats in the new one, will be free.