

WEEKLY ERA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Amnesty.

We find the following correspondence in the Raleigh News of January 15th:—

HILLSBORO, Dec. 27, 1873.

James E. Boyd, Esq.:
Dear Sir: I have learned indirectly, though from a source on which I rely, that Ex-Gov. Holden has addressed to you, as a citizen of Alamance county, a letter in which he advises that the prosecutions now pending in that county against parties for acts committed during the Ku-Klux excitement, should be stopped. I am so persuaded that such a policy is best for the public good, and will in the end insure most to the preservation of good order and to the restoration of a proper state of feeling amongst our people of all classes that I trust not only that it may be true that Gov. Holden has taken such a position in his letter to you, but that you and he will consent to have your correspondence published, that others may see how the matter appears to him who was at the time Chief Executive of the State, and to you who are on the ground and have the best opportunity to judge of what is best. To many of the parties against whom charges are made, I was for a long time a neighbor and friend, but I think that I have been able to divest my mind of every feeling of partiality for them when thinking of the proper course to pursue towards them. Considering the circumstances under which the alleged acts were committed and the present circumstances of the country, my solemn conviction is that the humane policy of putting an end to all prosecutions growing out of those times will have the effect, not only to quiet the public mind, but to make good law abiding citizens of the parties themselves, all of whom are young men, and may therefore be expected, according to the course of nature, to have many years to spend either in conducting to the public good or wasting them as fugitives from our State. I trust you and Gov. Holden may be inclined to take this view of the matter, and will consent to have your correspondence published.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. RUFEN.

GRAHAM, N. C. Dec. 29th 1873.

We have seen the correspondence between James E. Boyd, Esq., and Gov. Holden, referred to by Col. Ruffin in the foregoing letter. We desire to say that we heartily concur in the opinion that amnesty and pardon for the offences committed during the Ku Klux excitement would do much to promote harmony and good feeling among our people, and as citizens of Alamance county, we wish to say further that we could urge the authorities to grant such amnesty and pardon, and we join with Col. Ruffin in his request for the publication of the said correspondence.

WM. R. ALBRIGHT,
W. A. ATBRIGHT,
J. C. PATTON,
HENRY M. RAY,
P. R. HARDEN,
J. W. HARDEN,
S. P. HOLT,
W. P. BARNWELL,
J. W. McCAULEY,
S. A. WHITE.

GRAHAM, N. C. Nov. 11, 1873.

Hon. W. W. Holden:

My Dear Sir:—After for some time considering the propriety of such a course, I have concluded to write to you in regard to a matter of vital importance to a number of my countymen, and a matter in which our people generally, not only of my county, but of the State and country, have felt more or less interested. The matter to which I refer is the prosecutions which are now pending against parties for alleged crimes committed by them whilst members of what was known as the organization of *Ku Klux*.—Coming within this class of cases is an indictment now in the Superior Court of Alamance county against fifteen young men, citizens of the county, for the murder of Wyatt Outlaw, in the month of February, 1870. It is altogether unnecessary for me to take the trouble or the time which would be required to explain to you the nature of this case, or to relate the circumstances which may have induced the commission of the alleged offence; these have become a familiar story. Nor is it my object in this communication to review the scenes which have transpired within the last four or five years, or to mention what I may consider to have been the cause of the disorders which prevailed in my county, and especially in my county, at times during that period. I write to you knowing that you are well acquainted with all the surroundings and have long

ago formed your opinions in regard to the curse and its perpetrators.—And my object in writing is to ask your views as to what course we would best pursue now. Under the present circumstances and under the changed condition of feeling among our people, we now have and have had for some time past, the utmost quietness and peace in the county, and the disposition of our people for some time past has been and now is to fully restore a feeling of harmony and neighborly kindness among all classes of our citizens to forget their former troubles and dissensions and to "Let the dead past bury its dead."—Now the question arises how shall we proceed to accomplish this end, to secure the continuance of good order and to promote harmony and good feeling. It is palpable to every one that there can be no complete return to social tranquility whilst such a number of citizens are living in a state which is necessarily consequent upon the fact that there is pending against them an indictment for the highest crime known to the law, especially when we consider that not only those indicted are interested, but that there are wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and numerous relatives and friends residing in various parts of the county, who of course feel the greatest anxiety and solicitude for those under indictment. It seems to be the conclusion of leading men here that no good will be accomplished by the further prosecution of these men, and I think that I am entirely safe in saying that a great majority of the citizens in the county, without regard to political affiliations, will join in any proper movement to put an end to these matters. So far as I am individually concerned, I have never had any other object in view than to assist in bringing about a state of peace and good order in the county. Such a state now exists, and it would be unnatural for me to desire the punishment, or even the prosecution of men who were my friends, and with whom I joined, not in the commission of crime, for God knows I never did that; but as a member of an organization, which is alleged to be the cause of the crimes which were committed. I am satisfied that in all of your acts, both official and otherwise in this matter, your only motive was to enforce a proper respect for and obedience to the laws and to secure the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to our citizens. As I said before, this object has been attained, for our citizens everywhere seem to be law-abiding and disposed to peace and industry and to award to each other a full enjoyment of all rights, and no where is this more so than in the county of Alamance. Hence I say that in my opinion a course of leniency toward the class I have mentioned would have the effect to remove entirely all cause of discord among our people. It is in the power of those in authority to take a course of this kind or not, as they may think best, and it is upon this point, particularly, that I would like to have your views, that is as to whether you are of the opinion that such a course should be pursued, if so what method will you suggest by which all things would be properly settled. I have written you a much more lengthy letter than I intended, but the interest I feel in the subject will, I hope, excuse that. I beg to say, before I close, that I have selected you for this communication because I know that you feel a great interest in the welfare of our county, and that you will give this matter a calm consideration, without being moved by any feeling except such as may in your opinion be conducive to the peace and harmony of the country, and because I know that your views will have much weight with our people. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am very truly, your friend,

JAMES E. BOYD.

RALEIGH, Nov. 17, 1873.

James E. Boyd, Esq.:

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received, and duly considered. You ask me if I concur in your opinion that the troubles in Alamance county, growing out of the crimes committed by the so-called *Ku Klux* organizations, should be composed by granting amnesty and oblivion to the parties who committed these crimes and offences; and if I should thus concur with you, what method should be adopted to effect such amnesty and oblivion. In reply I say, I am decidedly of opinion that no further action should be taken against the parties charged with these crimes. I assume, what is doubtless true, that many are guilty. Not less, I suppose, than eighty persons were whipped, several murdered, and hundreds of citizens put in terror for their lives, and kept in this terror for many months. All this is admitted and deplored. But these were not crimes committed in ordinary times, that is, in times of

peace. There was a formidable, and for a time, an all controlling insurrection. There was a government within the government. The civil magistrate was powerless.—This insurrection was political, that is, it was the result of political feeling. A very large majority of one whole race of the people of Alamance were engaged in it. The military power of the State was invoked, was used, martial law was declared in the county, and thus the insurrection was suppressed, order was restored, the *Ku Klux* organizations were disbanded and dispersed, and the civil law again put in full operation. I do not deem it practicable or advisable to deal with the crimes and offences thus committed, in the ordinary way. If I were to give my reasons for this opinion, in addition to the statement of facts above made, this letter would be extended to an undue length. But I think that all of the whole political past, whether of the contest between the National Government and the Confederate States, or of the *Ku Klux* period of strife, and ill-will, and crime, which may be calculated to re-inflame the passions of our people, or lead to crimes and recriminations, should be buried in oblivion; and that this past should be referred to and used only for purposes of harmony and good will among our people. As to the mode of effecting this result, I am unable to speak. This is a matter for the authorities and for your people to settle. I am in favor of amnesty, oblivion, mercy to the guilty, and I know not what more to say.

I am anxious to see entire good feeling prevail among and between the whole people of Alamance. Their interests and their hopes as a people should be one. I am not, I never have been their enemy. I have always wished them well. Let us all determine for the future—"forgetting the things that are behind, and looking forward to those that are before,"—that we will differ in politics hereafter as men; that every man's rights and every man's vote shall be respected; that brute force to control opinions shall never again be resorted to; that we will forgive each other, as we expect to be forgiven; and that we will do all we can to foster and promote good will, affection and harmony among our people.

You are at liberty freely to announce my opinions on this subject. I do not write for publication in the papers, yet, if the opinions of a person so humble as I am may be of any service whatever, in composing troubles among the people of your county, I have no objection to these opinions being announced and used.

Truly your friend,
W. W. HOLDEN.

My attention has been called to Gov. Holden's letter on this subject. I have read the letter carefully, and considered it all. I concur entirely with him in what he has said. While I would not compound with felony, and while I have nothing to retract in the past as to what I have said or done with regard to the *Ku Klux* organization, yet, I think the time has come when we should make use of the past only to promote concord for the future instead of discord, and to this end I am for amnesty instead of vengeance, for good will and harmony among all our people instead of bitterness, alienation and ill will.

Let us wipe out all the past that is evil as far as we can, and take a new start, remembering only that which will redound to the common good of all.

W. F. HENDERSON.
Dec. 20, 1873.

The Force of Brevity.

Be brief. Come to the point. Begin very near where you intend to leave off. Brevity is the soul of wisdom as well as wit. Without it you can seldom obtain hearers, much less be remembered. Ponderous things do not easily obtain currency. Only the gems of literature are treasured up and quoted, and gems are not reckoned by gross weight. How compact all that comes down to us from the olden times! In how few words we have the commandment and the history of creation—hardly embracing so many words as are now employed to welcome an alderman, or to make a complimentary present of a spoon.

The efficiency and value of comparison can scarcely be overrated. The common air we beat aside with our breath, compressed, has the force of gunpowder, and will rend the solid rock; so it is with our language. Eloquence will never flourish in a country where the public taste is infantile enough to measure the value of a speech by the hours it occupies.

A gentle stream of persuasiveness may flow through the mind, and leave no sediment; let it come at a blow, as a cataract, and it sweeps

all before it. It is by this magnificent compression that Cicero confounds Cataline, and Demosthenes overwhelms Eschines; by that Mark Anthony, as Shakespeare makes him speak, carries the heart away with a bad cause.

A clergyman once being asked why he made his sermon so long, replied that he hadn't time to make it shorter. Do you say it costs labor to be brief? Of course it does. Mere words are cheap and plenty, but ideas that rouse and set multitudes thinking, come as gold from the quarry. The language of strong passion is always terse and compressed. Genuine conviction uses few words.—There is something of artifice in a long speech.—*Advocate.*

A German peddler sold a man a liquid for exterminating bugs. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man, after he had bought it. "Ketch the bug un drop von little drop into his mouth," said the peddler. "Pshaw!" exclaimed the purchaser. "I could kill it in half the time by stamping on it." "Vell," said the German, "that is good vay too."

PROSPECTUSES.

AN EXQUISITE CHROMO,

[Size 14x20, in 18 Colors.]
"The Strawberry Girl,"
For Every Subscriber to

HEARTH and HOME
For 1873.

This beautiful Chromo, which the Publishers of HEARTH and HOME have provided, is printed 18 times, in colors, to produce the beautiful coloring and shading of the original. A copy is now within easy reach of every Home in America.

The Journal itself is a rich treasure for any Household. A single volume contains about \$25,000 worth of splendid engravings, finely printed, and of a highly pleasing and instructive character. It has, also, a vast amount of the choicest reading, carefully prepared, and full of instruction. With all these attractions, and other improvements contemplated, the price of HEARTH and HOME continues at the low rate of only \$3 a year, or \$4 for HEARTH and HOME and the *American Agriculturist*. (With the *Agriculturist* there will also be presented a most beautiful Chromo of an original picture, painted expressly for this purpose, entitled "Mischief Brewing," by B. F. Reinhart. Sent, mounted, for only 25 cents extra. N. B.—\$4.75 secures both papers for the year 1873, and both Chromos, mounted and sent prepaid.)

The *Hearth and Home* Chromos are delivered in the order in which the names are received. No charge for the Chromo when taken at the office, unmounted. If to be sent prepaid, unmounted, 20 cents must be sent for payment and packing.

It will be mounted and varnished, ready for putting into a frame, for 30 cents extra—that is, for 50 cents it will be mounted, varnished, packed, and sent prepaid to subscribers (to *Hearth and Home* for 1873). That is, the *Hearth and Home* Chromo will be delivered

At office, Unmounted, Free.
Mounted, 30c extra.
If sent prepaid, Unmounted, 20c extra.
Mounted, 50c extra.

We advise all to have them mounted, before leaving the office, as in large quantities we are able to have them mounted for a quarter of the cost of doing it singly and better than it can be usually be done elsewhere.

The subscription price of the *American Agriculturist*, which is well known as one of the oldest and best magazines in the world, for the Farm, Garden, and Household, is \$1.50 a year. One copy each of *Hearth and Home*, Weekly, and *American Agriculturist*, Monthly will be sent one year for \$4.—32 cents additional postage when the papers are to go to British America.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., PUB.,
11 245 Broadway, N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for Sale her Plantation, known as Streeter Farm.

A healthy location, convenient to good Schools. Churches near by. Fine water. There are some

2,000 Acres of Land;
1,300 in cultivation. Well timbered woodland so arranged as to be well adapted for raising, woods mould, very convenient. The very best Shell Marle on all parts of the Farm.

It is useless to speak of the productiveness of these Lands. Corn, all kinds of grain, and Clovers yield abundant; but its reputation is

The line of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Rail Road is now being run out and it passes through my plantation.

"The Cotton Farm of the East," situated in Greene county, 8 miles from Snow Hill, and 3 miles from Marlboro, Pitt county. A Railroad line recently established within 3 miles of this Farm, leading from Wilson to Greenville, which is designed going into operation this Fall.

Large Commodious Dwelling, all necessary out-buildings needful to a farm this size, newly and neatly fitted up.

TERMS shall be easy. I will sell, if desired, all my personal property with the Farm. I invite purchasers to visit my place and judge for themselves, or address me.

Mrs. VIRGINIA ATKINSON,
9-3m] Marlboro, Pitt county, N. C.

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		
Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
" Air-Line Ju.	7.15 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	10.00 p. m.	10.47 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 a. m.	1.15 "
" Danville,	5.28 "	3.27 p. m.
" Burkville,	11.40 "	8.06 "
Ar. at Richmond,	2.32 p. m.	11.02 "

GOING SOUTH.		
Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond,	1.48 p. m.	5.03 a. m.
" Burkville,	4.58 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	9.52 "	1.03 p. m.
" Greensboro,	1.16 a. m.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	3.56 "	6.33 "
" Air-Line Ju.	6.22 "	8.53 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	6.30 "	9.00 "

GOING EAST.		
Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Greensboro,	2.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
" Co. Shops,	3.55 "	Ar 10.05 p. m.
" Raleigh,	8.30 "	6.40 a. m.
Ar. at Goldsboro,	11.40 "	Leave 3.00 p. m.

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)
Leave Greensboro, 4.40 P. M.
Arrive at Salem, 6.35 P. M.
Leave Salem, 8.00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, 10.00 A. M.
Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with the Mail Trains to or from points north or south.
Trains daily, both ways.
On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.
Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).
Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29, 1872.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1872, trains on the R. & A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	3.35 P. M.
Arrives at Sanford,	6.15 "
Mail train leaves Sanford,	6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9.20 "
Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North. And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.	
A. B. ANDREWS, Superintendent.	

dec 4-11.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,
March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.	
Express Train,	7:40 a m
Mail Train,	3:25 p m

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.	
Express,	10:50 a m
Mail,	7:00 p m

LEAVE PETERSBURG.	
Mail,	5:40 a m
Express,	3:50 p m

ARRIVE AT WELDON.	
Mail,	9:45 a m
Express,	6:50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS.	
Leave Petersburg,	8:00 a m
Leave Weldon,	5:00 a m
Arrive at Weldon,	4:00 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	12:20 p m

GASTON TRAIN.	
Leave Petersburg,	6:15 a m
Leave Gaston,	1:15 p m
Arrive at Gaston,	12:50 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	8:10 p m

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The depot will be closed at 5:00 p m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
Eng. and Gen. Manager.

W. T. ADAMS & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
STEAM ENGINES.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,
Hoisting Machines,

and all kind of
CASTINGS.

All work neatly and promptly executed, by skillful workmen, on the most reasonable terms.

The senior partner has had over 40 years experience in the business, and feels justified in saying that he can give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—100,000 pounds of old Cast Iron, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash or exchange for work.

Works one Square West of Court House.

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1872. w3m