

THIS PAPER, devoted to POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and MANUFACTURING INTERESTS, and to the development of our many INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, will be published in the city of Raleigh, from and after this date, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY by the ERA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Conducted politically, in the interest of the National Republican party, the "CAROLINA ERA" will support the policy of the President in his administration of the affairs of the Federal Government, and also advocate the policy of the party which elected him, in all endeavors to heal the many wounds consequent to our late civil strife, and all its attempts to settle finally the differences between the two sections of our common country, so long severed by grave sectional disputes, and so recently arrayed in deadly hostility to each other. Universal amnesty, together with universal protection to all citizens in the enjoyment of those natural rights which governments were founded for the purpose of protecting, can accomplish this most desirable result. In our opinion, nothing else can.

Accepting honestly and in good faith the settlement by Congress of those issues immediately connected with and evolved by the late disastrous struggle between the North and the South, this paper will strenuously oppose any and every measure, Federal or State, calculated to recall them again into the political arena, there to disturb the peace and security those measures were intended to preserve and perpetuate.

The ERA will sustain Governor Caldwell's administration in the honest endeavors he has made and is making to restore good order and peace throughout this State, by suppressing the secret, lawless organizations committing crimes upon helpless, inoffensive persons in many counties, and will aid him with all the influence the paper can command, in a fearless vindication of the law.

At all times advocating whatever, in our opinion, is best calculated to promote and secure the happiness and material prosperity of our people, and of every individual of our people, and to protect them in the undisturbed enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and by the laws, this paper will endeavor to do so by fair and legitimate argument, and not by personal abuse or defamation—at no time forgetting its own self respect and the responsibility as a Journal it owes to an intelligent public. Open and ready on every appropriate occasion to discuss any subject of sufficient importance to secure its appearance in the columns of a respectable journal, this paper will do so in an honest, fearless and independent manner, ever ready to accord to its fair and candid opponents the same right to their conscientious convictions, that it claims to exercise for itself.

This paper will oppose the calling a Convention in the manner attempted by the late General Assembly, as one unwarranted by the Constitution, and over and over condemned and repudiated by a large majority of the people of North Carolina.

It will oppose all radical, revolutionary and partisan legislation, whether by Congress or the State Legislatures. Advocating a proper economy in the various departments of the Federal and State governments, it will be ready at all times to lend its assistance in suppressing extravagance and corruption, and in exposing dishonest practices and officials, heedless of the political or business influence of the latter, or their party affiliations.

It is the earnest desire and intention of those having the control and management of the THE CAROLINA ERA, so to conduct it in its various departments, that its columns shall be both instructing and interesting, containing nothing of those personalities too often found in the newspapers of the present day. Intending as soon as possible to organize a corps of regular correspondents and contributors, whose opinions, experience and writings on subjects of vital importance to the prosperity and advancement of our people will entitle them to the respect of all honest and right-minded men, and serve as a guide to the young men of the State just assuming the duties of active and intelligent citizens, this paper will aspire to become a high-toned, first-class, progressive journal—a faithful reflex of the living present—and exert itself to deserve the patronage and support not only of

the Republican party, but of every one who is willing to bury the past, and join with it in the resurrection of North Carolina, and in the promotion of everything tending to advance our people as a State, and their welfare and happiness as individuals.

Our time, and whatever ability we may have, will be industriously devoted to make the columns of the paper as useful and as entertaining as its friends desire they should be, commanding at the same time the confidence and support of its political friends and the respect of its political opponents.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. We commend to our readers' attention the following article from the Telegram, of this city, under the date of April 6th. We also beg their earnest consideration to the manner in which the Conservative party endeavors to perfect its organization.

The leaders of that party, if an association without a platform, and of a purely local existence, can be called a party, though lavish in their expressions for popular sovereignty, the rights of the people, and all that, dare not call the people (who vote with them) together in convention, as has been the accustomed usage of the political parties in this State for more than thirty years. This total ignoring the ordinary and popular usage by a few inexperienced leaders elected to the General Assembly, is significant, and plainly shows the people how much the profession of attachment for their rights is worth.

The Telegram, in the article alluded to, says: "The Conservative members of the Legislature held a caucus on Monday evening last, in this city, when, as we learn from an authentic source, 'the organization of the Democratic Conservative party' was formally commenced." "We were about to say that this was a somewhat remarkable party, since it seems to require organization every year, and we never hear of its reorganizing, but on looking into the matter a little further, we find that it is another new party that was 'officially' organized in this city, on Monday last, and so far as an outsider can determine, has not now, nor never had any connection whatever with any other political party.

"Year ago certain members of the Legislature met in the city of Raleigh, and organized a Conservative-Democratic party, with a hyphen. This year they meet again and organize a Democratic Conservative party without the hyphen.

"We must confess that we do not understand the tactics of these party leaders; their political strategy is beyond our ken. They seem bent on perpetual change; and they possess a faculty for adapting themselves to the 'situation' which is truly refreshing and astonishing.

"We are not informed of the construction of any platform, nor have we heard any declaration of principles, further than that contained in the recent address of 'one hundred and more,' to the people of North Carolina.

"Standing upon the dome of the State House, these members of the Legislature may have been so fortunate as to obtain an unobstructed view of the political horizon, and as sentinels upon the watch-tower of our public liberties, they may tell us truly of the hour, but we do not believe that the people of North Carolina think seriously of the matter before they commit, irrevocably and absolutely, their every interest, now floating on the surface of the political ocean.

"These matters it is met that the people have a hand, once in a while, at least. Men are sent to these Legislative Assemblies to enact laws, and guard the material interests of the whole people, independent of party lines, or political divisions, and members of the Legislature cease to be politicians when they enter upon their appropriate duties; and therefore, when at the close of a session these go to work and organize parties, they simply stultify themselves, nothing more.

"Nor does it look well in another point of view. When the people elect men to act in the hands of the men in office, and we herein have the people of North Carolina not included in the ranks of the Republican party, of a direct and evident purpose on the part of certain of their leaders to muzzle public sentiment, and steal away their political rights."

EXCHANGES. Exchanges are the tools with which an editor principally works. As yet we have none, and for several issues will have to rely upon the generosity of our friends, and the news dealers. Our patrons will please keep this fact in mind fresh, whenever they may feel disposed to criticize too "slashingly" the contents of our columns. To relieve us from so embarrassing a position, we hope our brethren throughout the land will at once respond to our invitation to exchange.

THE TRUE ISSUE. The real and only issue in the present canvass, and one from the consideration of which we warn the people not to be diverted, is, the power of the Legislature of the State in regard to assembling a Convention of the people. The clause in our present Constitution authorizing the General Assembly to call a Convention of the people, "by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly," is in the same words as Sec. 1, Art. 4, of the Constitution of 1835. That clause was inserted in the Constitution of 1835, in accordance to the 16th section of the Act calling it, which reads:

"XVI. Be it further enacted, THAT THE CONVENTION SHALL PROVIDE IN WHAT MANNER AMENDMENTS SHALL IN FUTURE BE MADE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE."

If the Legislature has any other authority concerning a Convention, not possessed by any other one hundred and seventy citizens of the State, we have been unable to find it.

The question then, and the only one practically before the people this summer, is, whether the Act under which they are called upon to vote is in accordance with the above section of the Constitution? Whether we are in favor of the Constitution as it stands, or whether we may desire certain of its provisions stricken out and others inserted, does not enter into the issue at all. For, if a Convention is called in a manner not authorized by the Constitution, its action will be revolutionary, and the amendments made by it will be declared void by the Courts. Such was the fate of the Dorr-Constitution in Rhode Island, and such will be the fate of any Constitution made by a Convention in North Carolina, called in an unconstitutional manner.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE. What will some of our sapient Bourbons—old fogies so wedded to the "good old times," that nothing in morals, politics, science or social economies is worth a cancelled postage stamp, unless it has the impress of a half century on it—we say, what will they say to the probable extension of suffrage to our female fellow citizens? They were violently opposed to the principle of free suffrage, believing that no man ought to vote for Senators, unless he owned 50 acres of land. They were more than violently opposed to the black man's voting. We are anxious to see what their platform will be in relation to giving the ballot to our women. It is an issue they have got to meet; and we bring the matter to their attention, so that they may at once commence to give it due consideration, for which the old fogies ought to thank us.

From our exchanges, we see that Michigan promises to take the lead in the woman's-right movement. Her colleges and schools no longer recognize sex in the admission of students. A woman has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and at the late election two women were allowed to vote. The West is more favorably disposed towards the woman movement than the East; and with Wyoming and Michigan already enlisted in their cause our universal-suffrage friends have encouragement enough to carry a whole campaign. The cosmopolitan party may yet be a power.

A NEW WONDER. A recent number of the New Orleans Republican, a paper, by the by, we shall at another time take occasion to speak of as one having few equals and no superior in our country, says, of the discovery of a new motive power; Yesterday morning Mr. J. B. Knight, agent of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, sunk a drove well in the rear of his office, No. 76 Carondelet street, with a view to getting a supply of water, and when at the depth of forty-six feet a sudden and very powerful draft of gas was observed to flow from the mouth of the pipe. He immediately closed the pipe, thinking to utilize this gas for illuminating purposes, but found the pressure too great, when the idea struck him to direct it into the boiler of one of his engines, and experiment with it in making steam. But no sooner had the connection been made than the engine began to run entirely by the pressure of the gas acting upon the piston, at a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch; and so it continued all day yesterday, giving no sign of exhaustion.

Here is a discovery. A motive power which costs absolutely nothing, sufficient to be made available in running many kinds of light machinery, perfectly controllable and seemingly inexhaustible. What shall we find next under our feet? We advise the curious to call at Mr. Knight's office and see this wonder.

OUR TERMS. The subscription for the CAROLINA ERA has been placed at the lowest possible living figures. No one in the land can excuse himself for not taking the paper on account of the price. See the Terms and rates of advertising on the first page. It is the intention to make our Weekly edition, outside of its politics, a family newspaper, particularly acceptable to our agricultural friends. The price, ONE DOLLAR, per annum, should insure it a large patronage.

TRACTION ENGINES—ROAD STEAMERS.

We publish below an article from the London Times, giving the history and explaining the use and application of Road Steamers as tried in Scotland.

We consider the subject of much importance to our people, and that it is our duty to afford our readers all the light in regard to the success of this new mode of conveyance, our position commands. For this reason, we have no apology to make for the length of the article copied, but commend it to the serious attention of every intelligent mind.

As a people, we are poor, very poor; and it is absolutely necessary that economy in public, as well as in private expenditure, should be the leading, prevailing idea in all the projects for providing our citizens facilities for transporting their surplus to the markets of our country. Road Steamers and Narrow Gauge Railroads promise this. Of their success, as introduced in the United States, the readers of the Era shall be kept advised:

"Progress breeds wants. As one need is provided for, a fresh one is born. Railways, inventing and facilitating the operations of commerce and manufacture, have in their turn created a new requirement. Their enormous power and speed, and the transmission of a new mode of traveling, imperative, for animal power no longer suffices to bring them their supplies of freight. With regular trains, other goods are being going on. Huge factories have sprung up in quiet nooks, and their daily produce exceeds what the population of a great city could have consumed. The country is unorganized labor; mines, by the aid of improved machinery, yield up their wealth in quantities undreamt of in days of old, and the masses of the people are in want of a strength and bulk that even theorists would not have ventured on a generation back. To carry all this abundance from its sources to the markets, its specific applications has long been too arduous a task for such feeble agents as carts and horses, and mechanical skill has for many years past been engaged in trying to make our great servant steam work upon common roads. Two radical difficulties, however, baffled the ingenuity and zeal brought to bear upon the problem. One consisted in the fact that, built on various plans, but always with the result that the shocks experienced in running over hard roads occasioned continual break-downs of the machinery. To obviate this, as far as possible, the weight of the engine was increased, then the roads suffered terribly. All kinds of contrivances were applied to meet the emergency, to which the engine was liable; claws shot out from the wheels to enable the machine to issue out of hollows, or to emerge from soft places into which it would sink from its own weight, but at the critical moment the claws were apt to break, while the have they made with the road was fearful. The claws were liable to slip, and the engine, by slipping on an ascent. To the wheels of another form of engine cumbersome planks were attached, which, when the wheels of the wheel and offered a kind of rail for it to run on, but this could not be made to work practically. The use of traction engines, regular trains, and the constant annoyance and expense from the constant injury to road and engine, caused by their contact with each other, and for this reason, the regular traction engine, when over horses would still be preferred when extra loads had to be moved, traction engines could not be employed for general purposes, and regular trains, and the constant annoyance and expense from the constant injury to road and engine, caused by their contact with each other, and for this reason, the regular traction engine, when over horses would still be preferred when extra loads had to be moved, traction engines could not be employed for general purposes, and regular trains, and the constant annoyance and expense from the constant injury to road and engine, caused by their contact with each other, and for this reason, the regular traction engine, when over horses would still be preferred when extra loads had to be moved, traction engines could not be employed 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