The Weekly Carolina Era.

MARCUS ERWIN, - - Editor.

Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, JULY 6th, 1871.

"NO CONVENTION."

WAKE COUNTY TICKET:
HON. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS,
R. W. WYNNE, Esq.
R. S. PERRY, Esq.
JAMES H. HARRIS, Esq.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONVENTION ELECTION THE FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

Be sure to vote "No Convention," and also to vote for the candidates that oppose this Revolutionary, injudicious and expensive attempt to bring trouble upon our people, and to sacrifice their Homesteads for the sole purpose of controlling and administering the few offices now held by Republicans in this State.

THE Editor of this paper is absent, in attendance on Buncombe Superior Court.

WE call the attention of our readers to the extracts we make in to-day's *Era*, from the proceedings of the Senate in 1858, in selecting Magistrates. It will be seen that men of bad character charged with infamous crimes were habitually appointed to, and filled such offices in this State before the war. The mode of appointment and the qualifications of the Magistrates are much better under the present than under the old Constitution.

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

We hope that every friend of peace, good order and stability of government will assist in circulating the *Era*. Let every subscriber when he reads his paper hand it over to his poor neighbor, who is not able to subscribe for himself. Everybody is deeply interested in what is now transpiring in the political world, and should be well posted as to the situation, so that he may form his own opinions and vote intelligently. Again we say, *circulate the Era*.

THANKS.

WE return our unfeigned thanks to our many friends throughout the State for the large lists of subscribers sent to us for the *Era*. Our paper has been in existence not quite a month, and our list of subscribers is already as large as almost any paper in the State. The avidity with which it is sought after conclusively proves the great popularity of the doctrines it advocates. *It is emphatically the people's paper*, and the people are vieing with each other to see who can increase its circulation most. Keep the ball in motion, gentlemen, it is to your own advantage to do so. Your homesteads, your bread and meat for your families may depend upon the circulation of the *Era*.

"A CURIOUS BOOK."

Such is the caption of an article in the *Sentinel* of Wednesday last. The effort is therein made to show the extravagance of the Republican party because the Rev. J. W. Hood, Agent for the board of education, was paid $1,877.85 for 395 days service from September 1869 to September 1870 both inclusive, being less than $5.00 per day; but the *Sentinel* has nothing to say in condemnation of its party friends who paid a Yankee Reporter $4,373.44 for forty-four days work or just twenty times as much per day as the Republicans paid Mr. Hood. Mr. Hood was working to educate the poor children of the State, but only a few Conservatives know what the Yankee Reporter was working for as the people are not allowed to see the "Curious Book," the fruit of *his* labors.

F. N. STRUDWICK—HE REFUSES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE OUTRAGE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON.

The following extract is taken from the Washington *Chronicle* of Friday last:

On Monday we announced the arrival in Washington of F. N. Strudwick, Esq., a witness before the Joint Investigating Committee, and a member of the present North Carolina Legislature.

On Wednesday Hon. Jno. R. French, Sergeant-at-arms, of the Senate, was instructed to notify Mr. Strudwick, who had previously reported to him, to appear for examination before the committee yesterday morning. Mr. French accordingly called at the stopping-place of Mr. Strudwick, on Fourteenth street, where he was informed the witness had paid his bill and left the night before. At the Ebbitt House, where Mr. Strudwick had been taking his meals, Mr. French was informed that he had settled accounts and gone.

This sudden and singular disappearance of this witness has caused some speculation in circles here, as he was regarded as a most important one by the committee. Strudwick is one of the leaders of the rabid Democracy in North Carolina, and was the author of the resolution to impeach Governor Holden. It was developed in this impeachment trial that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and went on raids with them in Orange and other counties. It is surmised by some, whether correctly or not, that Mr. Strudwick, who has been considerably fretted at being summoned here, fearful of getting himself or friends into trouble, has concluded not to put in an appearance before the committee. It is also rumored that a *capias* will be issued for him.

It may be possible that the gentleman will turn up all right yet. If he does not his absence will be a great and weighty confession.

We forbear comment for the pres-

CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE.

The Conservatives pretend to have great confidence in the people, and say that the Republicans are afraid to trust the people in calling a Convention. Let us see from facts, which party trusts the people most.

The Republicans say that the people ought to elect Judges and Magistrates for a short term of years—so that popular judgment may be frequently passed upon official conduct.

The Conservatives wish to alter the Constitution so that Judges and Magistrates may be elected for life by the Legislature.

The people are not politicians, and will elect men for Judges who have established a high character in the community, and in the legal profession for learning, ability and integrity. They will select the best men to administer justice and determine the rights of the people, and will not be controlled by party cliques.

The people don't understand, or approve the dishonest practice of Legislative *log-rolling*.

Legislatures are controlled by politicians, and in that small and easily managed body, Judges and Magistrates will be elected for party services and for the purpose of perpetuating party power. Let the people elect Judges and hold them responsible for the right performance of duty, and we will have a wise and just judiciary. The Republicans believe that the people are competent to elect their own Judges, and they, therefore, oppose the lawyers' and politicians' revolutionary Convention, which will deprive the people of this just and inherent power.

The people in a large number of the States exercise this power, and we cannot believe that the people of this State will go back to the old times when a few aristocratic families controlled all the good offices of the State.

The Republicans are not afraid to trust the people, but they oppose the Convention because it is contrary to the Constitution, revolutionary, unnecessary, expensive, and dangerous to the peace, liberty and prosperity of the State.

MAGISTRATES.

Under the old Constitution the Magistrates were appointed by the Legislature. The appointments were generally made in a frolic, but each member took care to appoint in his county such men as would be of service to him in politics or in the county Courts. In this way counties were ruled by cliques, and the political lawyers in the little county towns ruled the people of the county. A little town meeting would be held and Esq. Toody would preside, and the lawyer who had him appointed a Justice was sure to be nominated. Such Justices were appointed for life, and cared nothing for the people. They were very convenient *thumb screws* and with the old *ca sa and the jail*, they could control the action of many a poor man.

Under the new Republican Constitution these evils are done away with. There are now no life Magistrates—no *ca sa* and no jail for poor debtors. Poor men now go into their Homesteads, instead of the debtors jail; their companions are happy wives and children instead of felons. The people in their townships can elect their good and honest neighbors for Magistrates, and if they get a bad officer they can turn him out at the next election. Which party trusts the people most! The revolutionists want a Convention to restore the old order of things, the old cliques of "first families." The Republicans want a free and enlightened people fully entrusted with the election of all officers, and the management of their own affairs. These are questions to be decided by the people in the August election.

HON. BEN. HILL OF GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, thus reports this distinguished Georgian:

People are very stupid who think a great war changes nothing and has no results. Jeff. Davis says no great questions can be determined by arms; but history shows us that the greatest questions that ever interested the human race have been settled by the sword. Our four years' contest settled certain questions and produced certain changes, and it is true we acknowledged it. Until lately I deplored these changes, and believed that they were injurious to the South; but now I see clearly that they will work for our great advantage in the future. For the time being they seemed to be hurtful to us, and we despaired of the future, thinking we were ruined. When a man goes from a bad climate to a good one he feels ill at first for the change. All great changes are hurtful. The South has passed through a great revolution, socially, politically, and industrially, and it was necessarily accompanied with much suffering. But that is all over now, and we are fairly on the road to prosperity. The improvements that are going on in Georgia to-day are remarkable. We are recuperating from the losses of the war with wonderful rapidity, and in five years the State will be wealthier than it was in 1860, counting the value of slave property then. I can see now that it will be for our good that the war ended as it did, and that Slavery was abolished; and I believe it was ordered by Providence. What we want now is peace—peace between the sections and peace between the States. Our people want to drop the political questions that have kept alive hostile feelings between the North and the South, and to attend to developing their industrial interests with the aid of Northern capital and emigration. I am denounced for these opinions by such men as Toombs, who promised to drink all the blood that would be shed on account of Secession; but I have traveled over the State a great deal, and I am satisfied that a majority of the people are with me." The views of the three men, as given above, appear to be a pretty fair reflex of the opinions of the three classes into which the white populations of Georgia are divided politically (not counting the small number of white Republicans,) viz; the old Whigs, whose union with the Democrats is temporary, and who appear likely in time to become Republicans; the Bourbon Democrats, who, like Jeff. Davis, accept nothing, and are bitter and hostile as they were in 1865; and the Progressive Democrats, few in number but rapidly increasing, who are glad to drop the old war issues and consider them as finalities.

"NIGGER JIM HARRIS"—"BLACK RASCAL."

These are the *choice* and *elegant* epithets applied by the *Sentinel* to James H. Harris, a well behaved, decent and intelligent colored man who has the confidence, and merits the respect of every one who knows him, both in and out of the State. But the *Sentinel* cannot endure him because of the color of his skin. Would not the *Sentinel* have a very different opinion of this "black rascal" if he belonged to the Conservative party? Would he not then be at least as respectable as Stephen Worth, the colored man whom the *Sentinel* lauded so extensively as an honest, upright, intelligent man, worthy of all respect simply because he allied himself to and co-operated with the Conservative party? Does the *Sentinel* think that Christmas, the Conservative colored man who was elected assistant door-keeper of the Senate by his Conservative friends over a white competitor, is a "black rascal?" Wherein lies the difference between Harris and Christmas, except that the former is a Republican and the latter a Conservative? The former a highly intelligent man, the latter a very ordinary one—the former well and favorably known not only in North Carolina but throughout the United States, the latter not known outside of Warren county. Let all the colored voters in the State remember, that the Conservative party, although it is very anxious to get their votes, looks upon them all as "*black rascals*," and will, whenever it gets the power, deprive them of the privilege of voting and holding office.

SMOTHER UP THAT SOUND.

Already we hear the sounds of martial music. The unreconstructed are marshaling their desperate forces to take another tilt with the government. Mr. *Deputy-Governor* Jarvis is on the war path to Cleaveland and Rutherford, recently the scene of so many outrages. The *Sentinel* blows loud blasts calling upon the faithful to fall into line, and rehearses the horrors of Nat. Turner's insurrection. Toombs and Stephens have sounded the war-whoop in Georgia. Forrest blows the bugle in Tennessee, and it is echoed and re-echoed by the opponents of the government everywhere. The Convention scheme in North Carolina is to be the entering wedge of the new rebellion.

Yeomanry of North Carolina! who experienced all the horrors and hardships of the late war, are you ready to embark again in a similar enterprize? If you are, go to the polls in August and vote for Convention. If you are not, work hard from now till the day of election, and then go to the polls and take every friend you have who can vote, and cast your ballots *against Convention*. By doing this you will save yourself from much future trouble and anxiety, and preserve for yourself and family a homestead which will be free from the hammer of the sheriff, and on which you can spend the evening of your life in worshipping God and serving your country according to the dictates of your own consciences.

NO CONVENTION—WAKE COUNTY TICKET.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a convention held in this city on Saturday last for the purpose of nominating candidates who are opposed to the revolutionary mode of calling a Convention as proposed by the General Assembly. Every township was represented, and the entire harmony, the good order, and the spirit that pervaded the Convention, foretells the overwhelming defeat of the revolutionists in this county.

The ticket nominated by the Convention is a strong one in every respect. The gentlemen who compose the ticket are well and favorably known throughout the county, and wherever they address the people the cause of the revolutionists will wilt under the unmerciful exposure of the dangerous designs of the so-called Conservative party.

The campaign is now fairly opened. We call upon every man throughout this county who is opposed to Convention, to exert himself from now until the polls close on the first Thursday of next month. Wake county will give at least one thousand majority against Convention.

THE concluding sentence of our correspondent, "Leo's" article, is suggestive of the true interest of the landless, laboring *white* man in North Carolina. If in a spirit of rivalry or hostility to the colored laborer he lends himself to the influences of the old oligarchy, which once ruled North Carolina, then may he bid farewell to all the rights guaranteed to him by the present Constitution. The badge of inferiority will be re-stamped upon him, and when the "good old times" come back, along with the old county Courts, and the Conservative party, he will be again derisively styled the "*poor white trash*," and be as much a slave, in all but the name, as the colored people ever were. This is a fight between privilege and prerogative against the poor and landless laborer, whether white or black. Let them stand together and vote against a Convention safely entrenched behind the battlements of the Constitution. Will they admit their natural enemy into that citadel to put them to the sword. Beware of them! although they come bearing gifts.

The forms and ceremonies of politeness may be dispensed with, in a measure, in the relaxations and intimacies of one's own fireside, but kind attentions never.

RALLY HOMESTEAD MEN AND ORGANIZE.

Let the Homestead men in every county immediately organize in opposition to the present attempt to call a Convention.

Your Homesteads are in imminent danger; not a moment is to be lost, lest you and your wives and your children be turned out of house and home. Executions are already in the hands of the Sheriffs awaiting the time to come, when the present judges of the Supreme Court will be hurled from office and others put in their places who will command the Sheriffs to levy upon and sell your Homesteads to satisfy the demands of the heartless creditor who stayed at home and speculated upon your necessities, while you were forced to go to the war and fight, in order to save the property of these very shylocks who are still endeavoring to further oppress you.

THE VOICE OF A PROPHET.

"*I tell you that our party is gone up and this State will go for the Republicans in the Presidential election.*" "*I tell you if we go into an election we will be badly defeated.*"

Conservative Senator Love, of Jackson, in the debate on the Convention act.

For the Era.

PLAIN FACTS FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE BY A COLORED MAN.

The last Legislature of North Carolina passed an act to call a Convention to change the present Constitution. We all, as a general rule, understand this act to be unconstitutional, because the present Constitution requires that such a measure should pass *by a two thirds vote of all the Members of each house of the General Assembly*, but the proslavery Conservative party now in power, in the General Assembly overlooked, and completely ignored this provision, believing that through the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, they can carry a Convention in the interest of the slave power. The Republican party have wisely agreed to go before the people and meet again face to face these framers of a new Rebellion. The colored man logically, belongs to the Republican party, that party is his life blood, and it becomes his duty to look well to its interests.

The question that North Carolina colored men must consider is, what effect will this proposed Convention have upon us? In the first place, that Convention will make a property qualification—if not that, then an educational basis. Then if they do this, which they are *certain* to do, how many colored men will hereafter exercise the right of suffrage in this State. Not enough to control a single voting precinct in the State. The Convention will certainly provide that the Legislature elect the judiciary—and you will see elected five Supreme Court *justices, who will declare the homestead unconstitutional.*

This is certainly a part of the programme of the pro-slavery Conservative party, whose aim and objects to deprive the colored men of the right to vote, to hold office, to educate his childen, to hold property, and in fact to take away his citizenship.

We are told that the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution will ever secure us in the enjoyment and blessing of citizenship—but suppose it *does now*. How will it be when the Democracy obtain control of the country? The Republican party gave us liberty while they were in power; a war was waging, and we were the bone of contention. Circumstances had a good deal to do with our freedom, and these may change. This is a Republican government. "To the victor belongs the spoils." Suppose the Democratic party should come into power in the nation, (as they will do if we don't go to the polls and keep them out,) don't every sane colored man readily see, don't you know that they will reduce your rights gradually until you have none left, that they are bound to respect?

If we are as jealous of our rights as we ought to be, then we ought to be up and doing. The black man in North Carolina who fails to vote against Convention, admits that he is tired of his new born liberty. The black man who fails to vote against Convention, admits that he cares little or nothing for the future of his children, and if you remain away from the polls, you vote with the Democracy.

There are many things that be said about the Republican party, that will not go to their credit. In this State they have been shortcoming in many instances—but still that party has done all that has been done for the colored people; therefore in view of all these things, it is well for the colored man to consider what will be the result if the Democracy should come into power, and take the steps necessary to prevent the calling of a Convention by voting it down. We are exerting little or no energy in this campaign, whereby we should be vigilant and active equally as much so as we were in 1867, 1868 and 1869.

We have more at stake now than we had then; then we were struggling for what we have now; now we should struggle hard to protect and save what we won then, and what our life long enemy the Democrats would steal from us—*now the ballot*. Let every colored man consider what would be his condition in this State, in case this proposed Convention should be called, and a property or educational qualification required of a citizen before he could vote?

Let the colored man ask himself this question: "Is not the Democratic party still the party in favor of the degredation of my race?" and is not the Democratic party (and they almost alone) the ones who want a Convention? Has not the Republican perty given the colored man equal civil and political rights, and inasmuch as the Republican party oppose this Convention question, because its mere object is to injure the poor white man and the colored man. Is it not my duty as a colored man to vote "No Convention?"

"LEO."

FAYETTEVILLE, June, 1871.

EDITOR CAROLINA ERA

Dear Sir:—The address of Mr. Phillips has reached us through the *Era* and the *Telegram*. *It is a happy stroke*, and the Conservatives hereabout stagger under it. It is, in fact, an extraordinarily well conceived paper. I want at least 1,500 copies for distribution.

The *Era* is doing good work, and is favorably regarded by all fair men. I enclose an additional list of subscribers.

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[From the Standard of 1858.]

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—A SCENE.

SENATE,
JANUARY 8, 1858.

A message, received from the House, to go forthwith into the appointment of Justices of the Peace was now concurred in.

Mr. McDonald was called to the Chair.

Pending the receipt of recommendations of justices from the House, a few members of the Senate indulged in a little pleasantry, as follows: One Senator moved that the new speaker be required to deliver his inaugural and to explain how Cain came to be branded with a horse shoe. Another, that instead of a copy of the Rev. Code, the justices of the peace for Person should each be furnished with a pair of shoes, which was amended by a third Senator by adding No. 12's to shoes. The Senator from Person moved to give the justices of Bertie each a barrel of herrings. Another moved to strike out "barrel of herrings" and insert "a good shirt," &c.

A message was now received from the House transmitting sundry recomdations and asking the Senate's concurrence.

The list from Anson was first taken up.

Mr. Turner asked the Senator from that county if he had examined the list, and if the men recommended were of good character. He would object, and had the right to do so, to any immoral character. Mr. Turner considered the constitution put him in a ridiculous position when it called upon him to vote for men he did not know. Mr. Turner continued at length amidst calls to order and much confusion, and in the midst of one of his finest flights of imagination.

A message was received from the House enquiring the price of peanuts and whiskey. (Loud laughter.)

Several Senators complained that Mr. Turner should set himself up as the special guardian of North Carolina and call the ayes and noes and object because *he* did not know all the persons recommended, and that he should constitute himself the judge of the respectability of the State. Mr. Turner replied—was again and again called to order, amidst the utmost confusion.

Mr. Turner protested. Was it the intention of the Senator to appoint perjurers, forgers and villains to the administration of justice? He would resist this movement if it kept the Senate till next December.

Nash county was now taken up.

Mr. Turner demanded to know from Mr. Battle if this list contained nothing but respectable men, and if all were suitable.

Mr. Battle replied that he considered them all suitable but one. He would state this candidly. There had been no difficulty or difference between him (Mr. B.) and that person; but he was not fit for the office—he was destitute of moral thought and feeling; he was wholly incompetent and unfit, and he could testify to it from information, from personal knowledge and from the evidence of the man's father-in-law, and from the fact that he was incompetent to take care of his wife and not able to take care of himself. That man was Andrew Cooke. He hoped the Senate would concur in these views, and "knock" him off the list.

Mr. Lankford asked what charges were alleged against Mr. Cooke? Had he not filled the office of justice of the peace in Wilson county, and was there any charge against him there? Mr. Battle repeated his charges. He spoke from personal knowledge and from the statements of Cooke's father-in-law. He (C.) had married that man's daughter and had failed to protect her; he had traded with *niggers*, and had done everything to disgrace himself generally and particularly. He (Mr. B.) did not say this because Cooke had voted against him—did not know that he did so—did not want him to vote for him. One of the Commoners (Mr. Lewis) had promised to get Cooke appointed because he supported him in the late election.

Here another scene of the wildest confusion took place. Mr. Turner resisted the ruling of the Speaker on several points.

County of *Orange* next taken up.

It was moved to add Wm. A. Graham to the list.

Mr. Turner insisted the motion was out of order.

The Speaker called Mr. Turner to order—he refused to take his seat. Loud cries of "order," "order;" but he continued, and the Speaker giving way, he proceeded to address the Senate in the midst of great confusion. Addressing himself to the list he said the name of Graham "was put in to sweeten it." But Orange did not need Graham nor any other on the list. It was an outrage to add that name or any other. He looked over it and said it was a list of full blooded democrats or renegades; and if the list from Camden was laid aside because it contained all whigs, this too should be laid aside. Orange needed to be purged rather than otherwise. Last court one of her magistrates had been fined $50 for compounding a felony. He (Mr. T.) did not stand there to defend every dog because he came from Orange. He asked the Senate not to make one more magistrate for that county. It took too many hands from the roads.

Mr. Edney made a fierce onslaugh on Mr. Turner. Any man of brains could understand that Senators were not disposed to make magistrates of felons and scoundrels, as the Senator would seem to argue by his estimate of his own countymen. If it was his intention to object to those of Orange why not do so without assuming the right to interrogate every Senator on that floor? He had proclaimed to the world that one of his countymen had compounded a felony, and in doing so he showed his own feelings but could gain nothing by it. Why should he continue to outrage the decorum of that and the other house by his factious opposition and needless waste of time; and he had now made a motion to condemn his own people under the specious pretext of working the roads.

Mr. Turner replied showing the necessity for his course and the service he was rendering to the State in weeding out her scoundrels. He dwelt on the picture drawn by Mr. Battle of *his* countyman—trading with negroes, swapping whiskey for stolen corn, and he claimed that as the first fruits of his labor.

Mr. Edney now moved to concur in the list as amended.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out Richd. Ashe. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Turner appealed, and called the ayes and noes. Chair sustained.

Mr. Guyther arose to a question of order. Confusion and cries of "order."

The chair ruled Mr. Turner out of order.

Mr. Turner persisted in keeping the floor in the midst of a storm of "order" "order"—the chair failing to enforce the rules. [This scene exceeded all others during the session and produced feelings of profound regret and of deep disgust. The total want of respect for the chair or the Senate was loudly talked of and as loudly condemned, while the want of decision on the part of the Speaker was a source of regret.

Union county was next.

Mr. Turner objected to the name of W. H. Simpson, as an "infamous character," and moved he be struck off the list. He entered into the question generally again and for about the tenth time, and spoke of Mr. Simpson specially. He had been tried for perjury, he said, and for forgery, and he, (Mr. T.,) would prove it.

Mr. Turner moved to reconsider the vote just taken by which W. H. Simpson was made a justice of the peace. He proceeded to address the Senate once more on the general question, and referred to the charges he had made against Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Walkup (of Union) was at length got up, and made a statement from which it appeared that Mr. Simpson had been indicted for perjury, and, in reference to the question of forgery, he had signed his name, as a magistrate of Union, to executions on a judgment out of date. For this he was indicted also, but the proceedings were abandoned on the condition of Simpson's resigning his commission as a justice of the peace, which he did.

Surry next. Mr. Dobson moved to add the name of R. E. Reeves to the list. There was but a single justice in the district to which Mr. Reeves belonged, and he was an infirm man, almost too old to get about.

Mr. Cowper objected, as he had not been allowed to add Mr. Allison to the list for Orange.

Mr. Turner also objected—did not know Mr. Reeves—called for the ayes and noes. The name was added—aye 28, noes none, Mr. Turner refusing to vote.

Mr. Turner objected to the name of Taylor and called for a division of the question, insisting on each name being put separately.

Mr. Dobson asked his reason for objecting to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Turner refused to answer.

He also objected to the name of Bledsoe on the list. Mr. Dobson repeated his question as to Bledsoe. No answer.

Mr. Cunningham moved to strike out all the names, and called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Dobson scorched Mr. Turner for his factious opposition, and asked him if he thought his conduct becoming. He (Mr. T.) objected to gentlemen, and when asked his reasons, he refused to answer. He demanded to know why he objected to Mr. Bledsoe.

Mr. Turner desired every name to be put separately—that was sufficient; and then he objected as taking too many hands off the roads.

Mr. Dobson sneeringly remarked on the keenness of Mr. Turner and the correctness of his information in regard to the men to be objected to, and then informed him that Mr. Bledsoe was an old man, too old to work the roads, and that therefore the roads could not possibly suffer by his appointment.

Mr. Donnell asked Mr. Turner if there was any charge against Mr. Bledsoe. Mr. Turner said no; he took Mr. Dobson's word for it that he was a very proper man.

Mr. Turner moved to amend Mr. Cunningham's amendment by striking out the name of Lewis.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as an amendment to an amendment was as far as the Senator could go.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1858.

The House nominations for Magistrates for twelve additional counties were concurred in without opposition.

Mr. Turner renewed his objection to the number of magistrates appointed. He had taken the trouble with assistants, to ascertain the number and had counted 1293. He considered this wrong. By relieving that number the double burdens were thrown on other citizens in working the roads. He spoke of the improper persons proposed, and then proceeded to give his reasons for the numerous objections urged by him, viz: that Americans had been objected to in the case of Camden, and he therefore objected to Democrats in other cases.

For the Era.

MR. EDITOR: I see from your paper that the Legislature at its session last winter paid a man to report the Impeachment Trial the sum of $4,373.44 for forty-four days work. My object in addressing you this note is to learn, whether this statement is made on mere rumor or is it an authenticated fact? Surely a set of men who while they were candidates before the people for office so roundly and justly assailed the Radicals for their extravagance when they were in power, would not in violation of all their promises of retrenchment and reform, go back upon themselves and pay a reporter, a Northern man too, the enormous and unheard of sum of $4,373.44 for forty-four days work—nearly one hundred dollars per day. Why Mr. Editor this is nearly as much as the Governor of the State gets for a whole year; and it is more than the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Common Schools and the Auditor all three combined get for an entire year. I wish you to give me true information on this subject for the benefit of myself and my neighbors and if it turns out that this *Conservative* General Assembly has been guilty of such wasteful extravagance they will hear from the working men of Orange county who have to labor out in the fields in summer and winter, rain or shine, and are glad to get seventy-five cents per day for their work. I have also been informed that this same Legislature paid Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg and Judge Merrimon $1,000 each for their services 44 days in doing the work that the managers, (the seven wise men as Coningland styled them) Messrs. Sparrow, Johnson, Broadfoot, Welch, Gregory Scott and Dunham, were appointed to do and ought to have done without any extra expense to the State. Is this so? If a Republican Legislature had been guilty of this extravagance, what a howl would have been raised by Merrimon, Jarvis, Leach and Co., from one end of the State to the other. But now these pious saints will be as silent as the grave on the subject, and some of them coolly pocket the money and lick their chops, wink at each other, and laugh at the people because they are so easily gulled.

A FARMER AND TAX PAYER.

For the Era.

VANITY AND VEXATION OF SPIRIT.

MISTER ERA: As you have given me an invite, I konklude to write you agin.

I think I have read some where that old Solomon was greatly pestered with "vanity and vexation of spirit," I know a number of big dimmikrat lawyers, who are "down with the same complaint." Vanity is a very nateral complaint, and it is a great blessing that we "can't see ourself, as others see us," or our vexation of spirit would be worse than the kramp kolic. These swell-heads think they are made of better clay than other folks—when the fact is, they are made of mighty common dirt, and a good deal at that. Men who blow their own horns, don't like an honest trumpiter.

Some men have vanity enough to think that the government can't go on without their official services,—and because the people don't think so,—in their nateral "vexation of spirit," they want to smash up the machine.

This "vexation of spirit" brought on the rebellion. The yankee politicians out generalled them and got the offices. You know the *heathen* Chinee beat Bill Nye at his own game, and he went for Ah Sin. Thus the secesh "went for" the yankee, but they caught a tartar. The Southern chivalry had the "complaint" badly when they lost the offices, but when the guns began to pop, and things got hot, chivalry got *cool* and crowded into "bomb proof offices," as they could not do any better, and they were wonderfully brave while other people fout.

They held on to their "bomb-proofs a great deal stronger than I do to my homestead. The homestead is my *bread and shelter*—but the bomb-proofs "saved their bacon." If they would only vote for homesteads, like they did for bomb-proofs, I know no Convention would be called.

These noble "knights of the lost cause" have no "vanity and vexation of spirit" about consistency of opinion. For more than twenty years they said a majority of the people could not call a Convention. *It was revolution*. They were in office then, and they did not want to be *revoluted out*. Now, as they are *out*, they are of a different opinion. "Circumstances will alter cases," is now the pass word of the Klans. They remind me of old dogs running on a back track, and I never knew any thing cotch at such a game.

I am very anxious about a Convention, for I know if *one* comes along my homestead will "go up the spout," and I will have to quit *my* own, my native land. If the dimmikrats get rule, a Republican in this State will have about as good a chance "as a cat in a certain hot place without claws." But I think the people have been fooled so often that they begin to "smell a mice," when the dimmikrats are about.

I can't write learnedly, but I try to hit some pints.

Remember my place of bizness "Shady Homestead."

Friendly,
ABEL STEADFAST.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.

Use ripe berries. To every gallon of the fruit pour half a gallon of boiling water, and let them stand 24 hours. Then pour off the juice (pressing the berries) through a colander into an open vessel. Strain again through a flannel bag, and to every gallon of juice add two and a half pounds of good clean sugar. Stir it up well and put into demijohns, filling them entirely. These should be kept full to the brim, and for this purpose a bottleful of the juice should be reserved, from which the demijohn should be replenished daily until fermentation ceases, when the wine should be poured off in an open vessel and clarified in the following manner: Wash sand (half a pint will be sufficient for five gallons of wine) until the water will run clear from it. Beat to this the whites of four eggs and stir into the wine. When it has settled, and the wine looks perfectly clear, pour off carefully into demijohns, putting a piece of muslin inside of the funnel. Cork tightly and set in a cool place where it will not be disturbed until December or January. A few days before bottling, have the bottles well washed, dried and sunned. Provide new corks. Have everything in readiness before the bottling begins, including cement for sealing. Strain the wine again into large pitchers, taking particular care not to turn the demijohn back after beginning to pour from it, as it stirs up the sediment which is at the bottom. Cover the inside of the funnel with a piece of muslin before placing it in the mouth of the bottle and cork it immediately, driving the cork in with a wooden mallet. Never use old corks. Seal carefully with cement, and keep in a cool place, with necks of the bottles down.

CHURCH BELLS.

There is something beautiful in the sound of church bells—beautiful and full of hope They speak to high and low, to rich and poor, in the same voice. There is a sound in them that should drive away all pride and envy and meanness from the heart of man; that should induce him to look on the world with kind, forgiving eyes; that should make the earth seem to him, for the time being at least, a holy place. There is a whole sermon in the sound of church bells, if the ears only understand it aright. There is a preacher in every belfry that cries, "Poor, weary" struggling, fighting souls, take rest and be quiet." Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft, your heart-burnings. And you, ye human vessels, gilt and painted believe the iron tongue that tells you, for all your gilding, for all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with beggarat your door. "Come away," cries the church-bell; "come and learn to be humble—learn that, however daubed, and stuck about with jewels, ye are but grave clay. Come, Dives come and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eyes of Heaven as sores of uncomplaining Lazarus. And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint, starved and crushed by the pride and hardness of the world—come, come," cries the bell, with the voice of an angel; "come and learn what is laid up for you. And, learning, take heart and walk among the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly, as Daniel walked among the lions."

Genuine politeness is the first-born off spring of generosity and modesty.

To cure a fit of passion, walk out into the open air.