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THE DIFFERENCE.

North Carolina is governed by Republicans and a Republican form of government, and all crimes committed are punished according to law, and not by mob violence.

Kentucky is under a Ku Klux government, and crime committed in that State is punished by mobs undisciplined. So powerful are the Ku Klux in that State, that they need no disguises to perpetrate their violations of law.

The Sentinel commends Kentucky for her lawlessness, and condemns North Carolina for obeying the laws. Here is the evidence upon which we base our assertion, taken from the Sentinel of the 12th:

In Kentucky recently a negro violated a white woman, whereupon 200 men, not disguised, took him from the jail and hung him in the presence of many people, who went out to witness the sight. In this county, a year ago, an aged and respectable lady was dragged on the ground with a rope tied about her neck to the woods and violated by a brute of a negro. This republican brute was allowed to remain in the common jail undisturbed, except by the sheriff and the law, through whose agency he was finally hanged.

How much better North Carolina appears, as a law-abiding people, in contrast with the lawless Kentucky mobs, easily determined by the good and wise of all parties.

The Wake county rape, referred to by the Sentinel, was committed by a negro, and was a grievous offence, for which Stinson, the perpetrator, suffered death at the hands of the law. He had not the sympathy even of his own race, as the jury before whom he was tried was composed entirely of colored men, and were all, of course, Republicans.

What complaint can the Sentinel lodge against that Jury? They were quick to convict, and the Judge hasty to have the villain hung. He was hung until he was dead! What more could be done? The crime was proven; the law, and the jury, destroyed the life of the offender.

It is time the Sentinel, whose editor is always asserting his loyalty, had discontinued its appeals to the base passions of a band of outlaws. We have crime enough already, and it behooves every good citizen to take his stand in defence of the law, and against mobs.

We appeal to every fair-minded man, if the above extract, taken from the Sentinel, is not calculated to make a bad impression. The English language, as understood by North Carolinians, and as put together in the said extract, bears this interpretation: "Kentucky did right in not allowing a lawful trial to the negro who violated a white woman. Wake county, craven hearted and cowardly, let the law take its course in the case of Stinson." Read for yourself—if it means anything else, we cannot see it.

But not satisfied with that, the Sentinel, in its frenzied anger over defeat, deals the following foul slander upon Republican office-holders, and the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips and His Excellency, Gov. Caldwell. We copy it in our paper, that our readers may see with what spite, with what unwarranted venom, the restless spirit that presides over the Sentinel, attacks the private character of gentlemen, and of a party that respects law and order: "If Republican office-holders and office-seekers would allow the negro to remain at his work, there would be less of rape, arson and other crimes committed. So long as Phillips and Gov. Caldwell keep the negroes' heads hot with whiskey, let us hold them up as responsible for the crimes committed by the deluded Africans."

It is well understood in this State that the assertion above quoted is devoid of that truth necessary to make it current. At home it is harmless. Abroad, where the Sentinel is not known, it may be received as truth—this, however, admits of great doubt. Be that as it may, it would be better policy on the part of the Sentinel to confine itself to facts, and draw less heavily upon its distorted imagination.

A STARTLING RUMOR—"OFF WITH HIS HEAD."

We hear it talked on the streets that Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., is to be deposed as Editor of the Sentinel. A proposition will be made to buy the fixtures of his office. If this proposition is accepted, the paper will be continued under new editorial management. If the proposition is not accepted, the publication of a new paper will be commenced immediately. The reason assigned for this "new departure" is, that Mr. Turner has so conducted the Sentinel that it has been of great service to the Republican party.

Again: It is talked on the streets that the mongrel name of "Conservative-Democratic" is to be discarded, and the opposition is to be organized under the banner of the National Democratic Party.

We give these rumors for what they are worth. Time will show their truth or falsity.

THE CONSTITUTION—AMENDMENT BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—The huzzah of victory, like a grand tidal wave, rolls over Carolina's broad main from the beach of Currituck to the western border of Cherokee, and dashing against the mountain summits, reverberates and sends a thrill of joy to the heart of every law-loving citizen. It is fit that it should be thus. The Constitution and organic law have been preserved intact, and revolution effectually averted. Those who counselled the trampling under foot of the Constitution and the exercise of sovereignty in opposition to all law and every fundamental principle of government; who, for self-aggrandizement, would have instigated an internecine struggle, have been given a telling, decisive and well-merited rebuke. The people have done nobly, bravely, and well, and more than sustained their high and wide-famed reputation as law-loving, law-abiding citizens. But the victory is not yet complete. The triumphal arch must be erected and the trophy secured.

The result of the late election has conclusively shown that the members of the present Legislature grossly misrepresented the opinions and wishes of their constituents. This same Legislature meets in November, and, judging from the tone of their organ and whiplasher, Jo. Turner, they do not propose according to the wishes of the people, as plainly expressed on the 3d of August, but, on the other hand, threaten to impeach certain officials, and to levy the tax on the public debt. Was it not that their threats are only the dying imprecations of a baffled, defeated, expiring foe, serious troubles might be expected; because, any attempt at impeachment and enormous extravagance not will be insufferable. And it is monstrous that these men, after having committed perjury twice, as fully as they could possibly do by failing to levy the tax on the public debt at their next meeting, should shrink with so much horror from the deed—simply because this would be for the relief of the people. These haughty, arrogant and rebellious servants must be humbled by their all-powerful masters, the people; they must be relieved of the infamous sin of perjury; the levy of the tax must be prevented; and more over, to insure our common weal, the wishes of the people must be respected, their rights asserted, and usurpers removed. The people must instruct their Representatives. This is their sole, inherent and inalienable right, guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights. There is no need of going outside the Constitution to find it—no need of strained inference, or contorted construction; it is there, as plain as the sun at noonday. It is the great bulwark of the people's rights and sovereignty. It is the shield against usurpation and treason to public trust by the servants of the people.

It is the legal proceeding of the Commonwealth for redress of grievances and misrepresentation. Surely the precedents upon our legislative journals showing that the Legislature in past years instructed our U. S. Senators and members of Congress, ere they had committed any overt act of treason to their trust, to support certain measures or resign; and the late demagogical prate of the Conventionists about the rights and paramount sovereignty of the people ought to provoke any objection on their part to this mode of redress. But there is one mode of redress, and only that, which will be effective; and that is, to attempt to instruct the members of the Legislature by expending, taking them away from their farms and vocations, and after all be of no avail. Such an attempt will be vain and ineffectual. The citizens of North Carolina are men, "who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them." There are none so humble, none so ignorant, but knows that the price of liberty and the right of government by the Commonwealth, is vigilance, energy and continuing effort; that farms and vocations are naught unless sovereignty is exercised and rights unflinchingly maintained.

The right and expedience—yes, the urgent necessity, of instructing the present General Assembly, being un doubted and undeniable, the question arises, how shall we do this? By meetings in every county? This plan is generally favored, but the objection presents itself, can the citizens of the several counties be sufficiently informed in their instructions? If not, as many think, it would be better to send delegates from every county to a free, self-paying Convention, consisting of our best, ablest and most trusty men, and let them agree upon a bill of instruction, which, after being endorsed by the people in meetings assembled in each county for that purpose, shall besent to their respective representatives with accompanying instructions to support it or resign. I say, although the gross betrayal of confidence by our Legislators has been sufficient to justify a peremptory instruction to resign, yet, the lenient and forgiving disposition for which the people of the State are famed, will doubtless incline them to forgive former transgressions provided their demands are fully carried out and their wishes granted.

I do not think it will be wise, prudent, or expedient for writers or Editors to counsel what the instructions should be. The people should have entire control of that matter and exclude from their deliberations all office-holders and their political aspirants, and be guided by their own sterling worth and honest intelligence. Yet, it is the imperative duty of Editors and their correspondents to make suggestions concerning the questions at issue for the

consideration of the people, since the press is the great medium of intercourse between different sections. In pursuance of this, I would respectfully suggest the following: The striking out of the clause assuming the public debt and requiring the annual payment of the interest, and after 1880, that of the principal; in order that it may be compounded with the creditors at the rates which they paid for the bonds; making the sessions of the General Assembly biennial instead of annual; the reduction of the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents; the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Public Works; a more definite exposition of the duties of Township and County Commissioners; arrangements for the collection of fines for assault and battery and petty larceny by magistrates; and the addition to the article concerning the amendments and constitution of the following provision, at least in substance: Provided, however, that no Convention or General Assembly shall ever have the right or power to interfere in any manner with Article IX of the Constitution, or in any way impair, abolish, or abridge the real and personal property exemption therein guaranteed to every citizen of the State; nor to modify, curtail, take away, or in any manner whatever interfere with the right of the people to vote for and elect every officer created by this Constitution. There are probably other minor points which need changing, but these are considered of the most vital import to the people.

That in which the public press will be most deficient in their duty to their patrons will doubtless be the failure to urge speedy action, and sober, mature, and well timed deliberation. There should be no delay. Although the knell of Conventions in this State were sounded forever on the 8th of August, and its advocates routed horse, foot and dragons, yet they are a wily foe and number shrewd, deep-thinking, far-seeing men who are ambitious of the honors and glories of office and reckless of how they attain them. Notwithstanding Jo Turner raves and swears like a demon at the loss of a soul, because the gubernatorial chair has eluded his grasp and the brilliant visions of the future vanished forever, he cannot rally the "lost cause." Mark the prediction, there never will be another constitutional Convention called in North Carolina with the consent of the people. The colored citizens look back with fearful misgivings to the one of 1835; and the whites cannot forget the carnage and blood-shed, the ruin and desolation wrought by the deplorable one of 1861. These things are manifested and even Jo Turner with his stinging tongue cannot but be reminded of the party into another Convention movement. But mark me—the author of the communication signed Rowan which appeared in the Sentinel of Nov. 20th, 1870, with all the old line Conservatives will go back with a powerful vim and uproarious clamor upon the mode of changing the Constitution by legislative enactment. All the opprobrium of the late Convention farce will be ruthlessly heaped upon the venerable head of William A. Graham. He will be cursed for the brilliant and fascinating eloquence and almost unanswerable arguments with which he deluded them with the hope of ere long revealing them with the pleasant shades of lucrative offices and drawing a luxurious support from the vaults of the public treasury. And suppose now they do propose to change the Constitution by legislative enactment, I appeal to the citizens of North Carolina, considering their former flagrant breaches of public confidence, can you trust them again without instruction? A myriad times, No. They have deceived you once and they will deceive you again. They are wily demagogical politicians. They will impose upon you by chicanery and ambiguous expressions. Thus: They will strike out the public debt and probably one or two other items of less import which they know you will have; then they will incorporate the election of Judges by the Legislature and other clauses which they know are objectionable to you, but which they think you will endorse rather than retain that onerous debt as a part of your organic law—because, of course, it will be submitted to you for your ratification altogether as a wholesale bill of amendments with alternatives of their own. Beware! Do not trust them again without their telling them what you want and what they must do. In tones as loud as your shouts of victory bid them hurl from your shoulders the depressing weight of the public debt, disperse with one annual session of the General Assembly, and, in short, reform and reneigh the State government in deed and truth, and moreover, in accordance with your expressed wish; or to consider themselves dismissed from your service. It will smite their recreant ears and they will heed you. "All power is vested in the people," and these instructions coming from the original fount of power they will not dare to disregard them. They will be the triumphal arch, the Legislature the conquered arch, the amendments secured will be your trophy—one well worthy to be transmitted to your children and to all posterity. Yes, the death-knell of many politicians having already been sounded, as soon as the Legislature by proper and appropriate enactment suspends the payment of the public debt, thereby removing the incubus that weighs down our most vital energies, the fortunes of the State will begin to recuperate. Then, when the other necessary amendments are made in connection with this, and having been published for six months previous to next election,

ratified by a called session of the next Legislature at an early day after the election, and endorsed by the people in accordance with this wise provision of our Constitution, by the 15th day of October 1872, until which time every oppression will be suspended, every necessary amendment can and will be incorporated into our Constitution. It will be free from political hobbies. Founded upon the most enlightened principles of right, wisdom, and justice, it will stand as firm as the impregnable shield of the rights and liberties, the life and property of all men without respect to race, color or condition, and guaranteeing equal privileges under the law to all without distinction or partiality to any person or class of persons, it will be loved, revered and obeyed by the people. Then, the ship of the Old Rip Van Winkle State, will fall into the wake of her pristine glory, and ere long will again rank among the proudest and noblest in the Grand Armada of American States, and together with them she will bound over the sea of the future toward the haven of peace, wealth, prosperity and happiness. JUVENAL. Yadkin College, Aug. 9th, 1871.

For the Carolina Era. HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., Editor of the Sentinel.

Dear Sir: It is with very much regret that I am again necessarily forced, against my own inclinations to address you upon subjects which I well know, are painful to you, as well as exceedingly unpleasant to myself. But it seems you will not take advice, however good and well intended, from your very best friends, and having arbitrarily and recklessly gone contrary to my friendly advice, contained in my last two letters, I am, out of true friendship and sympathy, constrained to write you again.

I think the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company favored the proposition and would have willingly given you the modest little sum of twenty thousand dollars as a pension or annuity as hinted at in my former letter, if you had behaved yourself, contended and gone for it rightly; but alas! you unwisely presumed upon your mistaken great influence, and against the advice of your best friends, stubbornly went your own way, and greatly fear destroyed all your bright prospects either for a pension or anything else. You no doubt thought your record was too bad, both politically and officially to stand the least chance of success with the Stockholders in the way of getting either a pension, or to be elected their President, (a guilty conscience needs no accuser.) Becoming desperate for the want of friends, you take occasion to use the names of Col. Humphreys and Col. Webb, to procure injunctions against the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company in order to scare them, and force your willing self upon them as their President.

Instead of boldly swearing to the complaint yourself, you got a poor boy, who had no interest at all in the Company, to do the swearing for you. Why did you do this, Mr. Turner? Why did you ignominiously keep yourself in the "back ground" and put in front gentlemen who knew nothing about your tricks and plans? Was it done to keep the Stockholders from knowing or believing that you had anything to do with it in case of failure? We always thought you bold enough to put your name to anything you undertook, and must confess that we are not only disappointed and astonished at your action in this matter, but that we were truly ashamed of your action in this matter. You came to our annual meeting loaded down with long injunctions to prevent our Stockholders from acting as they thought best with their own property. Do you not think this was the grossest impudence intensified, Mr. Turner? Is there another instance on record in the memory of man, where one single man who only owned the pitiful little amount of forty shares of stock in a corporation of forty thousand shares, and yet he wanted to control its affairs against the well known wishes and protestations of its Stockholders? I think not!

On your way to Greensboro, with a great flourish of trumpets, you boasted and bragged that you would certainly shell them out before you returned, and that you would take his place. Your reception at Greensboro by the leading Stockholders and Conservatives was anything but pleasant and agreeable to your vaulting ambition. I did deeply sympathize with you when I could not help, seeing the cold shoulder so gracefully applied to you by those who own a majority of the Stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, and who think they ought to have a say so about its management. You were plainly told by the Stockholders and leading Conservatives, that your course would not only destroy the value of the Stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, but would also ruin your own party, if you did not stop trying to force yourself where you were not wanted. This made me feel badly, for you know I have always had and still have the kindest feelings for, and the deepest sympathy with you, or I never would have proposed to pension you off. But Mr. Turner, I must now withdraw my proposition to give you twenty thousand dollars per annum as a pension, as I am satisfied you are so dead as a Railroad man, and also as a politician, that even deputy Governor Jarvis will shun you, and leave you to wither and crowd, covered all over in glory, and crowned with the glorious victory of your Convention campaign, which you unnecessarily forced upon the people

of the State. He has found out at last, that the people have some judgment, and that the property holders of North Carolina will not willingly trust their all in the hands of mere political adventurers, and non property holders, let them be ever so blatant in their professions of loyalty to their party and cause. For he who has nothing at stake, will as a general rule not be very cautious with other people's property. Your interest being very small in the North Carolina Railroad Company, will not the rule apply? It could not be expected that you would ever do yourself in your endeavors to declare dividends, but being a politician by trade, you would look to your political advancement through the medium of free passes, which you so liberally bestowed in 1868, and about which you are now so blatant! It seems that about this time you are in a bad box. You are completely ignored as a Railroad man, and as dead with your party politically, as Julius Cezar; you forced this Convention campaign upon the people, have rebuked them, and they have rebuked you. The old Democrats now swear they will not support you, and the Conservatives say you caused the defeat of the Convention, and must be silenced and sent back to the bliss of private life on the little "Eno," or they, as a party are undone forever. Ah! my friend Turner, I anticipated this awful calamity, this fatal result, when I in good earnest appealed to you to accept the pension and retire. But unfortunately you refused my advice, and rejected my offer, because you vainly thought that you could force yourself upon the Stockholders as their President, and thereby reap sweet revenge upon those for whom you seem to have such a deadly hate. "Revenge is mine saith the Lord," and in your case it seems that Providence is about to place you beyond the help of your very best friends, and all they can do for you, cannot save you from the frowns and indignation of an honest people, whom you have so long and brutally lashed with your poison pointed political whip. It is indeed hard, Mr. Turner, for one who hates the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, to be so suddenly shorn of all his strength just as he is trying to improve your morals, curb your vices, and in a position too, where he could bid defiance for at least one year to the Stockholders whom he once put in debt two hundred and forty thousand dollars, by declaring a scrip dividend. We might with very great propriety call you "Old Scrip" or "Butter Milk Joe," but we are not disposed to treat you as you treat others, but on the contrary treat you with profound respect and generosity, as one who is trying to improve your morals, curb your vaulting ambition to the end that your last days may be spent in ease and comfort, on the little "Eno" surrounded by your Ku Klux friends, who aided you to destroy the great Conservative party of the State.

Respectfully yours, STOCKHOLDER.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR:—Please find below an estimated statement of the cost of the recent campaign, for which the present Legislature, which sat five months at five dollars per day and twenty cents per mile, is responsible. Discussion of the two bills, and time occupied in discussing and passing them in the two houses, say ten days, and printing, - - - - - \$ 10,000 Time lost by 150,000 voters from work and business attending discussions and on election day, - - - - - 140,000 Total, - - - - - \$150,000

Now these two items can very reasonably be counted to the debit of this Legislature as a part of the cost which they have saddled upon the people to gratify their lust for office. They could not afford to wait the expiration of the term of office of the Judges and Governor, and rushed the people into a campaign which last summer they did not at all deem so important to the "tax ridden" people! These "taxing" legislators have shown too plainly to the people their cloven foot. This is the Legislature that promised economy, honesty and quiet. People of North Carolina! have they made good their promise? Were they sincere, or scheming politicians, hungry for office? Your answer has already been proclaimed.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Fayetteville, Aug. 12, 1871.

DIPHTHERIA CURED WITH LEMON.—Some time ago, D. Revillont, in a paper presented to the French Academy of Medicine, asserted that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied to diphtheria, and he relates that, when a dresser in the hospital, his own life was saved by this timely application. He got three dozen lemons, and gargled his throat with juice, swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. The doctor has noted numerous cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

"Where are you running so fast?" asked a man of a ragged little fellow on the trot.

"I'm running to the missionary meeting."

"The missionary meeting! What have you to do with that?"

"Oh! I've a share in the concern!" cried the boy. He had given his penny, perhaps his prayer, and that made him eager to go and see what had become of them.

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CARD!

The Sentinel of the 7th inst., in an editorial headed "Prostitution of Railroads," does me great and gross injustice, which, while it is too contemptible for me to notice, were I not to do so, might place me in a false light before those who do not know me. The facts are these: application was made to me by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Newbern District to charter a train to run from Raleigh to Goldsboro, on the 29th of July, the day of the much talked of riot at Goldsboro. I refused peremptorily. No trains were run during the canvass or the day of election for or in the interest of either party, I always contending that Railroad affairs should be managed independent of and free from party and partisan politics. Passes were not given to one party more than to the other, and I know some gentlemen of the opposite party will bear me out in what I say. Half rate tickets were sold to persons of each party attending their mass meetings, and done so without regard to party.

I am truly sorry that Mr. Turner will still persistently continue to make such unfounded assertions about me, and the management of the N. C. Railroad, without the least shade or shadow of evidence to support their truth, and hope that he will have the magnanimity to do me the justice of making the proper correction by publishing this.

Respectfully, W. A. SMITH, President N. C. R. R.

Maj. Smith needs no defence at our hands. The dividends that the road has made under his management, is sufficient reply to the persistent and unwarranted attacks of the Sentinel. If the stockholders are satisfied with Maj. Smith, we presume the wrath of the Sentinel will not amount to much.

For the Carolina Era. ORANGE—THE ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR: We have gained a brilliant victory in Orange. At the last election the vote stood, 1708 for Shipp, and 991 for Phillips; the vote, on Thursday last, was Convention 1752, no Convention 1299, a gain for the anti-Conventionists, as you will see, of 264 votes. Notwithstanding the leaders of the Conservative party reside in Orange county, and exerted all their power and influence in the canvass, the party could rally only 44 votes more than they polled at the last general election, while the Republicans, the only true Conservatives, polled 308 more than were cast for Phillips. The county was thoroughly canvassed by Gov. Graham, and by a half-score of other conservative speakers of more or less local influence. On the other side, there were but three speakers, including the candidates against Convention; it is needless to say they did, fully, their duty. A breach has been made in the strong hold.

We acknowledge this to have been a fair election, the terror of the Ku Klux was removed by the "Bayonet Bill," as it is some times derisively called. For once, at least, has an election been "free." Behold the result! Not in Orange alone, but throughout the State! We have but to hold an advantage, and the day will be ours in 1872.

We have had, in this election, a calm, peaceful, determined assertion of respect for constitutional government, and of distrust of revolutionists and agitators. This is a healthful and public sentiment; and is such an one as the people of North Carolina have ever manifested when allowed to act for themselves. We believe Orange will go for the Union, and anti-Conservative in 1872.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. AN UNREGENERATE MULE.

Unbidden and unwelcome guests will often appear when least expected, and sometimes under the most ludicrous circumstances. The Atlantic Sun of recent date tells that an improvised negro campmeeting was held near Covington, in Georgia, at which was an immense crowd from the surrounding country. They came up by every conveyance, and soon outnumbering their white brethren, who were holding forth in another part of the town. Quite a large number went from Atlanta. The big preacher of the occasion was Joe Woods, well known in that city as a good drayman and an unusually good negro generally. While Joe was in full swing, warning fellow sinners of the terrible consequences of their sins, and getting up the excitement to its usual pitch on such occasions, the train from Atlanta came puffing and snorting close by the congregation. This lent additional excitement to the crowd, and the country colts and mules, unused to the cars, were all whirling and twisting in the very agonies of fright. Brother Joe was calling up the mourners, the sisters were hugging and clasping the brethren in true Christian sympathy, and engine was puffing and blowing, and when the shrill toots were sounded for down breaks, one old Confederate mule could stand it no longer. He just gave one long, strong and decided pull, as a mule only knows how to give, and snapped the rope which held him to a swinging limb. He apparently closed his eyes and went it blind, for as soon as he was freed from the limb he made right for the congregation, with head and tail erect. He unceremoniously plunged into the crowd of devout blacks, scattering them in every direction. A wide opening was made for the mule, which never halted until he arrived right in front of the pulpit, among the mourners and preachers.