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ROGERS.—The defaulting cashier of the Pejepoot National Bank of Brunswick, Maine, was arraigned on last Friday morning before Judge Shepley, of the U. S. Circuit Court.

A BOSTON SPECIAL SAYS the woman franchisees of Massachusetts are highly incensed because the late Republican platform does not more fully recognize their claims to the ballot.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE sustains the nominations made by the Syracuse Convention, and counsels harmony among the Republicans of New York.

INJUNCTION CONTINUED.—We learn that Judges Bond and Brooks during the late term of the United States Circuit Court, continued until the hearing of the injunction sued out by Swazy vs. Josiah Turner, Jr., and others who had been appointed Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Co., by Messrs. Warren and Jarvis, under a late act of the General Assembly.

A most sickening accident occurred at Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, on Tuesday, growing out of a balloon ascent. It seems that before the aeronauts were seated in the car the ropes gave way, and while the balloon was shooting upwards the two voyagers caught at the ropes.

The speech delivered by Secretary Boutwell at Cincinnati on Thursday, says The Washington Star, may be taken as an indication of his proposed policy in the future, as well as a gratifying review of the financial administration in the past.

PROLIFIC CORN.—We were shown on Thursday, by Sheriff Lee, of this County, several stalks of corn, grown on his farm not far from this city, which is very remarkable.

The Virginia Republican State Convention, says The Philadelphia Telegraph, adopted a decided resolution in favor of a protective tariff; and we trust that the whole South will gradually learn to recognize the fallacy of its old love for free trade.

Frederick the Great gave Washington a sword, bearing the inscription: "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

"OLD LINE WHIG."

We give space in this issue to the communication of an "Old Line Whig" with pleasure, but beg leave to say to him in all candor and sincerity that the reorganization of the old Whig party, is impossible.

We can very well understand the trials of the mind of an "Old Line Whig"; they have been and are the trials of many hundreds, if not thousands, of minds in this State.

We beg leave further to say to our correspondent that the great Republican party of the Nation is compact and united—no divisions are to be apprehended.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

This tribunal adjourned on Tuesday the 3rd, until the last Saturday in November, after a session of nineteen days.

Judgments were prayed and sentences passed on the prisoners convicted, or those who submitted, in the second Biggerstaff case as follows:

- Jason Withersone—Judgment not prayed, he having been used as a witness.
Wm. C. Depriest—Sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$100.
Taylor Carson—Fined \$50.
Olin Carson—Fined \$50.
Joseph Fortune—Judgment suspended, he having been used as a witness.
Leander Thoms—One year imprisonment and one dollar fine.
Amos Owens—Judgment not prayed, he being already under sentence for the raid on Fort Justice.
Daniel Fortune—Six months imprisonment.
Samuel Biggerstaff—Judgment not prayed at the instance of Aaron V. Biggerstaff.
Alfred Biggerstaff—One year's imprisonment.
Barton Biggerstaff—Two years imprisonment.
Lawson Teal—Two years imprisonment.
James Sweazy—Two years imprisonment.
Adolphus Depriest—Judgment not prayed, as he was already under sentence for two years.
Thomas Fortune—Submitted, six months imprisonment.
Benjamin Fortune—Judgment not prayed, he being already under sentence.
Judgment was also prayed on the following, who plead guilty in cases not yet disposed of:
N. T. Thorn—Two cases, one year imprisonment.

- Isaac Padgett—Six months imprisonment.
David Holland—Judgment not prayed, he being already under sentence.
Stanly Haynes—Six months imprisonment.
Michael Grigg—Six months imprisonment.
Walter Grigg—Six months imprisonment.
Samuel Goforth—Six months imprisonment.
Jason Withersone—Judgment not prayed, he being already under sentence.
Abin Johnson—One year and \$50 fine.
Peter Baxter—One year and \$50 fine.
J. A. Lingerfelt—Six months imprisonment.
John Steiner—Six months imprisonment.
Jacob Wilson—Six months imprisonment.
Henry Boxley—One year and \$50 fine.
Wm. McDuffry and Wm. Teal—Judgment not prayed, they being under sentence in the Justice case.
Jason Withersone—Judgment not prayed, as he had been a witness.
D. H. McCown—Six months imprisonment.

All of these terms are to be served out in the county jails of the State; none of the prisoners being sent to a Penitentiary except those engaged in the brutal and inhuman raid upon Mr. Justice and the Rutherford Star office.

We take pleasure in copying the following letter from The Norfolk Journal, as it is applicable to North Carolina, as well as to Virginia, and we fully endorse the writer, throughout the whole subject, which he so understandingly handles, particularly when he says:—

IMMIGRATION—LETTER FROM J. L. LABIAUX.

Editor Norfolk Journal: I quote from your number of the 21st inst: "We want to see the same sort of prosperity in Virginia. The necessity of our people demand that every arable acre shall be subject to tillage; that every swamp shall be drained and put in cultivation, and that our vast woods shall be cleared and fertile farms established in their places."

While the landholders can materially help to bring forth the wished for transformation, particularly in selling parts of their burdensome lands at very low figures, which, reckoning well, would be really high prices, yet their good will must remain sterile as long as the new comers do not arrive.

Other quotations from your cable dispatches of the 23d inst.: "The convention relative to emigration has been arranged between the United States and Great Britain. The British Commissioners of Emigration have approved the details of the scheme, and it has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Your announcement of the arrival at your port of the steamship Caspian, with sixty-five emigrants (are they going to the "Far West"?); your welcome salute to the event; the merited compliment you pay to the agent of the Allan line and to Mr. J. T. Shanks, your wide awake local immigrant agent; your suggestions to your Board of Trade to provide better for future landings of emigrants, and your prayer for an "immigrants' home," deserve high commendations from all, and my personal congratulations.

When the "Southern Board of Immigration" will enter upon their duties they will, of course, immediately provide for an "immigrants' home" supplied with seats, banks, water, fuel and light, all gratis for the immigrant; they will likewise provide that articles of wholesome food shall be sold to the emigrants at fair prices. An hospital, with a resident physician, infirmary, &c., will also be immediately established, and it will not be difficult for the "Southern Board of Immigration" to make the "immigrants' home" of Norfolk superior to the New York Castle Garden.

My individual opinion is that as Virginia is not as poor as North Carolina, and as she will reap, in all probability, the most benefits of the immigration, she will be generous in her appropriation, in proportion, and am I wrong in hoping, that the city of Norfolk will show her understanding of, and devotion to the great, but easy problem we are to solve?
My last communication to the Norfolk Journal was hardly mailed, when a party from Canada, came here, purchased a farm of 500 acres, (five miles from Raleigh), and scouted the idea of Belgians and Alsations settling in Canada. (The party is R. Koella, from Zurich, Switzerland, having resided in Canada since 1863.)
I remain, dear sir, yours, truly,
J. L. LABIAUX.

For the Carolina Era. Amendments of the Constitution. (No. 6.)

Art. V. sec 5. Amendment proposed: That the section shall read as follows: The General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing insurrection or invasion; or to modify or renew its existing debt. Comment: An instructive historical essay might be written on the attempts made in State Constitutions to repress the tendency of Legislatures to incur their States in debt for rail roads and other internal improvements.

Such a sweeping and peremptory restriction on legislative action may be supposed by some ardent friends of State aid, to disappoint the reasonable expectations of several sections of the State, and to cut them off indefinitely from every hope of having their resources developed.

It is plain therefore, that no section of the State would practically lose anything by the suggested amendment, while a beginning would be made to organize a New Party.

Art. V. Sec. 7. shall be amended to read as follows: The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties, for county and township purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes; and except for the ordinary, necessary and reasonable purposes of county administration, shall not be assessed or levied except by the previous consent of a majority of the tax payers of the county voting on the question.

It is unfortunate it is impracticable to tie up the hands of a Legislature from pillaging their constituents under the guise of taxation; the same reasons do not apply to such municipal corporations as the several counties. The objects for which they are required to spend money, are few, well defined, and capable of being easily restricted within reasonable limits.

check in requiring the previous consent of the General Assembly. But our short experience has proved that check to be wholly unavailing.

Application to levy a special tax is made by some member from the county; it is unfortunately considered discourteous for any member from another county to object; and the application is always granted without inquiring into its propriety. To the check of the Constitution is frustrated by the misplaced delicacy of Legislators, so it was in old times in regard to the nomination of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: In your paper of the 7th of September, you suggest some Constitutional amendments by the next session of Assembly. I will endorse all you suggest, but suffer me to say you have omitted one of great moment.

Again, Mr. Editor, will you suffer me to make some suggestions in regard to Parties and Party Spirit, in our old State. It seems to me the prejudices of leading men are growing stronger every day.

The Democrats would, and therefore, the Whig party was not so much in power. But the people's eyes are open now, I hope, more than then. The Democrats' fort is to abuse and slander everything that is not Democratic.

They used to publish to all the world, all leading Whigs like Gov. Morehead, Gen. Taylor, Henry Clay, E. J. Hale, Gov. Graham and all good and great men of the old party, as abolitionists.

OLD LINE WHIG. Cedar Creek, N. C., Sept. 16, 1871.

For the Carolina Era. MESSRS. EDITORS.—As many of my friends are anxious to know my reasons for entering into politics as I have, I will give some of them, or at least give extracts from this article enough to convince them, if they will lay aside all partisanship.

In the first place, I will give them the definition of the words Democrat, Republican, Conservative, Whig, Radical and Subjugator, as the definition of the New-Departure, but I can't find the word and don't know myself. As taught us in Webster's Dictionary, which is considered by all as one of our standard works.

Democrat means one who adheres to a government of the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. Republican means one who favors or prefers a republican form of government. Conservative means preservative—having to preserve in a state or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury.

Whig means one of a political party which had its origin in England, in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles the First or Second. Those who supported the King, his claims and the advocates of the advocates of popular rights were called Whigs. During the Revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the Revolution were called Whigs, and those who opposed them were called Tories or Royalists.

Radical means, pertaining to the root or origin, original, fundamental, implanted by nature, native, constitutional, primitive, original, undivided, uncompounded, serving to origination. Subjugate means to subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.

We of the South are a subjugated people, and, as such, must admit have been more leniently dealt with than any other people in the world, under the circumstances which brought the political elements to strife.

I thought it would be best for us if every paper printed in the South would say nothing political. Why? For one place where at the mercy of the Federal authorities. You all know how it is and how it has been.

Look how affairs have been managed in New York. Before the war I was a Whig. I am known in this and other sections of the country by men of all parties; was raised in Ireddell county, and have resided in Rowan county about twenty-four years, and hope I have established a character worthy of an honest man.

Respectfully, &c. T. W. HAYNES. Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 4, 1871.

ple, declare that he had "received authority from Jo. Turner." I am, very respectfully yours, T. R. EGERTON.

HON. PLATO DURHAM.

As an act of justice both to Mr. Durham and the Court, we publish below the affidavit upon which his case was continued until the next term of the Court. It is hoped that Mr. Durham will be able to prove to the satisfaction of the people of this State, of both political parties, that the facts set forth in his affidavit are true, and that he will continue to use all his influence to break up and dissolve forever the dangerous secret political organization which he has been instrumental in helping to organize in his part of the State: UNITED STATES, } NORTH CAROLINA, }

Circuit Court, Special Term, 1871. UNITED STATES, } PLATO DURHAM, et al. } Plaintiffs, } vs. } J. D. WEATHERS, Osborne Prior, James El-Hiott, Thos. Rudisill, James Collins, witnesses for whom have been issued subpoenas, and the same have been returned not executed.

He expects to prove by J. D. Weathers that he was not present at the whipping of Aaron Biggerstaff. That for the last eighteen months he has publicly and privately condemned all resorts to violence as individuals, or associations of either personal or political parties.—That he has advocated in the strongest terms, that no man should be prevented from voting, by intimidation or force, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude.

That the said witnesses reside in Cleveland County, and that the said affiant has every reason to believe that he can have them present at the next term of this Court. That said witnesses are not absent by his procurement or consent, and that this affidavit is made for the causes set forth, and not merely for delay.

Sworn and subscribed by me, Oct. 2d, 1871. A. J. RIDDICK, Clerk.

The Canvass in Massachusetts—John Quincy Adams' Position.

As is generally known, John Quincy Adams has accepted the "Democratic" nomination for Governor in the old Bay State. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Adams says: Now, as formerly, I think it wise to use calm and moderate methods in dealing with questions of State, to adhere scrupulously to constitutional forms in enforcing the will of the people, and to make haste slowly with revolutionary reforms.

It seems to me to be the part of patriotism now to accept honestly and without mental reservation those amendments as the final settlement and all pacification of the civil war, and then to turn resolutely away from the irritating and painful memories of the past to the pressing duties of the future.—That future, if we wisely improve it, may be made to redeem, and more than redeem, all the sufferings and all the errors of the past. It may warn us to guard jealously the invaluable habit of local self government, while we yield to the irresistible instincts of National unity.

Thus he accepts "honestly," and "without mental reservation" measures, as "a final settlement" or concession, which embody the entire Republican platform and policy. The issue is therefore one as to men, rather than principles or policy.—Atlanta New Era.

Commodore Maury, lately elected President of the Alabama State University, in a communication lately addressed to the farmers of Tennessee says: To my view there is no recuperation for the South in our day and generation unless by means of an immigration that shall bring abundantly into the country both labor and capital.

This is emphatically good advice, and equally applicable to all the Southern States. Capt. McLellan, of the steamship Britania, while attempting to save a lady passenger was lost overboard and drowned last week.

A CARD.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 3, 1871. To the Editors of the Era: GENTLEMEN: In justice to myself I respectfully request that you publish the following note addressed to me by Dr. T. B. Egerton, a highly respectable citizen of Rutherford County, in confirmation of a statement made by me, on the authority of T. S. Elliott, that Jo. Turner was connected with the Invisible Empire.

I am, very respectfully, J. W. THOMPSON. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 3, 1871. J. W. THOMPSON, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: As you have been assailed on account of your evidence before the Circuit Court with regard more particularly to your statement that you had heard from T. S. Elliott that Jo. Turner, Editor of the Sentinel newspaper, was connected with the Invisible Empire, I take this occasion to state that in the Spring of 1871, in the county of Rutherford, I heard said T. S. Elliott, a chief of a den of the Invisible Em-