The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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A MISTAKE.—We see it stated in some of our Northern exchanges that there are five hundred indictments for Ku Kluxing pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in North Carolina. This is a mistake. There may be five hundred persons indicted, but the number of indictments is not large. Forty or more alleged offenders are sometimes included in the same bill of indictment.

There was a single sentence of the sublime truth, says *The Chicago Post*, spoken in the Democratic State Convention of Illinois, at Springfield, on the 4th inst. It was, "We have made a platform longer than the moral law, and our candidate will be beaten by 30,000 votes." The speaker was promptly carried away by his friends.

Under the oversight of the present Republican administration the defaulting Paymaster Hodge has already been convicted, sentenced and is now in prison; but where are Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connally, the greatest thieves of modern times? They are not only still at large and unwhipt of justice, but were capable of exercising a controlling influence at the recent Democratic State Convention of New York, or, at least, dictating their own terms to it, according to the accounts we see in the press of that State.

The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Post* (Democratic) says the new departure Democrats of Ohio—prominent among whom is the Hon. Lew. Campbell—are throwing aside all politicians who are typical of fossilated ideas (a hard hit at Pendleton) and who carry with their names political odium, or any element that might be detrimental to the party in opposition to the one now in power. Says the correspondent: "They do not ask at this time the disorganization of the Democratic party, but, in order to overthrow the Radicals, will favor the nomination for President and Vice President of any statesman who will most certainly command the support of all Conservatives, whether Democratic or Republican. The feeling in the West is decidedly against the nomination of old party hacks for any office, and especially for the Presidency." That is to say, remarks *The Boston Journal*, the once powerful Democratic party, the proud boast of whose members it was that they contended for principles and not men, and that their principles never changed, is to dodge principles, precedents and practices, and enter the next Presidential contest as a party of mere negatives, having in view only the defeat of the party in power, to the end that a new division of spoils of office may be had. How are the mighty fallen.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the New York Democracy met at Rochester last week. Its proceedings had been looked forward to with unusual interest, on account of the exposure of the unheard of frauds and corruptions of the Tammany Ring, for so many years the soul of the party in the Empire State. All were anxious to see whether the party would cut loose from and repudiate the Ring or not. That it would do so was the sincere desire of all the friends of good government, and honesty in the public service, everywhere. But all their hopes have been sadly disappointed. The Tammany delegation was allowed to enter the Convention, dictate its own terms and withdraw, while a delegation representing the honest Democracy of New York City, headed by so distinguished and honest a Democrat as Charles O'Connor, was refused recognition.—That Tammany, with its frauds and corruptions, were denounced in the resolutions of the Convention after this signifies nothing, if it does prove that the Convention succumbed to the power of the Ring. "For the sake of harmony" the detected thieves withdrew, and consented to resolutions denouncing themselves and their villainies, that their friends might be relieved from embrassment, and they the sooner be enabled to again exercise their immense power openly and shamelessly. That the Democracy can carry the State under these circumstances at the November election seems to be impossible. A great Republican victory may, therefore, be looked for in New York, which will take the government of that State out of the hands of the most shamelessly corrupt set of men now living, and restore it to the hands of honest men, who will administer it for the good of the people instead of themselves.

On this subject *The N. Y. Evening Post* remarks:

The surrender of the Rochester convention to the Tammany Ring has united the Republican factions in support of the State ticket nominated at Syracuse. The action of the anti-Custom-House Committee, in resolving to postpone all opposition to the new Republican organization for the present canvass, shows that the faults of the Republican managers are trifles when compared with the corruption which controls the Democratic party. Many democrats in this city will vote for the Republican candidates for State officers; the Republican gains will be large in the country. The Tammany leaders have forced upon the Democratic party an issue which will give the State to the Republicans by a large majority. Thus the reforms upon which all good citizens were ready to unite have become for the time a part of the Republican creed by the course of the democrats themselves.

The Party and the President.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

In his able and eloquent speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2d inst., Secretary Robeson said:

There is one great central truth in government which the Republican party has established, which is worth to the world more than language can express. It has illustrated to the world and established forever the great truth necessary to the success of the Christian political idea, viz: that freedom and strength are compatible qualities. The Democratic party has been, and is, organized in opposition to all this. They still declare and parade in every platform and declaration the principles and ideas from which the rebellion took its origin. They still nourish the root from which the bitter fruit sprung.—They still insist in every speech and platform that the results of the great victory are unconstitutional and illegal. They still resist in all legislation every endeavor to carry into effect these results, and to bring about the acceptance of the situation thus produced. By every means in their power (short of the actual continuance of the war) they maintain the conflict and resist the result of victory. They are the hope of disorganizers everywhere. They look to renewing their relations with them in the future as in the past. A single instance of it embodies the spirit of their action, and will suffice to show how strengthening to traitors and how dangerous to the whole country would be the renewal of their power. See the vote on the payment of Southern claims, where the whole Democratic Senate voted to pay almost the whole rebel war claim

In President Grant the great Republican party has a most complete and fortunate representative. He is one of the men who joined it because of the principles it holds and the attitude it assumes. And he belongs to it not through previous personal or party association or education, but because he believes that its principles represent the nation's safety, development, and destiny; and he represents it because, in so doing, he represents the interests of the whole people. In illustration of his fitness and ability as the head of our Government, I point, without distrust, to his success in the discharge of every duty which the people have intrusted to him. As a soldier, he redeemed your country and re-established your Government. As a statesman, he will preserve, protect, and defend that country and Government, and all that makes the safety and advancement of the one, the dignity and honor of the other.

The ability to command great armies and guide great campaigns has been an [illegible] governments began. We are so disarmed by the simplicity of his character that we are apt not to appreciate him; but the mind which alone was able to grasp and control in one harmonious conception the elements of the great rebellion, the brain which alone was competent to conceive in its grand proportions, and carry out in its endless details the great campaign which reached from the Mississippi to the sea, tempered by cool judgment and inspired by unselfish patriotism, and pursuing no policy against the will of the people, may safely be left to administer the settled and defined functions of a representative government safe from the criticisms of theorists and restless "reformers," or the loud attacks of smaller men who were in the hour of great emergency dwarfed in the shadow of his great genius, or moved as puppets to execute his will.

It is true, as he himself has said: "No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; but he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to serve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

Capacity of the Negro.

The editor of the *Leisure Hour*, a London publication, has recently visited America, and gives the following with regard to the capacity of the negro for acquiring education:

As the intellectual capacity of colored children, I prefer quoting testimonies of more weight than my own. Rev. Mr. Zincke says: "I must confess my astonishment at the intellectual acuteness displayed by a class of colored pupils. They had acquired, in a short space of time, an amount of knowledge truly remarkable. Never in any school in England, and I have visited many, have I found the pupils able to comprehend so readily the sense of their lessons; never have I heard pupils ask questions which showed a clearer comprehension of the subject they were studying." Nor is this intelligence mere "quickness at the uptake," as the Scotch call it, or precocious acuteness in acquiring knowledge soon to be forgotten. M. Hippeau visited Oberlin College, and what he saw entirely confirmed the opinions formed in the schools of the south. "The colored girls of the highest classes," he says, "appeared in no way inferior to their white companions of the same age." In 1868 the degree of B. A. was conferred upon fifteen young colored men and ten young colored women. The Principle of the college, in his address to the students, stated that in literary taste and ability these colored pupils were unexcelled by any of their white fellow-graduates. The Professors all gave the same testimony as to their pupils; and with regard to moral character. M. Hippeau was assured that the negro race formed a fifth of the population of Oberlin, and that "the most peaceable, well behaved and studious citizens of the place belonged to the colored race."

The Rev. Wm. Bell White Howe, D. D., has been elected Assistant Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

Spirit of the Conservative Press in North Carolina.

For the information of the readers of THE ERA, North and South, we shall publish hereafter the articles of the leading Conservative papers in relation to the late Kuklux trials. We commence to-day with an extract from the letter of "TUSCARORA," in *The Roanoke News*, understood to be from the pen of a minister of the Gospel.—Such articles can have but one effect—to encourage the Kuklux in their midnight assaults upon innocent and unoffending victims. Indeed, when we read them, we find it difficult to conceive it possible that they were intended for any other purpose.

The following is the extract from "Tuscarora's letter," referred to above:

* * * * * * *

The kuklux court was in session, and Judge Bond, with his packed Radical jury, was dealing out vengeance with a free hand upon the unhappy victims who came before him for a fair trial.—The sentences of some forty victims are already known to your readers, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them. But this I will say: it is understood generally in Raleigh that the whole trial was a mere political crusade, got up for the purpose of advancing Radicalism and of intimidating the white men of North Carolina. But the farce for the present, is ended, and Judge Bond, as cruel as he is base, has gone Northward. Lord Byron once spoke in Parliament concerning twelve butchers for a jury and a Lord Jeffreys for a Judge. We have had something like that reproduced in the jury and Judge who conspired together to inflict upon forty men the severest penalties, the offence considered, that were ever inflicted in any civilized country.—Capt. Durham's case was postponed until December, but Capt. Shotwell came in for a full share of the Judge's venom, he being sentenced to six years hard labor in the Penitentiary and to pay $5,000. On the morning I left Raleigh, I saw this brave man and seven others marched through the streets hand-cuffed and guarded by some fifteen Yankee soldiers armed with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. On the cars I had an interview with Capt. Shotwell, and was glad to find him in such good spirits. He bears up bravely under his misfortunes. He says, "tell my friends I go to my doom with chherful spirits." I gave him some recent papers, and my address, promising to send him papers regularly, if the authorities will allow it. He is to write me as soon as he can, giving necessary directions. At Kittrell's, several young ladies expressed to him their sympathy. To his misfortunes bravely, if the ladies of North Carolina sympathized with him. When my destination had been reached, I bade the Captain farewell, and left the cars with a heavy heart. He is a remarkably fine looking man, some six feet high, very erect, with a bright, frank, open, handsome face. He is, I suppose, about thirty years of age, and is the son of a well known Presbyterian minister. He is well educated. It is hoped that all the prisoners will be released before many months have elapsed.

Correspondence of Newark, N. J., Register.

Things in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1, 1871.

A few days ago I left the charming watering place of Kittrells, N. C., and am now a resident of this beautiful, most salubrious and fast growing city. The absorbing topic here is the Ku Klux trial; but outside the court there is no excitement whatever. The prosecution fully evidences that such an organization existed in the western part of the State, but that the main portion of the anti-administration party countenance these outrages is entirely disproved. Some of the accused, on bail, with whom I have had occasion to converse, have confessed to me their complicity; they were not conscious of the enormity of their crime, and seem to sincerely repent their *fau pas*. Others, as in all political processes for conspiracies, disclaim, if not all connection, at least no participation in the foul deeds of the miserable plot. That some of the latter are entirely innocent, there is no doubt in my mind. May, in their cases, no judicial errors be committed, while the guilty ones should be punished with severity, but without undue severity, for the penalties of the law, are not intended for vengeance, but solely for reform and to protect society. With this trial the Ku Klux Klans vanishes, and no doubt, to the great satisfaction of the respectable and almost unanimous affiliates of both political parties. The "scare crow," which has for the last two years kept Northern capital and labor from coming to this State, where such immense resources, are as yet, not developed and unknown to the outside world exists no more, and you may assure your readers, on my authority, that there is now as much safety for them in the western portion of North Carolina as there has always been in its central and eastern sections, and by far more than in your overcrowded and over-civilized North.

Last week I visited Ransom's Bridge, where everthing was bustle, as the Messrs. Sturges & Son, of Newark city, are putting up—at an expense of nearly $10,000—water works at their mines, formerly known as the famous "Portis Mines," to wash their gold deposits on a large scale, and to more advantage than heretofore, a sufficiency of water to flow the sluices having been lacking since the necessity has been felt to work the mines on other places than hitherto. The works referred to consist in: a cameron force pump of the largest size, moved by a 200-horse power engine, the rise from the creek being 115 feet; 1,000 feet of iron pipes; a trestle work 34 feet high by 1,800 feet long; a reservoir, on the highest hill of the property, of 200x300 and 10 feet deep. I looked with interest and awe at the erection of the trestles, which, to their credit, was done by five colored men, and with the most primitive machinery. At the bridge, where I smoked so often, there was another excitement: An experiment by Messrs. Merrill, Pere & Fils of New York experienced Mexican miners and practical machinists, with a time and gold saving machine of their invention; though not an expert. I must say that the Merrill machine by its simplicity demonstrates its merits even to the uninitiated in gold mining; it saves mercury, or rather, works without any. In a few days I hope to hear of their success, and I am so much the more anxious about it as they are prospecting on auriferous land in which I have an interest.

I will try to make time to visit the public institutions of North Carolina's capital during the coming week, and a description thereof will be the subject of my forthcoming correspondence to the Newark *Register*.

The plan I have submitted to induce and encourage immigration in the South, is warmly supported by almost every Southern paper. The tide of emigration to the South has set in, and you will be astonished at its rapidity ere two more years will have elapsed.

I am yours truly,
J. L. LABIAUX.

THE KU KLUX.

The Organization in North Carolina "Smoked Out"—Correspondence with Judge Bond.

[Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

General A. E. King and Special Mail Agent Petherbridge, who have been in North Carolina on a special mission, returned here to-day. They represent that the fright among the ku klux and their friends in the State is becoming terrible, and that as an organization the ku klux is rapidly collapsing. When the trials began a large number of prominent citizens came to Raleigh, among them several of the leading lawyers of the State to defend the prisoners, affecting to believe that the existence of an organization would be disproved. But the result of the trials astonished them, and a few days ago ten of the principal men addressed Judge Bond the following important letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

Hon. H. L. Bond, Judge United States Circuit Court:

SIR: We have the honor in the interest of the peace of the people of North Carolina to address you this note. The fact that a secret unlawful organization, called the ku klux or Invisible Empire exists in certain parts of the State, has been manifested in the recent trials before the Court over which you preside. We condemn, without reservation, all such organizations. We denounce them as dangerous to good government, and we regard it the eminent duty of all good citizens to suppress them. [illegible] the crimes committed by these organizations, but we think if the further prosecution of the persons charged with these offenses was continued until the November term, it would enable us to enlist all law-loving citizens of the State to make an energetic and effectual effort for the restoration of good order. We assure you that before the November term of the Circuit Court we believe that this unlawful organization will be effectually suppressed. In presenting these considerations to your Honor we declare that it is our duty and purpose to exert all the influence we possess, and use all the means in our power, to absolutely suppress this organization, and to secure a lasting, permanent peace to the State. The laws of the country must and shall be vindicated. We are satisfied, and give the assurance, that the people of North Carolina will unite in arresting and forever obliterating an evil which brings nothing but calamity. In the name of a just and honorable people, and by all the considerations which appeal to good men, we solemnly protest that these violations of law and public justice must and shall cease.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
Thomas Bragg, William M. Shipp, George V. Strong, M. W. Ransom, Daniel G. Fowle, William H. Battle, Joseph B. Batchelor, R. H. Battle, Jr., B. F. Moore, D. M. Barringer.

To this letter Judge Bond sent the following reply declining the request for a postponement:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge, at the hands of his Excellency Governor Caldwell, the receipt of your letter asking me to postpone the trials of the cases now pending in the Circuit Court under the enforcement act. I have given your letter the long and careful consideration to which your eminent position in North Carolina and the importance of the subject to which it relates entitled it, but I am unable to comply with your request. These cases are very numerous, and if not tried now will at our next term so encumber the docket as to obstruct all civil business. The city is full of witnesses summoned from long distances, who have remained here for several weeks at a large cost, and it would be a great hardship to make them return here again, and it would be unjust for me to send them home unless I knew they could return with the same feeling of personal security that I myself should have on my return home. This I do not know, and though you give me assurances that before the next term of the Circuit Court the "Invisible Empire" shall be effectually suppressed, it is not suppressed now, and I feel that the enforcement of the law should continue. I have come to this conclusion with less reluctance, because I am sure gentleman who are so sincere in their desire to relieve North Carolina of this disgraceful and infamous association will not rent their labors to suppress it, as they assure me they have the power to do, because the court sits a week or two longer to assist them in their undertaking. I am glad to hear from you that the recent trials have manifested that this secret and unlawful organization exists in some parts of North Carolina. It can not but aid you in your efforts to suppress it to point out by these trials to you who are the guilty persons who compose it. I hope, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that it is best to do so. With great respect, I beg to remain, yours, very respectfully,

HUGH L. BOND,
Judge United States Circuit Court.
To Thos. Bragg, Esq., Geo. V. Strong, Esq., and others.

JUDGE CANNON.—Extract from a private letter from a member of the bar at Salisbury:

"Judge Cannon is giving great satisfaction. All I have heard speak of him accord to him credit of honesty, patience and industry—the three permanent qualities desirable in a Circuit Judge. And also he gives evidence of more learning and intellect than people who had only heard of him through the press were disposed to think he possessed."

Hope is the dream of those who are awake.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors must not be understood as endorsing the sentiments of their correspondents. Communications on all subjects are solicited, which will be given to the readers of THE ERA as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Carolina Era.

The Clergy and the Ku Klux

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been pained and mortified at the conduct of the clergy of North Carolina, who ought to be messengers of peace and good will from one towards another. For two years or more North Carolina has been the theatre of some of the most atrocious crimes that ever disgarced the history of a civilized land or christian community. Brutes, calling themselves men, and claiming to have been nurtured and raised by pious parents, have wontonly and wickedly conspired together, and in the darkness of the night have disguised themselves and gone forth in large bodies to inflict the most cruel and inhuman punishments upon unoffending citizens. They have spared neither age, sex or color; they have reduced to ashes houses dedicated to the worship of Almighty God; they have demolished school-houses, erected for the accommodation and education of the poor and ignorant; they have notified teachers that they must cease their efforts to instruct and elevate the colored people, else terrible punishments would be visted upon them. All this has been done, and has been a matter of public notoriety. The attention of ministers of the Gospel has been especially directed to it—they have been earnestly urged to exert their influence to put down this crying evil—they have been entreated to denounce it from the pulpit, and to cry aloud against it in public. With a few honorable exceptions, no minister has dared to raise his voice in denunciation of the wicked perpetrators of these lawless deeds. They declaim against sin in a general way, and in ambiguous and doubtful phrases. They assail their brethren of different denominations for heterodoxy in religious belief—they semi-occasionally hurl a dart against intemperance, and very cautiously remonstrate against profanity, licentiousness, &c., but never do they dare to raise their potent voices or wield their mighty pens against the disguised assasins who have cursed and are still cursing our beloved State. No, they are too craven-hearted to venture on such an experiment. They fear to wound the tender sensibilities of some psous (?) member of their flock, who perchance may belong to the invisible band, some hypocritical father in Israel who is a pillar of the church by day, but wields the bloody scourge by night on the naked back of a poor helpless [illegible] upon the shepherd of the flock," may become horrified if he suggests that her darling boy ought not to be allowed to enjoy the innocent pastime of hanging a negro, burning a church, demolishing a school house and whipping a carpet-bagger. Engage one of these "teachers of men" in private conversation, when there is no danger of being over-heard by the paying members of his congregation, and he will agree that these outrages ought to be suppressed, but he is not willing to proclaim it from the house-tops so as to be heard of all men. Oh, no! this would be asking entirely too much of the pious divine, and besides it might endanger his salary or lose him many of his good dinners.

Ministers of the Gospel! Read the foregoing, then lay your hand upon your hearts and answer before your God whether this picture be a true one or not. If true, how are you to answer on that eventful day when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known? How will you appear when the flimsy disguise is stripped from every offender and they shall be made to stand forth in all their naked deformity to be gazed upon by the assembled throng of resurrected spirits and be doomed to everlasting death by the One who searcheth every heart and tryeth the reins of every dweller upon earth?

The leading Democratic lawyers of North Carolina have at length openly declared that these cruel outrages have been perpetrated in North Carolina—that the unlawful organization known as the Invisible Empire does exist here and have pledged themselves to suppress it. Why then should the clergy any longer fear to move forward in the good work and help the lawyers? Begin then I entreat you before it be everlastingly too late. Make all the atonement you can for your sins of omission. Cease to fear man and begin to love and fear God. Hide not your light under a bushel. Encourage your hearers to love one another. Instruct them to do unto others as they would have others do unto them—and "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

PHILANTHROPOS.

For the Carolina Era.

Hon. Clinton L. Cobb.

We have been delighted here, by the return of the above named gentleman, to Washington after his Summer recess. His friends had been seriously alarmed by the reports of his recent illness, and are proportionally gratified to see him in excellent health and spirits. For there is no representative in Congress from the South more respected and beloved by Republicans of all classes than Mr. Cobb. His uniform kindness and generosity, and his untiring energy in laboring to secure the just rights of his constituents, and obtain a fair share of the public patronage to true Union men from the South, have won for him the respect and affection of all lovers of fair play in the distribution of the offices of the Federal Government. Although he does not often occupy the floor in Congress, yet there is not a more influential member in the House. His solid sense and true Republican principles, and his energy and success in securing his re-election, by a large majority, when so many Republicans were defeated in the last general election in North Carolina, have attracted the attention of all. And it is observed that, by the intelligent and respectable Democrats he is consulted and esteemed.

Now, perhaps, it is not too soon to suggest to our Republican Friends in his native State that Clinton L. Cobb fully merits the honor of being nominated as their candidate for the position of Governor in the coming election. It is certain that, with such a candidate, we can go before the people of North Carolina with more assurance of success than if we should nominate a less prominent and less popular man. Mr. Cobb's record is clear, his course eminently consistent, his ability and success obvious, and whilst firm and unswerving in his course, as a true patriot, a lover of North Carolina and of the Union, his kindness of heart and courtesy of manner have made him hosts of warm friends and no personal enemies.

Of course, the absence of Mr. Cobb from Congress would be a very great loss, not only to his friends here, but to the Republican party, and indeed I know not how his place could be suitably filled. But we must not be too selfish, in refusing to advance our friends because of any inconvenience or loss to ourselves. Mr. Cobb has fairly earned the honor of being our candidate for Governor, and, if he desires it, (for I have never consulted him on the subject, nor does he know anything of this letter,) I think that all my fellow-Republican voters in North Carolina will unite with me, and all the leading men of our party here, in saying that he deserves it. And that the name of Clinton L. Cobb, for our next Governor, will call out a full and triumphant vote at the next election. Let us then inscribe upon our banner, subject of course to the action of the nominating Convention of the Republican party—

FOR GOVERNOR:
CLINTON L. COBB,
of Pasquotank.

DELTA.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

Hon. John Pool.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was pleased to see in your issue of the 12th inst., just remarks, complimentary to the honorable statesman whose name heads this epistle. A retrospective view of his political course justifies all who know him in saying that he is second to no man in our State in point of sagacity and patriotism. Ever a firm and unflinching Unionist, he met the doctrine of secession at its threshold, denouncing it as unconstitutional and uncalled for, and its authors diabolical and dangerous. Even after the headlong step of the Legislature of our State, at its extra session in the Spring of 1861, which precipitated or placed North Carolina in a rebellious attitude to the Union, by arming and equipping ten thousand men, by and with the advice of Gov. Ellis. In this case, Mr. Pool, as became him, thought proper to acquiesce in the powers that be; but whenever propositions were made by President Lincoln, tending to a cessation of hostilities and the effusion of blood, strictly upon the basis of the Union, Mr. Pool was always bold in urging their acceptance. At the sad catastrophe, or result of the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox, and not until then, did the majority of the people of our State become convinced of the truthfulness of the remarks our now distinguished Senator, made at the early stage of secession, when he warned them of the evil consequences that would follow such, truthfully predicting, as he did, that they would be forced to rue it in sackcloth and ashes. Believing that the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our State, as well as that of the whole Union, depended upon her speedy readmission as a member of the Federal Government, and believing that our delay in this respect would elicit more stringent measures from the Congress of the United States, he repaired to Washington City during the winter of 1866 in order to attempt to effect this result. The Legislature having, by its rebellious course in rejecting the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and by passing resolutions averse to reconstruction, completely thwarted all efforts of the kind, for the time being. Mr. Pool, as well as those who acted with him in this case, were held in contempt by the Democratic party, as was seen by their vehement tones of vituperation and abuse. Being thus brought in direct conflict with demagogues and men of sinister designs, he always caused them trouble before his patriotic arm, as did Tibix of old.

Mr. Editor, in illustrating the character of Mr. Pool as a lawyer, statesman, and patriot, allow me to borrow the language, and say that he is, in each respect:

"Though deep, yet clear,
Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage,
Without overflowing, full."

His patriotic efforts in aiding to preserve the Union as well as to restore the peace and prosperity of his own State has endeared him to the hearts of all who love the Union and desire the peace and prosperity of our State, by whom he is hailed as one of North Carolina's noblest sons.

RICHARD CLAYTON.

Edenton, Sept. 30, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

Mr. Turner, Judge Battle and the Ku Klux.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The editor of *The Sentinel* denies that he ever apologised for the Ku Klux. But the Hon. W. H. Battle swore otherwise before the Outrage Committee, page 162, to the question, if Mr. Turner "apologised for the doings of the Ku Klux;" Judge Battle says:

"HE DID; his paper generally denounces the violations of law by the Ku Klux; but at the same time he intimates that they were prompted by the doings of the Union Leagues. In that way, he may have left the impression that it was some sort of apology."

The writer has heard Mr. Turner make half dozen speeches during the past three years, and he does not hesitate to say that each and all of them *encouraged violence*. "LONG TOM."

An Iowa stone-cutter goes into the cemetery and carries off all gravestones for which he is not paid.

For the Carolina Era.

Richmond Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been astonished to find how much this city has improved since the war. The "Bennet District" has been almost entirely rebuilt, and with structures far superior to those destroyed.

I incline to the opinion that Virginia is improving very rapidly. Of course there are grumblers. But this much is certain: her system of Railroads is being rapidly completed, and this of itself secures almost every thing else.—Gen. Wickham, an able native Republican, has been fortunate, as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in securing the aid of New York capitalists to an unlimited extent for his work; while the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies are operating on other lines. All of this success is owing to the fact, that at an early day—in 1869—the Democrats of that State had the good sense and patriotism to make some concessions on the negro question. How different would it have been with us, if Gov. Graham and others had not inaugurated the *White Man's Party!*

But Virginia, under Democratic rule, is not free of trouble. This party—now in North Carolina, so clamorous for economy—has taxed the people beyond all precedent; so much so that repudiation is openly threatened. Again:—The very thing so much feared in North Carolina has happened here. The Democrats have almost succeeded in destroying the Homestead intended to be secured by the Republican Constitution of 1868. This, with other causes, has greatly encouraged the Republicans, and they are not without hopes of carrying the State in 1872.

I will write you again in a few days.

VIATOR.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 4, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

Another Ku Klux Outrage.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—During the past winter Mrs. Kitty Furguson, a widow, whose husband died in the Confederate service, and whose family consisted of herself, aged about 40, her daughter, about 22, one son about 20 and two smaller boys, living on her own place, was visited twice by a band of Ku Klux desperadoes and most cruelly beaten. The last time, the clothing was entirely stripped from the mother and partially from the daughter and the entire family unmercifully whipped, and ordered to leave their home in ten days. *The Sentinel*, in apologizing for the offence, charges Mrs. Furguson with keeping a house of ill-fame. Such a charge was never heard of in addition to branding it as false.

About the first of September last Mrs. Furguson, her daughter Susan, and her eldest son went to Raleigh and made a complaint against certain parties for committing the outrage. They were arrested and bound over for trial at the next term of the U. S. Court. On her return to her new home—she having been driven from her own place—on Wednesday night, Sept. 20th, she was again visited by a band of Ku Klux and again beaten nearly to death, and ordered to leave the State in ten days, and threatening her with death if she ever appeared against the persons charged. Some of the most respectable men in the community have been warned against assisting her in any way, on the pain of being dealt with in the same manner.

CITIZEN.

For the Carolina Era.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I write to caution our friends not to do as Gov. Holden did—make a martyr of Jo. Turner by giving him too much consequence.

He was dead politicaly in 1870 until he provoked Gov. Holden to arrest him by Kirk and Bergen, when he at once became a big man with his party, they hauled him around Raleigh let him make a speech, and the Raleigh Clique put him at the head of their party. He has since disgusted nearly all the decent portion of his own party by the manner in which he conducts his paper, and especially in urging the Convention question and lashing the Legislature (composed mostly of Ku klux and boys from the west) into the passage of the Convention acts. He caused the defeat of his own party and is to day held responsiule by the whole Democratic and Conservative party in North Carolina for their defeat in the late Convention campaign. Turner knows he is dead with his own party. Why even Englehard of *The Wilmington Journal*, and Major Herne of *The Carolinian* and a thousand less bold spirits are against him. He is a dead duck—and is trying his best to get arrested again and put in jail, so as to reinstate him as a martyr with his own party. For heavens sake let him die by his own hand. It only requires a little time. He is fast going. Don't stop his decline by again arresting him. Let him belch forth his slime daily against good men as he is doing. It does not hurt any one, but recoils on him and his party, who would to-day defer him but for the fear of his lash.

Respectfully yours,
GRANVILLE.

Emigration from Germany to the United States is on the increase, and so is the trade between the two countries. Six direct steamship lines will be in operation this fall and winter, as follows: The North German Lloyd will run one steamer a week, and some weeks two steamers, between New York and Bremen, a fortnightly steamer between that port and Baltimore, and also put on a line via. Havre to New Orleans. The Hamburg-American Steam-packet Company, besides its one boat weekly between Hamburg and New York, and frequently extra boats, is about to resume the running of a line between the former port and New Orleans, touching at Santander, Spain and Havana. The sixth is that but recently established, but now in successful operation, between Stettin, on the Baltic Sea, and New York, known as the Baltic Lloyd. This last line, the boats of which touch at Christiansand, Norway, and Copenhagen, Denmark, will, besides, tend to encourage and facilitate Scandinavian immigration, than which none is more welcome.—*Washington Citizen.*