The Weekly Carolina Era.

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY THE
ERA PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Rates of Subscription:
TRI-WEEKLY—One year, in advance, $3 00
6 months, in advance, 2 00
3 months, in advance, 1 00
1 month, in advance, 50
WEEKLY—One year, in advance, $1 00
Six months, in advance, 50

The Carolina Era.

Vol. 1. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871. No. 22.

The Weekly Carolina Era.

Rates of Advertising:
One square, one time, - - - - - - $1 00
" " two times, - - - - - - 1 50
" " three times, - - - - - 2 00
A square is the width of a column, and 1½ inches deep.
☞ Contract Advertisements taken at proportionately low rates.
Professional Cards, not exceeding 1 square, will be published one year for $12.

"W." of the Sentinel.

In the brief notice we made of his re-election to the Presidency of the State Agricultural Society we merely *alluded* to certain complaints that had been made to us for the purpose of expressing the opinion that Mr. Battle was not responsible for them, and for the purpose of directing attention to them that there might be no just cause of complaint in the future, as we believe there will not. We alluded to the matter, not for the purpose of making party capital out of it but, in the interest of the State Agricultural Society itself. All will agree that in such institutions there should be no appearance of partizanism; if there is they must necessarily, to some extent at least, fail of accomplishing of their objects. There may have been no design of anything of the kind,—we did not charge that there was—but there were those who saw, or *thought* they saw, partizanism in certain appointments connected with the Fair. We hope they were mistaken. We know that such men as Kemp P. Battle, P. F. Pescud, and others that might be named, are incapable of anything of the kind. Still the *fact* cannot be denied that one party was almost entirely ignored in the matter complained of.

We were, therefore, somewhat surprised at the communication of "W" in *The Sentinel* in reply to us, in which the writer undertakes to defend all that was done, if not to make party capital. And if "W." had put his defense on other grounds that he might have chosen we would have let it pass without notice. But we cannot forbear saying to him that there are many Republicans in North Carolina, the equal of himself, whoever he may be, in character and social standing, who are "native and to the manor born," that would cheerfully have lent their aid and assistance, had they been called upon to do so at the late fair. President Battle thought proper to allude in complimentary terms to more than one Republican in his admirable address. One of these was a gallant General in the armies of the late Confederacy, a gentleman of family as good as the best, of high character and social position, with learning and talents that fit him for any employment. Would "his appearance as marshal have been distasteful to nineteen out of every twenty of those on the fair ground." No, sir. "W's" cant about carpet-baggers is the sheerest demagoguery, and must have been resorted to only for the purpose of diverting attention from the matter complained of, by exciting the prejudices of the people against a class to whom no reference was had by us.

Of course, under all the circumstances, no one thought or desired that the distribution of the various judges, superintendents, &c., should have been equal between the two political parties in the State. It was only the fact that one party was almost entirely, if not quite, ignored that attracted attention and caused complaint.

We have written this with no pleasure. Previous to the opening of the Fair we were approached by several persons of more zeal than discretion and urged "to pitch in to the whole concern as being run in the interests of the Conservative party." This we refused to do, or to allow any one else to do. What the appearances were we could easily see, but we well knew that appearances sometimes deceive the best of men. In the absence of any evidence as to the partizan motives and designs of those who had the matter under their control we did no more than merely allude to the complaints made with a view of directing attention to them that no just cause for them might exist in the future.

But "W." felt that the complaints which had been made were not made without *apparent cause*, to say the *least* of it. Hence he comes to the defense of those responsible for what was done by stigmatizing as "carpet-baggers" the whole republican party of North Carolina, and declaring that "the presence of them, or their *allies*, as marshals, would be distasteful to nineteen out of every twenty of those on the Fair ground." Not satisfied with this he took occasion to inform Mr. Battle that if any republicans were attempted to be forced upon the visitors as officers it would "put an end to the Fair." If "W." cannot afford to associate with republicans on the Fair grounds let him withdraw from the Fairs altogether.—The Society will loose nothing by it, but gain, as it is quite certain that he is in no wise sense its friend. How humiliated he must feel, if he was present, at having been compelled to hear Gov. Caldwell introduce the orator of the Fair, Hon. J. W. Norwood, to the audience on Thursday. Who does not sympathize with him? But no such feelings disturbed the equanimity of the noble Norwood, a worthy son of "The Lord Hale of North Carolina," on the occasion.

Since the above was in type we have received from Mr. Battle the card which appears over his name in another column. It is what was to have been expected from him.

"Capitol Square" and the University.

A writer in Tuesday's *Sentinel*, who signs himself "Capitol Square," has made a wonderful discovery in relation to the plan of the Republicans with reference to the University. It is scarcely necessary to say that he has drawn upon the excited imagination of himself and others for the facts which he professes to state. It is not true that the Republican party "is bidding for certain democrats for professors."—Therefore it is impossible "that certain gentlemen hitherto connected with high interests of the State both educational and political, are disposed to take the bait." No such plan has been agreed upon as either of those stated by *The Sentinel's* correspondent, nor, indeed, *any plan at all*. They have not "determined to make it—the University—go by spending money, buying men, *raising the party lash* and other similar devices;" "Madam rumor is" in this instance "more deceitful than she was when she said THE ERA would be a decent paper," as "Capitol Square" will find when the facts have been developed by time.

It is not proposed to discuss the question of reviving the University by this paper now. But one thing this writer will say for himself: he is as much opposed to running it in the interests of a party as *The Sentinel's* correspondent, or any other person. On such a basis it never can and never ought to succeed. He will be the last man to "raise the party lash" to revive it on any such basis or run it on any such principle.—He has as much horror of such a proceeding as "Capitol Square," and very much more. For while *The Sentinel's* correspondent affects to deprecate the use of the "party lash" by Republicans in relation to the revival of the University, he himself attempts to use it most unmercifully against his own party friends and associates. Read the following extract from his letter, and say if it is not so:

"After all that has been said and done, there is no recrossing the Rubicon, and any conservative, or neutral, or pretended no-party-man, who accepts position under the present board, their heirs, assigns or successors, will be educationally, politically, socially and justly banned and shunned, world without end. If they think differently, let them try it. More than one man has died the death by the poinard of public opinion, because he turned traitor. Any man who wants a place in the University so bad as to change his politics, or pretend to have none, is no better than a boot-lick and is fit for nothing but to help Brewer cut down shade trees; and any man who would accept such office and still pretend to be a democrat or conservative, would deserve less confidence than W. W. Holden, or Pilgrim Ashley."

In the virulence of its invective in the use of the "party lash," against such patriotic Conservatives and Democrats as might be willing to unite with the Republicans in the revival of the University on a non-partizan basis, the above can not easily be surpassed. For after all it is quite apparent that what "Capitol Square" so much fears is not that the Republican party is likely, by means of the "party lash," to revive and run the University in its own interest, *as a party*, but that it may have the honor of devising a plan by which it may be revived on the only basis on which it can be successfully revived—on a basis independent of and above party, as A NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION.

It is not known at what "gentleman, hitherto connected with high interests of the State, both educational and political," the terrible invective above quoted is aimed. It is probable that some liberal and patriotic Conservatives and Democrats have expressed a desire to see the University revived and restored upon a proper basis and a sure foundation, as well as a willingness to unite with the Republicans in the work, and that they have thus called down upon their devoted heads the fearful malediction of *The Sentinel's* correspondent. For it is perfectly clear from his letter that "Capitol Square" is utterly opposed to any attempt on the part of the Conservatives to revive the University at all, unless it be by revolution.—Otherwise what are we to understand by his anathema, hurled at all who may be willing to "accept positions under the present board, [of trustees] their heirs, assigns, *or successors?*" For unless the present State government is overthrown by revolution the University must be revived under "the present board *or their successors*," or never be revived at all. O, shame, where is thy blush? When will the partizan bitterness, which is the bane of the State, cease?

PROFESSOR MCIVER.—An intelligent and apparently well informed correspondent of *The Fayetteville Presbyterian* speaks thus of Professor McIver: "He is well known in this State, having been Professor during nine years in Davidson College, as a good and thorough teacher and an honest man. He is known to favor the placing of the University in the hands of the Alumni. It is understood that he is Mr. Ashley's successor as Superintendent of Public Education, and Gov. Caldwell could hardly have made a more judicious choice."

SEE fourth page for the letter of Gen. Gorman, in relation to matters in Robeson county. We are again indebted to our neighbor of *The Carolinian* for the form from which it is printed.

Republican Meeting in Rowan.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rowan, held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Thursday evening the 19th Oct., on motion Col. Thomas B. Long was requested to preside. Dr. W. H. Howerton was chosen Vice Preiident, and David L. Bringle, Esq., and Dr. G. B. Poulson were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and on motion the following persons were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: Col. W. F. Henderson, A. Bencini, Esq., Joseph Ballard, E. P. Lippard and Pinkney Hall, who reported through their Chairman, Col. Henderson, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The evidence taken before the Supreme Court Judges, in the impeachment trial of Gov. Holden, before the joint select committee of Congress, in the late trial before the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh, and in the examination before the U. S. Commissioners at various times and places, shows beyond all question the startling and disgraceful fact that a secret conspiracy against the lives and liberties of the citizens, properly known as the Ku Klux Klan, is organized and in operation in North Carolina, comprising thousands of dangerous and lawless men;

WHEREAS, It further appears that many good and peaceable citizens of the State have been taken from their homes at night, and brutally murdered by said Klan, while hundreds have been cruelly scourged and nameless outrages committed upon others both male and female; and

WHEREAS, By disguises worn by falsehood and perjury, by threats of violence, and by the inspiring of terror upon the people, these conspirators have set at defiance the State authority, and compelled the federal authority to again intervene in our affars for the protection of life and liberty; and

WHEREAS, The evidence shows that some members of the State Legislature are members and leaders among the conspirators murderers and felons and we have good reason to believe have sanctioned their horrible crimes. Therefore,

Resolved, That the good citizens of the county of Rowan, do most earnestly petition and pray, the respective Houses of the General Assembly of the State, to promptly and diligently enquire into the fact, and expel any member and officer of either House of the Legislature who may be found to be members, or participators in the said dangerous and disgraceful conspiracy against the lives and liberties of the citizens of the State.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and the preamble be sent to the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature immediately after they shall have assembled, with the request, that the same be laid before their respective bodies, and that a copy be immediately sent to some leading newspapers in the State for publication, in order that the country may know that the masses of our people are not in sympathy with the organized violence and crimes which have so much injured and disgraced the State for the last three years.

Resolved, That we recognize in the person of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, a leader whom we can trust and in whom we have every confidence. His re-election is the only hope of our country.

Resolved, That in our noble son John Pool, United States Senator from North Carolina we find the true patriot, great statesman and true defender of the persecuted true and loyal supporters of the government, and to him we pledge our full support for anything in the gift of the people of the United States.

The meeting was addressed by Col. W. F. Henderson, Dr. G. B. Poulson, J. Ballard, P. Hall, Jordan Chambers and the Chairman of the meeting, when the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. B. LONG, Chairman.
DAVID L. BRINGLE,
GEO. B. POULSON, M. D.,
Secretaries.
Salisbury, Oct. 19th, 1871.

Republican Meeting.

On Saturday 21st inst., a large number of the Republicans of Granville county assembled in the Court House in the town of Oxford, when the meeting was organized by calling W. K. Jenkins to the Chair, and appointing James K. Wood Secretary. The following gentlemen being in attendance upon the meeting, made speeches endorsing the administration of President Grant; and denouncing the Ku Klux Klan as a dangerous political organization. Messrs. Ragland, Mayo, Lassiter, Hester. Hargrove, Moore, Hughes and others.

The following resolutions were then introduced, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been proved, beyond the power of contradictton, that there exists in North Carolina a powerful secret political organization known as the "Ku Klux Klan" or "Invisible Empire" which is controlled by wicked men and reckless and designing politicians. And,

WHEREAS, Said organization is dangerous in its character and tendency to all of the best interests of society—destructive alike of life, liberty property and the peace of the country. And,

WHEREAS, Said organization is larger in numbers, greater in influence and more extensive in its combinations throughout the country than was known until the recent trials in the United States Circuit Court, when, upon the testimony of sworn witnesses, and upon the confession of parties who acknowledged their guilty participation in the perpetration of many crimes of the most flagitious character upon unoffending persons. And,

WHEREAS, The leaders of the Klan have heretofore escaped detection and punishment, and defied the powers of the government; and wherever the State authorities have endeavored to enforce the laws in the interest of peace and order. This *organization* through its leaders, public speakers, and newspaper organs have assailed each and every department of the Government in turn.

1st. By doing all they could to break down the Judiciary of the State and to destroy its influence.

2nd. Through the General Assembly it has endeavored to suppress the voice of the people by expelling members who were duly elected and justly entitled to their seats, and by endeavoring to call a Convention contrary to law, and without having consulted the wishes of the people when the object was to diminish their rights and curtail their liberties.

3rd. By the Impeachment, conviction and removal of the Governor of the State, forcing him to leave his home and friends to dwell among strangers, because he had endeavored to put down this organization, which was a terror to the people throughout the country, when these outrages were committed.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the intervention of the National Government was timely and necessary to save the people from that "species of wild justice," which was thought by some to be for the good of society, but which has proved to be wild, devilish, and ruinous.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and firmness of President Grant, and declare that in our judgment he is the man for these times.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meeting, that the investigation concerning this terrible, and dangerous organization, should continue until the last *one* of the leaders should be known and his name be made public.

Resolved, That in our opinion no man can be a safe representative of the people, or worthy to be trusted in any official position, who belongs to this secret oath bound, political Klan, whose purposes are subversive of the plan of reconstruction, and whose acts are in defiance of law and order.

Resolved, That we do not regard officials either State or National as good Republicans, or as friendly to the Government, or as favorable to the peace of Society, when they bestow the patronage of their offices upon Ku Klux-Democrats or their sympathizers, when the friends of the Government are willing and anxious to fill those places.

Resolved, That we commend to the law-abiding and peace-loving people of the State, without distinction of party to denounce this dangerous organization (as certain distinguished Democrats have recently done in their correspondence with Judge Bond) and to place themselves on the side of peace and order, against crime and disorder.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the CAROLINA ERA for publication.

Meeting adjourned.
W. K. JENKINS, President.
JAMES K. WOOD, Secretary.

A Democrat on Tammany.

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, chairman of the Democatic State Central Committee of New York, spoke some very plain, brave words a few evenings ago at a Democratic meeting. Said he:

"I call upon the honest men connected with Tammany Hall to come out from among the thieves; and as for the thieves themselves, let us cut them out and turn them over to the tribunals to restore what they have stolen and submit to punishment for their crimes."

There are some honest Democrats in New York, and hundreds of thousands of them in the country who blush for this Tammany iniquity, and repudiate the scoundrels who have brought so much disgrace on their party. Mr. Tilden is one of them. But the great difficulty is that he and men like him are powerless against this unscrupulous gang. Tweed is nominated for the State Senate, and boasts that he will get thirty thousand majority over all who may run against him. He is complete master of the situaiion. And so with the others. They hold the machinery of the party, control the primaries, manage the caucuses, dictate to the bands and the banners, the tickets and the torches when the day of election comes. Mr. Tilden and the honest Democrats are simply dragged along at the end of the Democratic wagon, and have no choice as to who drives or where it shall be driven.

The true course for the honest Democrats in the country is to leave the organization which has fallen into the hands of thieves, who have dishonered Democracy and cast a stain upon popular government. When they do that the Tweeds and the Sweenys will be powerless, and on the fair way to the penitentiaries.—*Wash. Republican.*

In this country at the present time a large proportion of the newspapers bearing the title of *Republican* or *Democrat* advocate the measures of the party of the opposite name. For instance, in St. Louis the *Republican* is a staunch Democratic organ, while the *Democrat* professes the most complete adherence to the doctrines of the Republican party as embodied in Ulysses Grant.—Equally paradoxical titles have become attached to religious sects in Germany, where the Old Catholics, so-called, are those who support the new party, comprising Doellinger and his friends, in their assaults on the Pope's infallibility, and in their warfare against the Jesuits; while the distinctive term of New Catholics is applied to those who accept the dogma, uphold the disciples of Loyola, and declare that they will never be satisfied until the Italian authorities are driven from Rome, and the temporal power of the Pope is restored.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A bold, independent man, if he is conscientious in his opinions and upright in his conduct, will win respect. His manhood gives him standing among men. He is entitled to it, and no matter how great the difference between him and others, he will receive it.

One of the neatest toasts ever given: "Woman—the last word on our lips, because it comes from the bottom of our hearts."

Brass, though a very good material, very soon loses its color whether on the knob of a door or on the human face.

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.

EDITORS OF THE ERA—

Dear Sirs: My attention is called to your kindly notice of myself and associates in the conduct of the late State Fair. In reply to those, who criticise the appointment of Judges, &c., as discriminating against one of the political parties, I will state:

1st. That the enclosed list of the members of the Executive Committee of 1871, will show that nothing could be fairer than my appointment of those whose duty it is to regulate the affairs of the Society. Both parties are fully represented and there is not a violent partizan on the Committee.

2nd. Each member of this Committee had charge of a Department. He appointed his associates, subject of course to the rejection of an objectionable man by a majority of the committee.

Now, as the Executive Committee was *fairly constituted*, it follows that no injustice was done *intentionally* to any party. Any such unfairness would have been checked by the members of that party on the Committee.

From frequent communication with the Committee, *I know* that if any leaning to any party was made, *it was accidental.*

In forming the Executive Committee of 1872, I intend to appoint business men, having the public confidence as business men, *who will work*, but no politician by profession.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE.

EX. COMMITTEE OF 1871.

1. E. A. Vogler.
2. R. F. Hoke.
3. J. M. Heck.
4. W. C. Kerr.
5. W. A. Smith.
6. R. B. Haywood.
7. A. B. Andrews.
8. W. G. Upchurch.
9. T. M. Holt.
10. B. P. Williamson.
11. G. W. Blacknall.
12. W. A. Blount.
13. R. W. Wynne.
14. E. Brevard Davidson.
15. Peter E. Smith.

I notice this moment, for the first time to my surprise, that the names of W. A. Smith and A. B. Andrews were omitted in some of the Society publications. This is a gross error. They were duly appointed and have often acted.
K. P. B.

For the Carolina Era.

Letter From Washington.

The dreadful calamity suffered by Chicago in the late fire, has called forth noble efforts on the part of the citizens of this city, in order to afford prompt assistance and relief.

Every Department of Government here, every Church, and perhaps every individual who could afford it, have given, most liberally, to sustain the multitudes who have been so suddenty left destitute. Our noble-minded and generous President led the way by the gift of one thousand dollars out of his own very inadequate saluary, and his example was well followed by all the officials, and employees of Government both high and low—whilst our citizens freely contributed to the same good object. And now, what is a more doubtful kind of generosity,—our Territorial Legislature has just determined *to borsow* one hundred thousand dollars to be devoted to the same purpose. Indeed, so general and so intense has been the feeling of sympathy for the suffering people of Chicago, that ample supplies have been already secured, and a local paper reports that there is "sufficient food in store to sustain the people there for the next six months." Therefore, our men of kind and benevolent hearts may now turn their attention to the wants and necessities of those who are suffering in their own immediate neighborhoods, and in laboring for whom; neither fame nor public applause can be attained. "When thou givest thine alms, let not thy right know what the left hand doeth," was the precept of our Divine Master, and we all know the truth of his saying. "The poor ye have always with you, and whensoever ye will ye can do them good." It is feared that the unprecedented dry season will utterly destroy the corn crop in many parts of the Southern States, and that, consequently, multitudes of poor, industrious families, both black and white, will soon be in a destitute and suffering condition. I have heard indeed from western Tennessee, that this is the case in that region. That the corn crops is a miserable failure, and the people are deeply discouraged. No doubt the same is the case in many localities. Now we beg that these poor people may not be permitted to suffer in silence and neglect. They are isolated, without friends abroad, doumb, and unable to make the wants known. They cannot command public sympathy, nor furnish sensational articles for the newspapers, neither have they numerous, rich and powerful friends in our great and rich communities. They can only suffer, languish and die in solitude and misery.

Is it then asking too much from those who dwell near such seenes of poverty, to request that they will prepare to solicit and distribute the necessary aid?

I really believe that so deeply have the precepts of our Holy Religion permeated this nature, that prompt and ample relief will be provided and sent from our great cities, and wealthy individuals to any place where it may be required.

During and since our late war, I have witnessed so much misery, want, ignorance and suffering, both among the colored people and the poor whites, of the South, that I am able to feel deeply for their probable condition, on failure of their crops, and I believe that such suffering has only to be known in order to be relieved by the generosity of Northern Christian Friends.

DELTA.

A doctor's motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

Optician's advice: Mind your eyes.

For the Carolina Era.

MESSRS EDITORS: I will write you a few lines to let you know how things are progressing in old Surry. Since the late election there is a perfect quiet in this county. The Radical-Conservatiives, as I conceive to be their proper name, for I understand the word radical to mean extreme, consequently the party that uses the most extreme measures, to advance the cause of their party, are the true radicals. Consequently, it behooves all honest thinking men to calmly view the measures of the two parties and act with the party that advocates the most conservative measures to advance the cause of their country's prosperity, welfare and perpetual happiness. Well, Messrs. Editors, in the first place let us examine the measures advocated by the Republican party.—The Republican party advocates what was taught to Peter in a vision, and caused the Apostle of God to preach to the Gentiles and exclaim to the world that he perceived of a truth that God was no respector of persons. The Republican party advocates the first preamble of the noble Declaration of Independence as handed down to us by the fathers of our country, proclaiming to the entire world that they held that all men were created equal. The Republican party believes in the Union of the States that constitute this mighty nation; the party hurls to the dust the right of the States to sever their connection from the Union of our fathers; the party adheres to the advice of the great Washington, and consequently cherishes sentiments of affection for the Union of the American States. They loath and despair the principles taught by the Radical-Democracy that the States of this mighty Union may be scattered like so many stars, out of their proper orbits, thereby bringing on civil war, strife and commotion.

Messrs. Editors, it is an undeniable fact that if the policy advocated by the Radical-Conservatives was tolerated by the people of this Nation, this Government would soon be like ancient Greece or Rome. The States would continually be at war with each other, and ere long the very fabric upon which this great Nation rests would be tumbled into atoms, and the voices of many Rachaels would be heard, and they would refuse to be comforted because their children are not.

Then, Messrs. Editors, after taking a calm view of these things, should we not do all we can to stay the awful catastrophe that these oath-bound demons would bring upon us if they had the reins of this Government in their hands? We know that these men were in full control of this nation in 1860.—Let the good people of this country view the sad effects that these would-be lords of the land have wrought. We see lamentation, grief and sorrow stamped on the lintals and side posts of the doors of the people of this entire generation. We view the marks of sorrow furrowed down the cheeks of the widows they have made in this land, and they continue (not content with the effusion of blood that they have caused to flow like branches) to pour their indignation, without mercy, upon the helpless, innocent and inoffensive people of their country. Let all good people rally to the standard of the Republican party, for in that party is our only safety. Your ob't servant,
A SURRY CHAP.
Surry County, Oct. 15, 1871.

For the Carolina Era.

A party that attempts to "put up" itself, and "put down" its opponent by approbrious epithets, proscription, intimidation, threats, whipping, scourging and murder, is a disgrace to a civilized country. Such is the mongrel concern of the Southern States, falsely called the Conservative party. Its history, since the close of the war, has been written in blood. Its partizans have deliberately and maliciously murdered in cold blood hundreds of inoffensive Republicans, black and white, for no other reason in the world, than an honest difference of opinion! And this is the "White man's party"—a party which arrogates to itself all the intelligence, refinement and moral culture in the land! Oh shame! where is thy blush?

Honest men of North Carolina! can you give your support to such a party as this? Are you prepared to give aid and comfort to the Ku Klux Klan by political affiliation with them? Are you willing to make yourselves a party to such outrages by such affiliation? Can you so far forget your duty to yourselves, your children, your country and your God as to do this thing? I cannot believe it. No fellow-citizens, I cannot bring myself to believe that the honest, conscientious, fair-minded men of North Carolina can longer co-operate with such a party. It is the lawful progenitor of the Ku Klux Klan and its crimes, and history will so decide. They are birds of the same feather, and the time is not distant when they will be held equally responsible for the crimes that have been committed. North Carolinians! come out of the wicked organization. Touch not, handle not the unclean thing. Let it die at once, and be burried in oblivian, and if possible, forget it, and all its crimes.
WAKE.

EDITORS OF CAROLINA ERA—

Gentlemen: I regret to say that my brief note to you of the 27th ultimo, has been made the alleged cause of taking my head off as post master at this place.

This is a gross perversion of facts in my case, and of the tenor of that note. All here know that I have ever been, not only a Union man, but a true and sincere Republican, for Republican principles, since the organization of that party. My sin is this, nothing more. I have refused, and still refuse to sanction and endorse the infamous and reckless conduct of certain leaders of the Radical party in the State Legislature of 1868–'9, as also that of certain State officials.

But I shall not be driven from the party, and the principles of my whole life because a few designing men find it to their interest to misrepresent me and get for the moment the *ear* of those in authority.

I repeat my wish for your success and that of the great National Republican Party which I have fought so humbly to maintain. Respectfully,
H. H. HELPER.
Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 24, 1871.

The Episcopal Convention.

The triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session at Baltimore, evidently believes that the best way of meeting a difficulty is to avoid it; and for putting faith into this paradox we think that they show a great deal of wisdom. It is not always best to take the bull by the horns; sometimes it is safer to let the bull take its course and stop when it gets tired of running. The present dissensions in what we may be permitted to call the historic church of the Anglo-Saxon race are just of that nature which can best be dealt with by letting them alone. Those who at present call themselves High-Church-men and Low-Church-men, or Ritualists and Evangelicals, and who wish to induce the organization of which they form but a part to declare itself as the champion of one or the other of the factions, will grow wiser in the progress of time, and they will then see that it is for the benefit of all that the greatest liberty shall be allowed to each minister in such matters as ceremonies, vestments or furniture. They will, at some not far distant day, see that such things are not the essentials of religion; that religion exists for other and nobler purposes than the regulating of such trifles. They will recognize the truth that the followers of Christ are not known by the length of their cassocks nor by the number of candles that they choose to have burning on the altar. They will admit that Christianity has other work to do, and that it can well afford to let each of its servants follow his own taste in these points, and that the salvation of souls does not depend on either the unity or the diversity of the ritual. Their own mature reflections will teach them that it is not in these things that the name of Jesus is preached to the world, but that in such acts of charity as have been called forth by the great disasters which have befallen, in our northwestern regions, a part of His people, that the divine law is fulfilled. They will acknowledge that their true mission is to teach and imitate His sweet reasonableness, and that he who succeeds best in doing this is the most worthy of His disciples.

It is because we believe that the present disputes in the church are the result of ill-considered plans for increasing her power, that we believe also that the action of her representatives at Baltimore, in so far as it has been and will be based on a policy of non-intervention in the disputes, is the best mode of dealing with these disputes. So far the Convention has shown a most laudable spirit in all its deliberations, and we have every reason to believe that the conduct which has characterized it until now will characterize it to the end. Of course the zealots of both the Ritualistic and Evangelical factions will feel dissatisfied by any result that will not leave them a victory over their opponents; but the vast mass of both the clergy and laity will acquiesce in any action that will permit the church to follow in the path of greatest usefulness, leaving to each section the liberty of deciding matters of form, and leaving to the church only the prerogative of deciding in matters of doctrine.

The Episcopal Church, owing to the peculiar political circumstances under which it took its rise, has always been the most liberal of religious bodies, and it would be a great misfortune if its traditional liberality were to forsake it now, at the demand of one or the other of the sects which have a foothold it it. We have nothing to say against one or the other of these, as we believe that both mean well to the body to which they belong; but we would respect them much more than we do if they would recognize the fact that religion does not consist in those questions which they choose to force into notice. We think that in time they will see this, and, seeing it they will conclude to dwell together in amity.—*N. Y. Standard.*

THE SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE PROFESSOR MAHAN.—Major Junius B. Wheeler, corps of engineers, was notified on Saturday last by the Secretary of War of his appointment to the professorship of military engineering at the United States Military Academy—a position made vacant by the lamentable death of the distinguished Prof. D. H. Mahan. Major Wheeler, by having served as an assistant professor in two different branches at the academy during his early military history, and particularly by reason of his natural abilities, is eminently qualified for the position—the highest professorship of the institution—and on all hands, we understand, it is acknowledged that the appointment is the best that could have been made. The selection will not only prove a great benefit to the academy, but reflect credit on the appointing power.

Major Wheeler was born in North Carolina, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1855. He served with credit in various capacities in the corps of engineers until the breaking out of the late rebellion, at the beginning of which he did excellent service in the Army of Virginia.—He afterwards directed the engineering operations of the army of the Arkansas, and during his connection with that command received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious service. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the board on the extension of the Capitol grounds, and after the completion of his duties was ordered West to superintend river and harbor improvements. On the 23d of February, 1870, Major Wheeler was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the corps in this city.—During his stay in Washington he has by his sociability and accomplishments gathered around him many friends who will deeply regret his departure from their midst. What, however, is a loss to Washington society and the engineer bureau is an inestimable gain to West Point.—*Washington Republican.*

Somebody says "devil is a mean word any way it may be written. Remove the D and it is 'evil,' transpose the E and it is 'vile,' remove the V and it is 'ill,' remove the I and L remains, which has the aspirate sound of 'hell,'