THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Central Executive Committee.

To the People of North Carolina:

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of this State, after consultation among themselves and with many friends from different parts of the State, familiar with public sentiment, have deemed it necessary and proper that the Central Executive Committee shall address the people in reference to various topics of public interest, and particularly constitutional reform in this State. The Central Committee, therefore, feel especially called upon and instructed to submit to the people such views and to suggest such measures of reform and relief as, in their judgment, are calculated to promote concert of action and the general welfare of the State.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

The result of the election in August last, although adverse to the call of a Convention of the people, cannot be regarded as an expression of popular approval of many of the leading provisions of the present State constitution; for all parties, with scarcely any dissent, recognized and conceded the paramount necessity for a change in the organic law in several material particulars.

Nor can the result of that election be properly claimed as a party success or defeat. The issue submitted and passed upon was not a *party issue*, although great efforts were made by interested persons to make it such—nor was it so regarded or treated by thousands of democrats and Conservatives who voted against "Convention." That election turned on collateral and immeterial issues, most of them suggested and pressed upon public attention by the great body of the office holders of the State, who apprehended that a convention if called, would turn them out of office. The office-holders of the State generally opposed the call; they freely used money and other appliances to defeat it. The colored people were made falsely to believe that a convention would deprive them of their freedom, or greatly abridge their political rights. Thousands voted against the call because they feared armed interference of the authorities of the federal government and another war—other thousands voted against it, because they apprehended some unfriendly interference with the present homestead provision, while some believed the call as made was without the sanction of the constitution and revolutionary; so that, we repeat, the election turned, not in favor of or against any political party, nor upon the real merits of the issue submitted to the people, but upon many collateral considerations.

METHOD OF AMENDMENT SETTLED.

The majority against the proposed call for a Convention, though comparatively meagre, settles adversely the proposition to amend the Constitution by a Convention of the people, however proper and desirable that method of amendment may be. It settles it, because the radical members of the Legislature, at the behest of their party, unanimously refused to vote for the call of a Convention of the people by the Legislature. Such a call cannot be made without the votes of at least a few of them, and they and their party thus assume the grave responsibility of preventing the people from amending and reforming their organic law.

The only remaining method of amending the Constitution is by *legislative* enactment. Although the Constitution operates oppressively in many respects, and some of its provisions preclude all hope of general prosperity while they continue in force, yet it is manifestly the duty of every good citizen to seek relief from such evils by the *legislative mode*, however slow and unsatisfactory, in the present emergency, it may be. We venture to hope that the members of the Legislature will, when they assemble, at once agree upon this plan of relief, and we respectfully suggest that, in the meantime, the people give prompt and free expression of their wishes as to such amendments as they desire, so that the Legislature may be informed of the popular will, as well as may be, in reference to constitutional reform.

OUR MATERIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OPPRESSED.

That the material, industrial and educational interests of the State are in a calamitous condition is manifest to the commonest observer. There is now a direful incubus upon the state that deadens the energies of the people and destroys all reasonable hope of future prosperity. Every man has the distressing sense that he labors and toils in vain!

These evils are not owing to any lack of industry and persistent effort on the part of the people. Ever since the late war they have walked assiduously, and thousands have labored who never labored before. They have lived economically.—The soil has generally yielded good crops and fair prices have been realized for them. But their earnings are gone!—Where are they? Their desolated farms are not restored. The waste places are not built up. The greater number of the towns and villages are as decayed as at the close of the war; many of them are in a worse condition. The destroyed manufactories, with but few exceptions, have not been rebuilt. And where, we repeat, are the earnings of our impoverished people? They are swallowed up in oppressive taxation, to support a system of state government essentially expensive, and a radical extravagance without a parallel in the history of a free people.

BURDENSOME TAXATION—PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

During the first two years under the present Constitution, $1,807,580 were collected from the people, and every dollar of this vast sum was expended in the administration of the State government—an average of over $900,000 a year!—about ten times what it cost to administer the government before the war! There belonged to the School Fund, derived from the Land Scrip donated by the United States, the sum of $122,000. This sum was *invested* mostly in "special tax bonds," and the fund is virtually lost.

These monstrous evils are the legitimate fruits of the workings of the present Constitution and radical misrule under it. The present organization fastens on the people a system of government essentially extravagant—the township system alone making necessary about three thousand officers at an annual expense of from $300,000 to $400,000. It establishes a public debt amounting to $40,000,000, half of which is confessedly dishonest and fraudulent, and which the people are unable to pay.

MISRULE, FRAUD, FORCE AND THE SWORD.

Under this organic law the people are subjected to an intolerable misrule at the hands of the radical party. By means of notorious fraud, force and the sword, that party had absolute control of the Convention that framed the present Constitution, and like control of the first Legislature that assembled under it; and although the people were impoverished, this radical Convention and Legislature increased the public debt from $20,000,000 to near $40,000,000 in less than eighteen months. Of this $20,000,000, less than $500,000 have gone into the public works or to the benefit of the people. This party placed in office a Governor who absolutely suspended the Constitution and laws of the State; he arrested scores of innocent citizens without warrant or any authority of law; he suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* and defied the Chief Justice of the State; he made his warrant from time to time on the Treasurer for large sums of money without the sanction of law; he raised a lawless and mercenary horde of desperadoes and armed them at the public expense to execute his despotic will. This party elected to the State Convention and the Legislature scores of men notorious for their ignorance, licentiousness, dishonesty and corruption, who, at the behests of their party and knavish speculators, increased the public debt to the enormous sum already stated. This party degraded and disgraced the Judiciary by electing to high judicial stations men shamefully ignorant and corrupt, and others who have not scrupled to manifest the most blatant partizan feelings while holding their offices. This party have ruined the credit of the State—they have blasted the hopes and prosperity of the people in the most shameless and defiant manner—they have made every department of the government a by-word and reproach. To establish the truth of these charges we need but point to the history of the State for the last three years and appeal to the observation of every intelligent citizen.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution and this party, with a radical, reckless and extravagant administration of the Federal Government, make up the manifest causes of the sufferings, poverty and ruin that crush the people of the State. The Radical party have brought upon us all these evils, and there is no relief from them but through salutary changes of the Constitution, and a change of our present rulers for others who shall be capable, honest, wise and patriotic.

The present constitution is loose, illogical, contradictory and absurd in many of its provisions, and it were well if it could be entirely re-written; but this is not practicable by the legislative mode of amendment. Action will be expedited by amending it in a few very important particulars, for the present, and leaving general amendment to a future time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

In the judgment of the Executive Committee, the Constitution should at once be amended in the following particulars:

Section 6 of Article 1 should be so amended as to strike out all thereof that provides the *inviolability of the public debt.*

Section 2 of Article 2 should be so amended as to provide that the Legislature shall meet regularly every two years, instead of every year, and it should be provided that the members of the Legislature shall receive but $3 per day and 10 cents mileage, and such pay for no longer a period than 100 days during their term of office.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works should be abolished.

Article 3, Section 1, should be so amended as the Governor and other officers, therein mentioned, shall hold their offices but *two years*, instead of four years, as now provided.

Section 10 of Article 3 should be so amended as to provide that the Governor shall nominate the officers therein mentioned, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 4 should be so amended as to strike out sections 2 and 3, thus abolishing the Code Commission.

Section 4, of this article should be stricken out, leaving the Legislature to regulate the number and style of Courts. Instead of five Supreme Court Judges, and twelve Superior Court Judges, as now provided, there should be but three Supreme Court and eight Superior Court Judges, who shall be elected every eight years. Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 31 and 33 of article 4 should be stricken out and it should be provided that the judicial powers of the state shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such Superior Courts and inferior Courts as the General Assembly may establish.

Section 4 of article 5 should be stricken out, thus striking out the mortgage provision on all the property of the State for the interest of the public debt.

Section 6 of article 5, should be so amended as to enlarge the class of exemptions so as to include "stock and provisions."

Article 6, section 5, should be so amended as to provide that the persons therein rendered ineligible for office shall likewise be rendered incompetent to vote.

Article 7 should be abolished, except section 13, thus sweeping away the *Township system* and leaving the matter to the Legislature.

Article 10 should be so amended as to provide that the Homestead provisions should apply to all debts alike, and it should be in fee—that is absolute.

Article 11, section 10, should be so amended as to provide that its benefits shall extend only to *indigent* persons.

Article 14, section 7, should be so amended as to provide that no person shall hold any lucrative office under this State while he holds an office under the United States.

Sec. 5 of Art. 2 should be so amended as to abolish the provision for taking a census of the State in 1875, and every ten years thereafter.

We would suggest as a further amendment, that Sec. 5 of Art. 9 be so amended as to provide that the University shall be under the control of the General Assembly, who shall elect a Board of Trustees, of which the Governor shall be *ex officio* Chairman, and Sections 13 and 14 of that Article should be stricken out.

Other amendments ought to be made, but those suggested would relieve the people from the burdensome and extravagant State government that now swallows up their earnings, and fastens upon them a State debt which they cannot pay, but of which they may easily so compromise and adjust the honest portion, as will reduce it within manageable limits.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE.

We deem it worth while to notice in this address, that wicked and interested persons—unprincipled and violent radical partizans in and out of this State—for sinister purposes, have sought to produce the false impression that the Democratic-Conservative party have and do connive at and encourage the perpetration of crime and outrage. To this detestable end they have, wherever they could, prostituted the press, legislative and judicial proceedings, and resorted to every means within their power. Such imputation is not only groundless, false and scandalous, but infamous to the last degree, and betrays a spirit of wickedness, we venture to assert, without a parallel in political warfare.

The party which we represent has always and persistently condemned crime, by whomsoever perpetrated, and has repeatedly gone out of the usual political course to denounce it, and urge upon the people the high importance of peace and good order, and the duty of every good citizen to be active and zealous in bringing offenders to justice.

The course pursued by the unworthy persons to whom we refer is deeply to be deplored by all good men of every political party. It is not only ignoble, but it tends to destroy the moral and legitimate effect of the voice of the press, legislative action and judicial determination, for the suppression of crime—their constant effort is to turn such matters to political advantage by giving them a political turn, and thus they produce the almost inevitable conviction on the minds of disinterested observers that the purpose of the press, the Legislature and Courts, is not to suppress crime and outrage, but to manufacture political capital and advantage from the crimes of offenders, and thus engender bitter feelings among their opponents, destroy confidence in the Courts and bring them into disgrace and contempt.

We again urge our friends to set their faces against violence and lawlessness of all kinds, and to be especially active in preventing secret outrages by disguised persons.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

It is to be regretted that the people of this State have failed to take any very active interest in national politics since the close of the late war. In our judgment this is unwise. Our people are of the Union—it is our government and to it we must look, as we have the right, for support and protection in our rights of life, liberty and property, at home and abroad—we owe it allegiance and support, and it is a patriotic duty to yield these—it is as much our duty to join our fellow-countrymen in shaping and controlling the policy and destiny of this great common national government. We have all the rights that any of the American people have, and we are false to the country and ourselves if we fail to recognize, exercise and act upon them. The people have rights; let them exercise them firmly and respectfully, and when need be, assert them as freemen and American citizens in the councils of the nation, in political assemblages, and everywhere. If we consent to be dwarfed and ignored nationally, then indeed, we may expect to be for all time to come.

CORRUPTION, EXTRAVAGANCE AND USURPATION.

Our common country is subject to grievous political evils to which the compass of this address will allow us to advert very briefly.

Official corruption in high and low places; public extravagance; usurpation of great powers not conferred, but denied and prohibited by the Constitution; high and oppressive tariffs which foster immense monopolies; the direct encouragement and support of monopolies; prostitution of official patronage to promote party ascendancy; a system of taxation which brings into active service in the interests of the party in power, hordes of Internal Revenue officers who oppress, plunder and outrage the people of the nation, and under which large surplus sums of money are raised that ought to remain in the pockets of the people; a general system of espionage; a suspension of the liberties of the people upon the slightest pretext, in express violation of the Constitution; armed military interference with the freedom of elections; a general system of official bribery and party favoritism in every department, and the administration of the affairs of the government, are public national evils, the enormity, extent and danger of which can scarcely be measured or appreciated by the people subject to them. That these evils do exist is manifest to everybody. The dearest, highest interests of a free people demand that they shall not close their eyes to such dangers too long lest the time shall come when they will find their form of government changed in name as well as in fact, and their liberties lost.

SOURCE OF PUBLIC EVILS—THE "HIGHER LAW" OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Most if not all these evils, are attributable to the Radical or Republican party of the nation,—to its doctrines, policy and practices. It is essentially a party inimical and dangerous to the constitution and public and personal liberty. It is founded upon the despotic dogma that there is a "*higher law*" than the constitution; it is emphatically and essentially a "higher law" party. This dogma is its life and soul, and it proceeds on the jesuitical maxim, that "the end justifies the means." Hence it is, the head of this party, the president, does not hesitate to send the army to New York and elsewhere at the North, to this State, Texas and all over the South, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to control the elections and prepare the way for his and his party's continued ascendancy, and his own election. Hence, too, we find him for like purposes suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in a time of profound peace, arresting the citizen without warrant or lawful authority, but only by lawless force. Hence, too, we find this party in Congress avowedly, and in the most riotous manner, passing laws at one time to oust the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Union to prevent that great tribunal from declaring its acts and assaults on the Constitution unconstitutional and void,—at another time passing a similar law to "pack" that Court with partizans to alter a solemn decision already made, but distasteful to this "higher law" party. Hence, too, hundreds of other similar acts done by this party which illustrate the principles, policy and practices which we have attributed to it, and which if not arrested and suppressed, must result in the absolute overthrow of the system of government formed and handed down to us by Washington and his compatriots. That such a party has been allowed to spring up on American soil is monstrous and alarming!

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE ONLY OTHER PARTY.

There is but one other great political party in the country—that is the National Democratic party. In our judgment, it is the patriotic duty of every lover of liberty and free government to co-operate with that great and powerful party to arrest the tremendous evils to which we have adverted, and which will, sooner or later, if not suppressed, destroy freedom and establish despotism and the sword.

POLITICAL DUTY OF ALL PATRIOTS.

To accomplish this great measure of reform in our State and National Governments, we cordially invite the zealous co-operation of every patriot, without regard to his hitherto party affiliations. We stand in determined opposition to the crimes and evils to which we have briefly directed public attention, and we ask all good people to stand with us, trusting that such common patriotic effort, through the blessing of God, may save us and our country from impending danger and ruin.

THOS. BRAGG, *Chairman.*
A. S. MERRIMON,
M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
J. Q. DECARTERET,
C. M. BUSBEE,
W. R. COX,
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Central Executive Committee.

The Weekly Carolina Era.

☞ All Letters relating to Subscriptions or Advertisements, must be addressed to WM. M. BROWN, Business Manager.
All Registered Letters can be sent at our risk.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross ✕ mark, may know that the time for which they subscribed is nearly out, and unless they renew, after receiving three papers, with a cross mark, their papers will be discontinued.

W. WHITAKER, - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

Local, State and General Items.

A movement is on foot to have Annual Agricultural fairs at Wilson.

Hon. Thos. Ewing died at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 26th inst., surrounded by his family.

Alfred Mackey, for the murder of John Stancil, at Cerro Gordo, was executed in Columbus county, last week. He made a full confession.

The Richmond *Enquirer* boastingly announces the fact that *one* firm in Richmond received *thirteen* premiums at the late State Fair in Raleigh!

Mr. Moore, a brother of Judge Moore, accidentally shot, and dangerously wounded, a Mr. Pruden a few days since, while hunting near Edenton.

A road-steamer, of ten horse power, will be on exhibition at the Weldon Fair, from the establishment of Messrs. W. E. Tanner & Co., Richmond, Va.

We feel much to be thankful for, and we shall endeavor to observe the 30th of November in a manner becoming the occasion.—Gov. Caldwell's Proclamation will be found in to-day's ERA.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—George Williams, son of our townsman, J. R. Williams, Esq., while out birding Saturday, was accidentally shot in his hand and wrist, by his own gun. The wound is said to be very severe.

CONFESSED.—We are informed, says the Newbern *Times*, that one of the colored men, Chauncy Wise, now confined in jail, on a charge of arson and robbery, has confessed his guilt,—admits that he did fire and rob the house of Mr. Mason, and that he was aided by another prisoner, Buren Jones. The last named stoutly denies any complicity or guilt whatever. We learn that warrants have been issued for the arrest of other supposed guilty parties, in whose possession some of the stolen goods have been found.

The Newbern *Times* rebukes the Goldsboro' *Messenger*, thus: "We regret to notice many mean and ungentlemanly allusions to Judge Clarke in the Goldsboro' *Messenger*. We much dislike entering into a controversy or engaging in a quarrel with a contemporary about any individual, but believe that to longer remain silent in reference to this matter, would do ourselves an injustice. We say to the *Messenger*, stop these mean allusions; make an effort, when refering to a gentleman, to act more like one, and not use the paper as the vehicle of personal attacks."

MURDER IN GATES COUNTY.—We learn, says the Norfolk *Journal* of the 25th, through a letter received from Gates county, N. C., of an atrocious murder committed in that county Saturday night, 21st Oct. The circumstances, as far as we have learned, are as follows: Mr. Thomas E. Matthews, a merchant doing business near Gatesville, after closing his store on Saturday started with his wife for his residence, which is a short distance from the store. Just before they reached the house four men suddenly appeared on the opposite side of the road, and each one fired at Mr. Matthews. All the shots took effect, and Mr. Matthews fell dead within a few feet of his horror-stricken wife, who, strange to say, escaped injury. A man named Wilson was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of being one of the murderers.

PACKED JURIES.—Much has been said in Democratic newspapers about the juries being packed in the recent U. S. Court held in this city. If packed juries produces the effect of making criminals *confess*, then it would be well to continue the packing system, for it is a notorious fact that many made confessions, and waived a trial—and *all* who were tried and convicted, have since confessed their guilt. We learn from reliable authority, that Randolph A. Shotwell *confessed* before he entered the walls of the Albany prison, and intimated that *he could* make revelations which would startle the public—as there are, (or was) men belonging to the Klan not *now* even suspicioned. We look, at no distant day, for this young man Shotwell to *puke*, and make a clean breast.

DID THEY 'DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.'—After some of the "ever faithful under all circumstances," pronounced the most damaging anathemas on the signers of the letter to Judge Bond, we are presented with an address from the Democratic Central Committee, signed first by Thos. Bragg, as Chairman, in which address, we are led to infer that the secret meeting was a love feast of saints, and that the ointment comparison, in which Aaron's beard is mentioned, don't begin to describe the good feeling and perfect understanding that prevailed, then and there.

Out in the cold, with an everlasting *hungering* and *hankering* after power, this meeting of oiled haired brethren, have trimmed their sails to catch the popular breeze, and thus fly to the much coveted port.

The Republican party of North Carolina know the track of the old fox wherever seen, and we have no fears as to the result of the next election, or of any succeeding election. No splendid summersaults, *a la* Stickney, of Robinson's Circus, will dazzle the eyes of our people, or divert their attention from the main issue. In the nursery rhymes of "Mad Pranks of Robin Goodfellow," we say:

"Round about, little ones, quick and nimble,
In and out, wheel about, run, hop, or amble;
Join your hands lovingly; well done, musicians!"

Yet, you will discover, that the *hood*, in the shape of "three dollars a day and ten cents a mile," for members of the Legislature, will not suffice to disguise the final aims of the Democratic party.

The Wilmington *Journal* announces the sudden death of Mr. Wm. J. Love, in that city, on the 23rd inst.

CANDIDATE.—We learn that Capt. Tucker is the Conservative candidate in Iredell county, for the House of Representatives, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hill.

Gov. Caldwell has pardoned out of the Penitentiary, Robt. M. Salts, of Buncombe County. The petition, setting forth the grounds for the pardon, was entirely satisfactory to the Governor.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 23rd says: "One of the clerks of the General Land Office created a ripple of excitement in the Department on Saturday morning by parading through the halls attired in the paraphernalia of the ku klux. The hideous disguise was received from North Carolina by a clerk in the Land Office, and showed unmistakable evidence of having been worn on duty quite often.

THE FAIR OF THE NEW GARDEN AGRICULTURAL CLUB.—Of this Fair, says the Greensboro' *Patriot*, which took place 6 miles west of this city on Saturday last, we can say but little, though we were in attendance.

As the articles displayed were only numbered and not named, and as there was also a great deal of bustle and confusion, it was impossible for us to get sufficient information to write such an article on the subject as we would wish to.

The Fair, however, was a success and a credit to our county, even good as she is.

In the Colored Convention, Columbia, South Carolina, the following preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. White, of S. C., and adopted. We commend it to the careful consideration of our colored friends in North Carolina:

"WHEREAS, in some sections of the South designing partisans are endeavoring to promote a feeling of discord among the colored people, and are using every effort to induce them to leave the land of their birth and emigrate to Liberia and other foreign sections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention do deprecate any such movements on the part of the colored people of the South, and regard this effort as emanating from a few unscrupulous and irresponsible men; enemies to the colored race, who are working for political purposes, without any regard to the political or social welfare of the colored people."

Misled by designing politicians, many of the people of the West connected themselves with the Klan, engaged in acts of crime, and now, to save themselves from a term of imprisonment, sacrifice home and early associations, to seek hiding places in the remote corners of Kansas. An official of the Government, informs the *Pioneer* that the county of Madison will lose a large portion of its population in this way. "Mr. Bayless Ray who recently returned from Tennessee, says he met a party of them, numbering fifty or sixty, who told him that their intended destination was Kansas. From sixteen to twenty, who were hiding out, have come in and made confessions before T. S. Deaver, U. S. Commissioner, among them a minister of the Gospel. The complicity of this professed follower of Christ with midnight assassins and scourgers, seemed to astound him, but we reminded him of Judas, and he held his peace."

WAXING WARM.—Our clever neighbor of the *Carolinian* exhibits considerable temper in consequence of the means adopted by the President to crush the Ku Klux in South Carolina. We don't entertain the opinion that the *Carolinian* would defend or apologize for the outrages committed by these marauders and murderers—therefore no such charge is made or intimated,—but is it not possible that the article is too highly spiced and unnecessarily severe without the evidence that *no* cause existed to warrant the President in his course? What motive had the President? Surely, none of a political nature, for South Carolina is Republican by large odds. Wait awhile; and we venture the prediction that there will be men found like our own Bragg, Strong, Battle and others, in South Carolina who will become convinced, and proceed so to declare.

But, martial law, *in fact*, does not rule in certain counties—nor has the writ of *habeas corpus* been suspended, only under certain circumstances; the Civil Courts *may* yet try, if they are allowed to do so. The United States throws her arms out to protect Civil authority, and we think the President has only acted too late—he should have acted at an earlier day.

Reflection—the "sober second thought"—will, we trust, change or modify the bitterness manifested by the *Carolinian*, and cause an abandonment of the war-like spirit in its article of Saturday last.

POLITICS AND HATRED.—We long to see the time when Editors can give an impartial report of the proceedings in a Court of Justice—when political hatred will no longer be mixed up with facts, and when the common reader may look over his morning paper and believe that what he reads is truth. Unfortunately, much that is written and published *now*, by the press of the opposition, is couched in such questionable language, that few are disposed to credit it.

We are led to these remarks, from reading in the Goldsboro' *Messenger* a report of the proceedings of Judge Clarke's Court, in the county of Greene. It is charged, at the expense of a Mr. Hearsay, that in a criminal trial before his Honor, Judge C., that the Judge endeavored to rule the evidence in favor of the prisoner—and that his charge to the jury was one-sided—leaning in favor of the accused. This is not the character of Judge Clarke, and we are free to express our opinion that the charge to the jury was strictly in keeping with the evidence, and the law, and we regret that the *Messenger* should lend itself to publish such an attack upon a Judge of the Superior Court, merely upon the uncertain information of *hearsay*. Character is more valuable than gold or silver—and if the charge against Judge Clarke be true, he has forfeited his character. Knowing this, we assert, we do not believe he acted contrary to his sworn duty, as a Judge. Then, the assertion of the *Messenger* is an assault in the interest of the ku klux Democracy, unwarranted, uncalled for, ungenerous—and will fail in its designs, as it will recoil upon the heads of those who fight *with any weapons* in order to gain political position.

That our readers may see the article upon which we have commented, we copy as follows:

The case was ably argued by the counsel on both sides; but, we learn, especially by His Honor, Judge Clarke, who took every occasion to rule evidence in favor of the prisoner. The Judge's charge to the jury we hear spoken of as a rather one-sided affair.

Raleigh Markets.

Wholesale Prices,

CORRECTED TRI-WEEKLY BY
POOL & MORING,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Corner Wilmington and Martin Sts.

COTTON—per lb.,	17
CORN—per bushel,	$1 10
OATS—per hundred,	80
FLOUR—North Carolina Family,	8 50
FLOUR—Baltimore Family,	10 50
BACON—per lb.,	10@11
SALT—per sack,	2 75
BAGGING—	17
MOLASSES—Cuba, new,	44
" —Sugar House,	30
COTTON YARN—	1 50
CORN MEAL—per bushel,	1 15

Retail Prices.

CORRECTED TRI-WEEKLY BY
MARCOM & ALFORD,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Hargett Street.

APPLES—dried,	3½@ 5
" —green,	1 00 @1 50
BACON—Baltimore smoked,	11 @ 12
" —unsmoked,	10 @ 11
" —strips,	12½@ 00
" —shoulders,	00 @ 10
" —N. C. Hams,	16 @ 20
BUTTER—per lb.	25 @ 30
BEESWAX—per lb.,	25 @ 30
BEEF—on hoof,	6½ @ 7
COFFEE—per lb.,	22½@ 30
CHEESE—per lb.,	18½@ 20
COTTON YARN—per bale,	1 50 @
CORN—per bushel,	1 00 @1 00
CHICKENS—per piece,	20 @ 25
EGGS—per dozen,	20 @ 25
FLOUR—per bbl.,	8 00 @11 00
FODDER—per 100 lbs.,	1 00 @1 25
HAY—per 100 lbs.,	75 @1 00
HIDES—green, per lb.,	05½@ 06
" —dry, per lb.,	10 @ 12½
HERRINGS, N. C.—per bbl.,	7 50 @8 00
LEATHER—per lb.,	30 @ 40
LARD—per lb.,	15 @ 20
MOLASSES—per gallon,	33 @ 50
MEAL—per bushel,	1 20 @1 25
OATS—per bushel,	65 @ 80
" —per 100 lbs.,	00 @1 00
ONIONS—per bush.,	00 @0 00
POTATOES—irish, per bush.,	85 @1 00
PEACHES—per bushel,	80 @1 50
SUGAR—crushed,	20 @ 00
" —extra C.,	16 @ 16½
" —P. R.,	15 @ 00
" —common,	12½@ 00
SALT—per sack,	2 75 @3 00
TALLOW—per lb.,	7 @ 10
VINEGAR—per gallon,	40 @ 50

Cotton Markets,

CORRECTED TRI-WEEKLY BY
GEORGE T. STRONACH,
Dealer in Cotton and Naval Stores,
Market and Martin Streets.

Receipts at Raleigh,	100 bales.
For shipment from Raleigh,	"
For storage,	"
Sales yesterday,	"

QUOTATIONS:

Ordinary,	
Good ordinary,	
Low middling,	16¾@17
Middling,	

New Advertisements.

A PROCLAMATION!

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

Day of Public Thanksgiving,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

WHEREAS, It is meet and eminently proper that the people of a great State should return heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the many privileges and blessings vouchsafed unto them through his infinite mercy and goodness, and by heartfelt prayer and supplication to ask for a continuance of the same:

Now therefore, I, TOD R. CALDWELL, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to law, and in conformity with an honored custom, do appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER, 1871, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving and prayer in this State; and I do earnestly invite the clergy of all denominations in the State to open their respective houses of worship on said day and to call upon their congregations to humble themselves at the throne of the Great Jehovah and render unto Him praises which are justly due, and to invoke for themselves, their State, and their whole country His divine guidance and protection throughout all future time.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on this the 28th day of October, A. D., 1871.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary. 64—td.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY. } Superior Court. Oct. 24, 1781.

Horace H. Rowland, Adm'r of Benjamin Wood, deceased, Plaintiff,
against
Edwin G. Cheatham, Alexander Cheatham, Isham J. Cheatham, J. Cheatham, Lucy Bobbitt, Catharine Rowland, Matta W. Rowland, Jane Barnes, Parthina Barnes, Rebecca Burrows, Tabitha Kittrell, Daniel A. Paschall, Ella Reavis, Richard Taylor, Rosa Kittrell, (now the wife of Thomas Stone,) Lewillyn Kittrell, Allice Wagslaff, (now the wife of C. W. Callis,) James P. Paschall, Anderson Paschall and the heirs of Polly Higgs, dec'd, not known, Defendants.

It appearing to the Court that James P. Paschall, Anderson Paschall, and the heirs of Polly Higgs, deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for them in the *Carolina Era*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to be and appear before this Court at the Clerks office in Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro. confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Calvin Betts, Clerk of said Court at Oxford, the 24th October, 1871.

C. BETTS, c. s. c.,
w.6w. of Granville County.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY, } Superior Court Oct. 24, 1871.

Emily Peace, Sarah Kittrell, Nancy C. Hight and Augustine Landis, adm'rs. of William H. Kittrell,
against
Martha Bryant. Petition to divide Land.

It appearing to the Court, that Martha Bryant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Carolina Era*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County of Granville, at his office in Oxford, on Tuesday the 5th day of December, 1871, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, filed in this cause; otherwise the same will be taken to be certified and heard *ex parte* as to her.

Witness, Calvin Betts, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the 24th October, 1871.

C. BETTS, C. S. C.,
w.6. of Granville County.

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Natural Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cts., or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4586.

Aug. 19, 1871. 33—triw&w2m.

New Advertisements.

CUNDURANGO!

THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR

CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, Ulcers, Salt Rheum and all other Chronic Blood Diseases.

DR. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the *genuine* CUNDURANGO BARK, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

A *spurious* article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the *genuine article* shall be sold by us; and we particularly call the attention of the public for their protection, to this fact.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.,
60 Cedar St., New York.

D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Z. E. BLISS, M. D., New York; P. T. KEENE, M. D., New York.

FREE TRY SAMPLES of our great 8-page, $1.00 *illustrated* weekly—30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to subscribers. Agents make $5 a day. Send for *Saturday Gazette*, Hallowell, Me.

PATENTS Solicited by MUNN & CO., Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Twenty-five years' experience.

Pamphlets containing Patent Laws, with full directions how to obtain Patents, free.

A bound volume of 118 pages, containing the *New Census* by counties and all large cities, 140 Engravings of Mechanical Movements, Patent Laws and rules for obtaining Patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

EARTH CLOSETS.—*Get the best.* EARTH CLOSET CO., 215 State St., Hartford, Ct., *Sole U. S. Proprietors of Moule's, Moule & Girdleston's, Luther's, Waring's, Newton's and Doolittle's Patents.* The only Closets that have proved effective. The Earth Closet, by its disinfection of faeces, is the most valuable means of preventing spread of cholera and other contagious diseases. Send for circulars. *Agents wanted everywhere.* SALESROOMS: 19 Doane St., Boston; 696 Broadway, N. Y.; 1221 Market Street, Philadelphia.

A NEW ERA IN WASHING.

LABOR, TIME, **Clothes and Fuel** SAVED BY THE USE OF WARFIELD'S COLD WATER SELF-**Washing Soap.**

WARFIELD'S COLD WATER SOAP

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wilson, Lockwood, Everett & Co.,
51 MURRAY ST., New York.
Sole Agents for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

BURNETT'S **COCOAINE**

A compound of *Cocoa-nut Oil, &c.* Acknowledged *the best promoter of the growth and beauty of the hair.* 153. BURNETT & CO., Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists. *Beware of imitations.*

CHEAPEST ADVERTISING IN THE WORLD!

For $24 per Inch per Month, we will insert an Advertisement in 35 first-class North Carolina Newspapers, including 6 Dailies. Proportionate rates for smaller adv'ts. List sent free. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
40 and 41 Park Row, New York.

$30. We Will Pay $30

Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable, and pleasant work, apply for particulars.
Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid.
H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow-sufferers. Address
J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF

Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly three hundred pages, and one hundred and thirty fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

October 21, 1871. 60—1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. }

Superior Court, Fall Term, 1871.

Mariah Harrison, vs. Rufus Harrison, } Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Rufus Harrison, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered, therefore, by the Court, that publication be made in *The Raleigh Era*, weekly, for six weeks, summoning the said Rufus Harrison to be and appear at the office of the Cl