

Those who are so loud in their blame of Gov. Caldwell because he gave them no information, in his message, concerning the State's interest in works of internal improvement should remember that duty devolves on the Superintendent of Public works, under the present Constitution.

AN ACTIVE WORKER.—H. W. Shore, the Post Master at Salem, has sent the names of over fifty subscribers to THE WEEKLY ERA, all accompanied by the cash, within a few weeks. Let others imitate the commendable example of Mr. Shore, and the circulation of THE ERA will soon reach five thousand.

The Sentinel says THE ERA succeeded The Standard, and is printed on the same type and press. This is untrue. THE ERA is printed on new type and a new press. The Carolinaian, a Democratic paper, is printed on the old Standard type and press. But what does all this signify? What sin have the types and press committed?

THE GOLDSBORO MESSENGER.—It is not for any want of respect for The Messenger that we have made no reply to its articles in review of our review of the Democratic Address, but for want of time and space. We take pleasure in acknowledging the candor, fairness and courtesy of that paper toward us, both now and in former days, and assure it of our kindly regards and appreciation.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Republican Committee at Washington, on the 11th of next January, and at that meeting the time and place of holding the next Republican National Convention will be decided on. The correspondent of the Tribune says that the choice of places lies between New York and Cincinnati, with the chances in favor of the former city.

Don't fail to read the letter of "Timothy Tarbucket to his Betsy," on our third page, describing Senator Robbins, introducing his bill to amend the Constitution. "Timothy" paid a visit to the House on the next day, and has written another letter to "his Betsy," still more "rich, rare and racy," describing the member from Buncombe introducing his fourteen bills for the same purpose. We may be able to find space for it hereafter.

GOVERNOR CALDWELL.—The approbation with which the administration of Gov. Caldwell is meeting is a source of much gratification to his friends.—In a number of counties his administration has been endorsed by Republican meetings, while in several he has been nominated for re-election. We note this fact with pleasure. The State never had a more upright, faithful and honest Executive than at present. In proof of this almost every act of his administration may confidently be appealed to.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—This tribunal began its session in Metropolitan Hall, in this City, on Saturday. Judge Bond is not in attendance. The term will be presided over by the upright, fearless and independent Judge—Brooks. The grand Jury will be empanelled to-day. Nothing has yet been done except the continuance of a number of the Ku Klux cases. His Honor has intimated that they may all be continued if the parties desire it, until the next term, the defendants to renew their bonds for appearance, before the Clerk, in the same sums in which they were bound to the present term. Any motion to reduce the amount of bail must be made before His Honor.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—R. T. Long, Republican, has been elected to the Senate, from the district composed of Moore and Richmond, vice Senator Ledbetter, resigned, by 208 majority.—At the last election Ledbetter, Conservative, was elected by 33 majority. "All things considered this is a glorious Republican victory, and will inspire the Republicans of the State with fresh hope and energy. Nothing but wise and judicious management, and the nomination of able, upright and honest men for office, is wanting to give us the State by an overwhelming majority in 1872. Of this there can be no doubt, if all our friends will do their duty.

MISTAKEN.—The Sentinel says the report of the Judiciary Committee shows that Gov. Caldwell was mistaken in saying "the present Constitution is not responsible for the continuation of the present salaries of State officials." It is The Sentinel that is mistaken. What Gov. Caldwell did say was that "the Constitution was not to blame for the high salaries and fees paid to various State and County officers." He said not a word about the continuation of them. The report of the Judiciary Committee fully sustains the Governor. The Committee do not lay the blame of the high salaries on the Constitution any more than the Governor did—they lay it upon the Legislature of 1868-69. The Committee only say that under the Constitution said fees cannot be diminished during the continuance of the term of the present incumbents. The terms of most of them will soon expire.

The Governor's Message.

A large portion of our space is taken up with the excellent, able and practical message of his Excellency, Gov. CALDWELL. The tone and temper of it are admirable, and it is well written, comprehensive and statesmanlike.—Many portions of it cannot fail to meet the hearty approval of every true friend of the State, of whatever political party. That part of it which relates to the public debt—the most important question by far with the present General Assembly will have to deal,—will attract general attention, and its sentiments meet with general approbation. The Governor has evidently bestowed much thought upon the question of the State's financial embarrassments, as he has shown himself solicitous for her honor and her welfare. His suggestions on this subject will, we believe, be received and acted upon by the Legislature in the same frank and patriotic spirit in which they are offered. Believing this, we look forward to the inauguration of measures by that body that will relieve the State of the incubus which is now weighing her down, and which will ultimately restore her credit and revive her prosperity.

His Excellency's recommendations and suggestions on several other subjects, it is believed, will also meet with general favor from all good citizens.—Among these are his suggestions on the subject of education, the condition of society and suffrage. The manner suggested for submitting constitutional amendments to the people is unquestionably correct in principle, and should be adopted. In fact there are few points in the message that admit of any great diversity of opinion. The message does great credit to the chief Executive of the State, and will be read with pride and pleasure by the patriotic people of North Carolina generally.

We have no room for further comments now.

Gov. Caldwell and the Lease of the N. C. Railroad

On Thursday last Senator Graham, of Orange, criticised with some severity the message of Gov. Caldwell, in response to a resolution of inquiry in reference to the lease of the N. C. Railroad. To this no objection is made—the objection is to the injustice done the Governor. The Senator displayed wonderful apparent ignorance of the subject of inquiry. He assumed, that as the Directors appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, under an unconstitutional act of the last session, had been enjoined from acting, the Board appointed by the Governor had leased the road. Consequently, he assumed, the Governor must have known all about the lease, of which he informed the Senate he had no official information. He further assumed that the State proxy must have been appointed with the understanding that he was to confirm the lease. Therefore, he said, the people of North Carolina will not believe in the sincerity of the Governor in the statements contained in his message.

Every intelligent man, acquainted with the character of Gov. Caldwell, knows that he is one of the most frank and candid of mankind. Every such man knows that he is incapable of sending in such a message as the Senator charged. What are the facts in the case? The facts are, and Senator Graham must have known them, that the Board of Directors appointed by the Governor were also believed to have been enjoined from acting. They, at all events, have not organized and entered upon the discharge of their duties to this day. The proxy appointed by the Governor has no more confirmed the lease than the Senator from Orange himself. The charges of the Senator are all gratuitous, and without the slightest foundation. It was simply impossible that the Governor could have had any information from his Board of Directors or his proxy, as the Senator alleges. The lease, as everybody, except the Senator from Orange knows, was made by the old Board of Directors, appointed by Gov. Caldwell's predecessor.

The Senator says he is not opposed to the lease. Why, then, this attack upon the Governor? No intelligent man can fail to see. It was a speech for Buncombe. Political capital was sought to be made, and was made with a vengeance. The Senator has the satisfaction of knowing that he failed of his object, and subjected himself to the severest animadversion. For it will not do for him to say that he was not informed as to the facts in the case. In whose sincerity, then will the people of North Carolina believe? Surely there is infinitely more ground to question the sincerity of the Senator than the Governor. We are not disposed to deal severely or unjustly with him.—The most charitable construction that can be placed upon his conduct is, that in the heat of his partisan zeal he, for the moment, forgot the facts in the case, or what was due to justice and the Executive of the State. It is hoped that no further efforts will be made, by either party, to manufacture party capital, but that all will go to work in earnest to do the business of legislation.

Ex-United States Attorney-General Stanbury, of Ohio, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, have been engaged to defend the men to be tried under the Ku-klux act of Congress at the approaching session of the United States Court to be held in Columbia S. C. A sum of money is to be raised to carry out the project, and each county in the State will make a contribution. The object is said to be two-fold that ample justice may be secured the prisoners, and that the constitutionality of the Ku-klux law may be tested.

What ought to be Done.

The compromise of our public debt and the re-establishment of the credit of the State, upon something like the footing it once had, are the most important subjects for the consideration of the Legislature.

No amount of tinkering with the Constitution, by any mode of amendment, is necessary for the accomplishment of the first of these very desirable results, and no amount of censure of those who are to blame for directly or indirectly destroying the credit of the State can aid, now, in restoring it.

The State owes a lawful honest debt which she ought to pay, but which is more than she is, at present, able to pay. The State is charged with an unlawful and fraudulent debt which she is not bound, and ought not, to pay.—These are admitted facts.

What then is legally and morally the full extent of the State's obligations? If the case of North Carolina were the case of any private business man or corporation, the solution of this question would precede every other inquiry and all other action; for, until it is settled, nothing can be satisfactorily, fairly or honestly settled about the future management and payment of the public debt.

Ascertain, therefore, at once, what we ought to pay, and the public sentiment of the people of North Carolina will agree to pay it, and her people will pay it without a murmur.

This disposition of the public mind, following such action, will soon be known abroad, and, as soon as it is known, confidence will be restored; for it is not so much considered by our creditors whether we have material resources, in this great State, capable of bearing taxes enough to pay our debts, as it is, have we a disposition and an intention to pay our honest debts.

Important Disclosure.

Read the communication of "Citizen of Forsythe," published in another column. It discloses the fact that Hon. J. M. Leach, a trusted and distinguished leader of the Conservative party, and now a member of Congress, is, or has been, a member of the White Brotherhood or Invisible Empire, otherwise known as the Ku Klux Klan. After this who can doubt that the leaders of the party generally, in many localities, are members.

But the principle thing we desire to call attention to now, is the oath he was required to take upon becoming a member. That oath shows conclusively the character of the organization. Its political character is shown in that part of the oath which obligates members to "oppose all radicals and negroes in their political designs." Its insurrectionary character is shown by that part of the oath which obligates its members to "assist in punishing, in any manner the camp may direct," "any radical or negro who may impose upon, injure or abuse a member of the brotherhood."

Here you have the thing in a nutshell. Its character can not be changed by showing that several recent Republicans became members of it. In joining it they necessarily foreswore their republicanism. They were, or had been, Republicans who were never members of the League or the H. O. A., and there were no obstructions to their becoming members of this secret political and insurrectionary party, organized in the interest of Democracy.

Read the oath and you will see that it is only "radicals and negroes" that the camp punishes for certain offenses. That violence was in contemplation is shown by the first sentence of the oath, wherein the members swear that they "will never turn State's evidence against any brother for any act or deed done by him."

The observations for temperature &c., published in another place, were taken at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. An examination of the table will develop the following particulars: For August, excepting Weldon for which observations were only taken the first 19 days, Edenton has the highest average temperature, though Fayetteville and Charlotte reach a higher maximum by 1 degree. The other points differ but little except Bakersville, Mitchell county, whose mean temperature for August is 11.7 deg., below Weldon.

lette have the highest mean temperature, and for October Greensboro' is 5 deg., higher than any other point. The No. of cloudy days may be compared as to their effects upon temperature, as also the wind.

It is seen that for August Southernly winds prevail, while for September and October they are mostly from the Northern quarter, though the usual S. W. current is apparent in all the months.

Hon. J. M. Leach.

No one can charge us with being the partisan of this gentleman, either personally or politically. But whatever he may or may not be, he is, like every other human being, entitled to justice. And he shall receive from us the justice to which he is entitled. We never intend to edit a paper on any other principles, as we never have. We believe that honesty is not only the correct principle, but the best policy, in politics, as in everything else.

Unexplained the article in Saturday's ERA,—"Important Disclosure"—taken in connection with the communication of "Citizen of Forsythe," may do Gen. Leach injustice. We therefore publish below the testimony of Gen. Leach in the case of the United States vs. J. T. Hambrick and others; also the remarks of District Attorney Starbuck at its close. It is but just to state that there is no conflict between the testimony of Gen. Leach and the other witnesses who testified in the case:

"Hon. James M. Leach, being called by the defence, was sworn, and deposed as follows: In May, 1870, I went to Thomasville on professional business. While there Mr. John W. Thomas approached me and asked me to go with him into a new institution. I said I expected it was some Ku Klux devilment, and refused to join any secret political society. Thomas approached me a second and a third time, and said he wanted me to give him my opinion, as a lawyer and friend, of the good qualities of all the others. He said he had a male to ride himself, but would get a horse for me. I told him that upon these conditions I would go and give my opinion, but that I was opposed to all secret political combinations. As we went along, we arrived at a certain point on the road, near Thomasville, when a man approached and commenced repeating something which I supposed was intended to be an obligation. I discovered it was Mr. McCrary. I stopped him in the midst of his utterance, objected, and said I would take no obligation.—I then turned, and indignantly said to Thomas, "You have tricked and deceived me," and Thomas replied, "I do not ask you to join it if you are not willing; I only want your opinion as a lawyer and a friend." After some conversation, I advised them to disband at once and never assemble again, as the organization was not in any way lawful, but in violation of law. In a few days thereafter I wrote a letter to Thomas, asking if they had followed my advice and had disbanded; and if they had not to disband immediately. Thomas subsequently told me the letter was unnecessary, as they had disbanded in pursuance of my advice given the night I was there. Moore was present on that night, but Hambrick was not. Thomas said this was an independent organization, combining the good elements of the Union League and Ku Klux, and was intended to get good, honest men, of both parties, into office.

Gen. Leach was not cross-examined by District Attorney Starbuck, who arose and said that he was glad that Gen. Leach had been vindicated by the proofs, and that all good citizens owed him their thanks for breaking up the organization in Davidson county.

No argument was made by the counsel on either side. The Commissioner dismissed the warrants and discharged the defendants on the ground that the offense was committed before the act of Congress was passed in relation to such crimes. Gen. Leach was not one of the defendants, but only a witness.

Hon. S. F. Phillips.

This distinguished gentleman was not in his seat, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Some few days ago he was called away to the bedside of his sick and, it was feared, dying brother, Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College. And while there it might have been expected that he would have been allowed to remain undisturbed. It might have been expected, that until after he had emerged from the chamber of affliction and sorrow, his enemies would have refrained from making personal attacks upon him through the newspapers. But those who may have expected anything of the kind have no conception of the malignant enmity that rankles in the breast of The Sentinel. The chamber of sickness and of death can afford him no protection. The portals of the tomb itself, could hardly shield him.

These remarks have been suggested by a characteristic article on Mr. Phillips in Tuesday's Sentinel. That paper has had its bile stirred up by the communication of "Conservative," published in this paper, deprecating the personal abuse which has been heaped upon Mr. Phillips, and other distinguished gentlemen, by a portion of the press of the State. Forthwith it proceeds, in the polite and elegant language of which it is a master, to denounce Mr. Phillips as the betrayer of "his friends and his country"—as an "enemy of good government, social order and civil liberty." And it further ventures to declare that "Conservative is no better than Mr. Phillips himself." Now, as "Conservative" has frequently had the endorsement of The Sentinel, as "a statesman and a patriot," it is believed that his equanimity will not be seriously disturbed by the present declaration of that paper, that he "is no better than Mr. Phillips," even after its severe denunciations of the latter gentleman.

Perhaps nothing better was to have been expected from a paper that once before charged Mr. Phillips with uttering a wilful falsehood in open Court when he was merely expressing an opinion in the discharge of his duties as an attorney.

History often Repeats Itself.

The present condition of political affairs forcibly reminds us of the aphorism, "History often repeats itself."

A brief survey of the course of events which preceded the late civil war will show a striking similarity to the present condition of the country.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1848 there were only three men who boldly avowed themselves in favor of secession, and they had but few followers even among the Democracy. The serious questions regarding slavery in the territories which were agitated during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, were happily settled by the Compromise Measures which were effected by the joint action of patriotic men in both political parties.

These Measures were hailed with joy by the great mass of the American people as a settlement of the perplexing questions which had long disturbed the peace of the country, and threatened the perpetuity of the Union.

In 1852 the Democracy as a Union and National party carried the elections by overwhelming majorities.—Since that time the Southern secession Democracy began to manifest its dictatorial spirit and power. It demanded a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and after a long and bitter contest effected its purpose.

In the National Convention of 1856 the secession Democrats made other aggressive demands upon the slavery question, and obtained a further recognition of some of their principles. At Charleston, in 1860, they boldly avowed not only the right but the duty of the South to secede, and thus they forever disrupted the National Democracy. By degrees they had excited and fomented bitter sectional feelings between the North and South, which at last culminated in a civil war, which terminated in subjugation and terrible disaster to the South.

The fear of confiscation and punishment for treason for a time suppressed the spirit of secession and rebellion.—The lenity of the government freed the leaders from apprehensions, and soon the fell spirit of ruin again manifested itself, and in 1868 a Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency was nominated, after he had declared himself in favor of overturning the Reconstruction measures of Congress at the point of the bayonet.

The Democracy were again defeated but not conquered. Their motto has ever been to "rule or ruin." "A New Departure" was determined on, and the Invisible Empire was established for the purpose of obtaining control of the State governments at the South, and thus again sectionalize the country. Slander, falsehood and ridicule in the public press,—the ostracism of social life,—and the prejudices of caste were their weapons of open warfare; while in secret and at midnight, the scourge, the torch and the assassins knife and halberd did terrible work on the ignorant, humble, poor and defenseless friends of the Union. The government determined at last to protect its humble and innocent citizens, and at once the Ku Klux howl goes forth, "the Constitution is violated and the liberty of the citizen is outraged." The Empire of England does not touch with violence the person of the poorest and humblest American citizen, and yet the Invisible Empire claims the right to scourge and assassinate hundreds of the friends of the government, and denounce President Grant because he seeks to enforce the laws, and punish crimes which are outrages upon civil liberty and christian civilization.

Many of the leaders in secession are now the leaders of the Conservative Democracy, and their great effort is to again produce a bitter sectional feeling between the North and South, and they have in some degree accomplished their purpose. The recent elections show the tendency of things. The North is overwhelmingly Republican, and the Democracy have shown increased strength in some of the Southern States. In the next Presidential election the Northern States will go overwhelmingly Republican, and a large majority of the white population of the South will vote the Democratic ticket. This sectional feeling has been caused by Southern Democratic leaders, and the influence of the Ku Klux Brotherhood, and is injurious to the best interests of the South, and does no harm to the North. The Northern people are rich and prosperous, and will have control of the power and patronage of the general government. They are increasing every day in intelligence, wealth and population, while the Democracy of the South are mourning over the dead past,—contending for the principles of the "lost cause;" and cursing and turning up their noses at the intruding Yankees.

The South is a genial country, but the Democracy will continue to act "the dog in the manger." They cannot develop our rich resources, and will not allow the Yankees to do so.

Their prime object seems to be to obtain office and power, and their policy and conduct has a direct tendency to prevent the introduction of intelligent labor and capital from the North.

Democratic sectionalism has produced all the disorders of the past, and will surely cause new misfortunes. Democratic policy has led the people of the South to ruin, and if they continue to follow the same old paths they will reap the bitter fruits of such folly.

These views are presented for the consideration of all concerned. We shall recur to the matter again soon.

When the black caterpillars camp down on a Tennessee district, the farmers turn to the turkeys, who hold a diet of worms.

The Late Election in New Jersey.

The New York Day Book, a rabid Democratic journal, does not claim a Democratic victory in the election of Gov. Parker in New Jersey. It says the best thing the Democracy can claim in that State is a drawn battle. And this result, it says, was due not so much to the principles and policy of the Democratic campaign in that State, as to the unpopularity of the Republican nominee. He is an Englishman, and there were, it supposes, at least seven thousand members of the Society of United American Mechanics, who, although Republicans, were prevented from voting for the nominee of their party on account of his foreign birth. To this fact alone, it says, must be attributed the Republican majority on the Legislature, and the Democratic majority on the Governor.

This is doubtless the true solution of the matter, and shows that New Jersey may be counted on by the Republicans, in the Presidential contest in 1872, with as much confidence as any other State. The Republican majority on the Legislative vote in the State was about two thousand greater than the Democratic majority on the gubernatorial vote. It would be difficult, if not impossible, at this time to point to a single Northern State that can be relied to vote for the Democratic nominee in 1872. It is no wonder, then, that that party has already despaired, and that its leaders are opposed to running any candidate of their own against the Republican nominee. But they calculate without their host when they suppose that a division of the Republican party will be possible 'til after 1876, if then. None of the gentlemen proposed by them as an independent candidate for the Presidency can possibly effect an entrance into the Republican ranks, even if they can be induced to run. Upon the whole it would be difficult to conceive a party more utterly prostrated and demoralized than the Democratic party now is. The probability is that it will not enter the next campaign, and if it does not enter it, in all probability, never enter another.

Constitutional Amendments.

THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN, Conservative, copies our article on constitutional amendments,—recommending that they be divided into classes and submitted separately—and adds:

Heartily more concerned for securing the best interests of the State that the promotion of party, we like the suggestions here made, and commend them to the due attention of the members of the Legislature. The people have claims on their servants which every honest member must feel bound to respect. Let them all labor, therefore, first and foremost, to accomplish every necessary amendment to the constitution, and enact all needful reforms with singleness of purpose; and show, by an honest zeal for the common good, that patriotism and not party is the basis of their actions. The conservative members have proven themselves unable to accomplish the needed amendments independently of the other party. Let them now "accept the situation" and do the best they can for the people who are fairly growing for deliverance.

A prominent Democratic lawyer in Western North Carolina, writes to us on the same subject as follows:

HON. LEWIS HANES, Raleigh, N. C. Dear Sir: I have just read in The Carolina Watchman of the 24th, the article—"Constitutional Amendments"—copied into that paper from THE N. C. ERA, and, I presume, written by you. I heartily endorse your sentiments—expressed in said article. Of all the evils and curses that can befall a people, a partisan tampering with the organic law is ten fold the worst. I hope—sincerely hope for the good of the whole people, that moderation and wise counsels prevail, and characterize the legislation in this particular. I will be glad to meet you, as I formed a very pleasant acquaintance with you whilst there in September. I am not one of those who can't see any thing good in a political opponent. Very respectfully, yours truly.

The Right of Petition.

The sacred right of petition has been disregarded by both Houses of the Legislature. They have refused to receive petitions, adopted by public meetings, asking an investigation into certain charges preferred against several of their members. The reasons given for the rejection of the petitions is, that they contain charges against members of the body that are false and scandalous, and that it is the duty of each House to protect its members from insult. This is no reason at all, even if the House, be satisfied that the charges are untrue.—A large number of the citizens of the State have expressed the opinion that they are true, and that the guilty parties should be expelled. The people have as clear a right to petition the Legislature for the expulsion of unworthy members, as they have to petition that body for anything else.

The course which the Houses should have pursued—and should now pursue—is plain. The petitions should have been received and referred to a Committee for consideration and investigation. If the charges turned out to be false have been a complete vindication and protection of the accused members—far more complete than the rejection of the petitions. If they had proved to be true who will say the guilty parties ought not to have been expelled? Can any intelligent man fail to see that, while denying the right of petition to thousands of citizens of the State, the Houses have placed in a questionable position?

These views are presented for the consideration of all concerned. We shall recur to the matter again soon.

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. MESSRS. EDITORS: I give you a brief sketch of a trial that took place at the Court House in Winston, before J. P. Vest, U. S. Commissioner, in the presence of some five hundred people, viz: United States vs. J. T. Hambrick and others for conspiracy.

The defendants were released on the ground that the offence was committed before the act of Congress was passed in relation to such crimes. During the trial several witnesses were examined, and they implicated a number of persons.

One witness stated that he was lieutenant in the order, and he swore in J. M. LEACH as a member, and that the following oath was taken by said Leach: You solemnly swear before Almighty God that you will never turn State's evidence against any member of your order or of his family, in any Court or Courts whatever, that you will be true to the principles of this brotherhood, and to its members, that you will never reveal any of its secrets, edicts or orders, that you will never make known to any one not a known member of the brotherhood that you are a member. That you will never assist in initiating or allowing to be initiated if you can possibly prevent it, any one belonging to the Union League or H. O. A., or any one holding Radical views or opinions. That should any member of this brotherhood or his family be in danger you will inform him or them of such danger, and if necessary go to their relief. That you will oppose all radicals and negroes in their political designs. That should any radical or negro impose upon, injure or abuse a member of your order, you will assist in punishing him in any manner the camp may direct. That you will obey all calls and summons from the Chief of your camp, so far as it is in your power to do so. Judging from this your obligation, that you will never give the work of the district unless you are in the greatest need of assistance, and that should you hear it given by a member you will go to his assistance and that should any member reveal or make known any of the secrets acts or deeds or order of the brotherhood you will assist in punishing him in any manner the camp may direct or approve. So help you God.

Another witness stated that when he last past and got to the camp one of the members was reading over the above oath to J. M. Leach but he, the witness, did not give the work of the camp out to each took it. One witness stated that about half the members in that den were Republicans. On cross examination being asked one at a time as to their politics answered that all of them were Conservatives but two or three.

CITIZEN'S FORSYTHE COUNTY, Forsythe co., Nov. 21, 1871.

For the Carolina Era. HON. LEWIS HANES: I read with great interest the letter of Conservative in your paper of the 18th inst., and heartily endorse many of its sentiments. He speaks kindly, and in many respects fairly, of the Hon. S. F. Phillips. His defense seems to have been prompted in a great degree by personal kindness to Mr. Phillips. I wish he had placed his vindication entirely upon the higher ground of justice and truth to a much wronged political opponent.

You know, Mr. Hanes, that I have always been a warm Republican, but not a bitter partisan. I have always been ready and willing to meet such lighted and patriotic gentlemen, as Conservatives, and with them fairly and candidly consider what course of public policy was best calculated to restore peace and prosperity to the State. I know that both in public and private action and conversation you have always manifested such a disposition. I also believe that in all things Mr. Phillips has been prompted by a high spirit of patriotism, and has been ready at all times to do full justice to a political opponent. He does not possess that earnestness of partisan zeal which is requisite to make him an efficient leader in times of high political excitement, and in the estimation of his friends and statesman. His intellect and acquirements,—his moral worth, patriotism and calm philosophic nature make him a safe counsellor, and when the bitterness, prejudice and madness of party hatred have passed away he will be fully appreciated and honored by the people of the State.

I know that there are many good and honorable men in the Democratic party, and I will under no circumstances do them injustice. I will never wish you or any of my party friends to abuse or wrong them, but meet them with a high spirit of patriotism. I advocate the liberty of the press, but I have no sympathy with its licentiousness. The conduct of many of our public journals has disgraced the State, and done infinite harm to the best interests of our people. I hope you will conduct the organs of the Republican party in a spirit of justice and liberality, and make it an able and dignified public journal. Carry out in truth and spirit your old Whig motto. The "Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws;"—warmly advocate the Republican doctrine of "Political Equality, Justice and Protection to all men;"—and let the old Jacksonian doctrine (now a Republican doctrine) be ever prominent. "The Union must and shall be preserved." Denounce at all times and under all circumstances, fraud, corruption and lawlessness, for silent and unobtrusive enemies of such offenses, will make you as a public journalists in some degree responsible for their continuance and results. I hope that Conservative will advise his political friends in the Legislature not to make a Constitutional Amendment a party question,—and if they follow his advice, he will see that Mr. Phillips and other liberal Republicans, will assist in making all needful and proper amendments, and the work of Constitutional reform can be effected without any great popular excitement. I recognize Conservative, (although I do not know his name) as an able, honest and high-toned gentleman; and I cordially join in his desire for the peace and prosperity of the State; and I bid him "good bye" with feelings of high regard, and with regret that we do not coincide in political opinion.

REPUBLICAN.