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The Sentinel and the Decision.

The Sentinel charges that the opinion of the Supreme Court, in Clark *et al*, *vs.* Stanly *et al*, was agreed upon two weeks before it was delivered, but kept back to serve mere partizan purposes. When the opinion was agreed on we do not know; we never heard of it until after it was delivered. Even then we wrote an article upon it without knowing the grounds upon which it was based, or that any thing had been decided beyond the fact that the act of April 6, 1871, was unconstitutional. Nor do we believe that any body else but the Court knew anything about it until after it was delivered.

There were three of these railroad cases before the Court. The first, that of Heaverton *vs.* Tate, was argued earlier in the term. Then the case in which the opinion was delivered was argued. The attention of the Court, as we have been informed, was then called to the fact that there was another case pending—that of Mott *et al*, appointees of Gov. Holden, *vs.* Tate *et al*, appointees of Messrs. Warren and Jarvis, or of the Legislature. This latter case, which might be fairly presumed, from the title of it, to involve the same principle as that of Clark and Stanly was to be argued, in part, by different counsel. It is but fair to presume that the opinion of the Court would not be delivered until all the arguments in the several cases involving the same principle had been heard. The case of Mott *vs.* Tate was not reached until the very day the Legislature adjourned.—Then it was submitted without argument, and went off on a mere technicality. There then being no longer any reason for withholding the opinion, it was filed on that day. These facts seem to be sufficient to explain satisfactorily the action of the Court in not delivering the opinion sooner, even if it had been agreed upon.

But what partizan purpose can be served by the withholding of the opinion until after the adjournment of the Legislature? *The Sentinel* says:

"Those who fill the several places supposed to be vacated by this sage, partizan decision of the Supreme Court, are certainly in their places *de facto* and their acts are good and valid and will continue to be so, until they are displaced according to law. This cannot be done even under the decision of the Supreme Court, until the Senate shall come again, for the reason the Governor has no power to appoint without the sanction of the Senate."

Now the editor of *The Sentinel* is a lawyer of many years' practice, and has boasted of his success at the bar in competition with Graham, Nash and others among the ablest jurists of the State. Of course he has no doubt of the soundness of his own opinion. And if his opinion be sound the Supreme Court just withheld their opinion long enough to enable the Democratic officials to keep their places until the end of their terms. And for this *The Sentinel* denounces them. A very magnanimous paper, truly.

But *The Sentinel* thinks the Court waited until the Legislature adjourned to prevent that body from taking steps to take the railroads out of the hands of the Republicans. Now as the editor of *The Sentinel* boasts of his being a successful lawyer, even in competition with Graham, Norwood, Nash, and other able attorneys, will he please inform the public what that body *could* have done to take the railroads out of Republican hands?

There is one thing in connection with the matter upon which the friends of *The Sentinel* can congratulate its editor.

He now has something to write about that will do him for some time. His reservoir had nearly run dry, but this opportune shower has filled it up again, and the supply will last for a long time. For it is well known that *The Sentinel* possesses the happy faculty of spreading such supplies over the largest possible space, and making them last the longest possible time.

The New Judicial District.

It is generally believed that the State of North Carolina will be divided into two Federal Judicial Districts during the present Session of Congress. There are many reasons why this should be done, and we hear of but little opposition to it. At present the people of the Western part of the State are subjected very great inconvenience and much expense in having to come to Raleigh to attend the terms of the U. S. Circuit Court. All this will be remedied by creating a Western district.

We have seen it stated that Raleigh will be in the new or Western district. We think the new district should be so formed as to leave Wake, if not Orange, in the old district. The Circuit Court of the district in which the capital of the State is situated will probably be held in Raleigh, and if so no great advantage will result to the people of the West from the act. The attention of Congress is called to this matter.

The rogues have to keep on the good side of the Bar. Outside of the Bar and the radical party, they can find no one to defend them.—*Sentinel.*

We have for some time observed that *The Sentinel* was striving to "keep on the good side of the Bar."

Important Decision—Gov. Caldwell Sustained by the Supreme Court.

We learn that Chief Justice Pearson, on Monday, delivered a very able and exhaustive opinion in the case of C. C. Clark, *et. al.*, *vs.* E. R. Stanly *et. al.*, from Craven. The question involved in this case was the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature of April 6, 1871, conferring upon the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House the power of appointing the State's Directors in various works of internal improvement. The Court, as we are informed, hold the act to be unconstitutional and void, and sustain the Governor in the action which he took in the premises, which has been the opinion of many, if not most, able lawyers from the beginning. The decision was expected by many capable of forming an opinion upon the merits of the question. The act was passed by the Democrats in the Legislature for purely partizan purposes, and it is but just that they are thrown sprawling by the rebound. No one will pretend that the appointments made by Messrs. Warren and Jarvis were better than those made by Governor Caldwell, if equal to them. In fact we have seldom had a Chief magistrate who has been more circumspect in his appointments to office. And it was only to enable them to reward party favorites that the act was passed, not that they feared the management of the road would fall into dishonest or incompetent hands. A certain leading politician is believed to have had his eye on the Presidency of one of the roads, and there was no other way to confer it upon him. Verily, no more partizan Legislature ever convened in North Carolina than the one just adjourned.

Since the above was in type we have read the opinion, which, by the courtesy of our neighbor of *The Carolinian*, we are enabled to lay before our readers to-day. It is much broader and more comprehensive than we anticipated, and is based upon other grounds than we supposed. What the full effect of it may be is a question for legal gentlemen to discuss. One thing is rendered certain by it,—many offices in the State are now in the hands of men not appointed thereto in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.—What action may be taken in consequence by the appointing power we are not informed. Of one thing we feel assured, the Governor will act after mature deliberation, and with wisdom and sound discretion.

Stop Thief!

In *The Morning Star*, Wilmington, N. C., of the 13th inst., is a labored article entitled "A Programme of Persecution" in which it is charged to be the deliberate purpose of the Republican Party to carry the State elections next August by fraud and violence. In reading this article one is forcibly reminded of the old cry of "stop thief." The editor of *The Star*, with his allies and confederates, having determined to do the very thing which he charges upon the Republicans, with a view to avoid suspicion and cover up their guilty purposes, bawls out at the top of his voice "stop thief" even while the dead sheep is dangling from his shoulders as he runs to avoid his pursuers. He paints in vivid colors all the schemes of the radicals as they are conceived by his own fruitful imagination. He appears to be in the secrets of the Republican party or wishes to make others believe that he knows all about them. Will he be kind enough to tell where he obtained his valuable information? Where was this "Programme of Persecution" concocted? Who are the plotters and where do they reside? He also says "a cordon of bayonets is to be used, stationed at the principal voting precincts in the doubtful counties." We again ask where does the writer get this precious information? Is this "*cordon*" to be under the command of military officers? What will be their uniform, Union blue, or Confederate grey? Will they be disguised." Will they have *horns?* Will it be their duty to whip, scourge, lacerate and hang negroes? To demoralize school houses and burn churches? Do give the public all the information you have Mr. Twinkler. Hold back nothing. Speak out like a man—give your authority or confess that what you have charged upon the Republicans as being *their* "Programme of Persecution" was only a dream of *your own*, caused by a troubled conscience on your return from a Ku Klux den where *the caldron boiled, and treason was hatched.* †

CORRECTION.—In Judge Pearson's Opinion published on the first page of this paper, the following sentence occurs: "The defendant's title is not involved; the title of the *violates* is alone in question." Violates should be *relators.*

THE CAROLINIAN of this city has been sold to Messrs. Stone & Uzzell, of *The Roanoke News.* After a brief suspension it will re-appear under the new management. Major Hearne retires from the profession, temporarily we hope.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

For the Carolina Era.

The New Departure.

Montgomery Blair has recently (Dec. 3d, 1871,) written a letter to the editor of *The World*, in which he says:

"Our defeat in 1868 was attributed by many good Democrats to the uncompromising attitude then taken, and to the failure to nominate Chief Justice Chase. The defeat gave force to the arguments of the 'new departure,' and the party put itself on that platform, in which we were also defeated. This demonstrates that *the Democratic party cannot succeed on any platform*, not even when opposing ku klux bills and martial law." * * * "With or without the new departure, no well informed and candid man would now say that the Democratic party is likely to carry the election in 1872." * * * "When we are obliged to make common cause with the liberal Republicans, and to narrow the contest to the points we hold in common with them, the question as to candidates, resolves itself simply into one of how to make the cooperation effectual." But hear him further:

"I do not contemplate the dissolution of the Democratic party. I would not surrender its principles, its organization or its name." * * * "My purpose is to perfect its organization, stimulate its zeal, and rally its forces to resume its progress in the new, by giving its aid to the liberals among our opponents at the North, and thus obtaining a common day influence among the masses of that section, to restore peace and prosperity to the whole country."

Such is the programme for the 'new departure'; which, by the way, is to amount simply to this: the principles, organization and name of the Democratic party are to remain the same.—Its organization is only to be made more perfect—its zeal stimulated and its progress resumed, under the leadership of liberal Republicanism. The confession that Democracy *per se* cannot win is wholesome, and the honest cry to Republicanism is "*help me*, Cassius or *I sink*." A leader is needed, and the cry is, "a horse! a horse!! my kingdom for a horse"!!! They are willing to depart; their ku klux taskmasters are too hard for them, but they can find no Moses to lead them out from their house of bondage. They have turned their eyes towards Mr. Greeley—whom they have so often hung in effigy—the author of the impressible conflict—but Mr. Greeley says, "I am not the man you need." Democracy is sick, very sick, and cries, as a sick girl, "*Give some drink*, Titinius;" but if it shall find a Republican *liberal* enough to adopt its principles, stimulate its zeal, assure its progress, champion, and lead its thrice routed cohorts, he may prepare himself, should the hour of victory ever come, to exclaim of Democracy as Cassius did to Brutus and his compatriots, in relation to Cæsar,

"——— ——— ——— We petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

But let us see from what point the departure is to be made. Frank P. Blair, the son of Montgomery Blair, spoke for the Democracy, in 1868, about the Reconstruction Acts, as follows:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is, for the President elect to *declare* the acts null and void; *compel* the army to undo its usurpations at the South; disperse the carpet-bag State governments, *allow* the *white* people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives."

These sentiments were endorsed by the Democracy at that time. But let us digress a moment. Executive usurpation, kingly power, and Presidential trampling upon the rights of the States have been the cry for some time past; but who ever did, who can, or who dare claim more, or as much, for a President, than did Gen. Blair, in the above quoted paragraph? Entirely ignoring the rights of Congress, the President was to render its acts null and void by a simple *declaration*—with more than Napoleonic power—*compel* the army to undo all it had done, by order of Congress in the way of reconstruction, and with gracious condescension he was to *allow the white people only*, to recognize their governments. After this who does not breathe freer when he reflects that President Grant has enforced no policy against the will of the people, and has exercised no power, whether ordinary or extraordinary, but by the direction of the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled? But further:

In their last National Convention, at New York, in 1868, they said:

"We regard the Reconstruction Acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and *void*."

In their Convention in North Carolina, in the same year, after *protesting* against the reconstruction policy as "unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society," they said:

"We are *unalterably* opposed to *political* and society equality with the black race."

If the Democracy departs, *it departs from the above declarations and principles;* otherwise it will simply be the old cat in the meal tub. Its protest must be withdrawn; its *unalterable* opposition to the political and—according to its own teachings—social equality with the black race, altered; that which it has declared unconstitutional, it must declare to be constitutional; it must affirm that to have existence, which it declared null and void, and it must agree that neither its august presence nor that of any President shall stand in the way of the black race, either in the South or elsewhere, in the exercise of equal political rights with the white people. To do this will be a humiliation. The cup will be very bitter, and no wonder they want it to pass from them to the lips of some Republican, who can drink it for them.—How bitter the cup and how humiliating it will be to "right about face" in this matter, may be inferred from the rancor, hatred and unparalleled wickedness with which they attempted to enforce the principles and declarations, from which they now propose to depart. Their anathemas were not confined to men, but extended to the women and children of white Republicans who took the "new departure" four years ago, or sooner. All were to be banished from society—many were insulted and snubbed even in the house of God—others they attempted to starve, by denying them honest employment, and all white Republicans were given to understand that should the Democracy succeed, their condition would be worse than that of the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah. But with all this they failed to defeat the election of Grant; and immediately their ku klux klans, issued from their "dens" under the cover of horrible disguises, night is made hideous by the perpetration of outrages, at the mention of which the demons of the pit and horrid pit of hell yell with demoniac delight, while the angels of Heaven weep and humanity sighs and groans. Well may Democracy think of departing. But depart where it will, go where it will, the gory locks of Stephens, the ghastly faces of Outlaw and Puryear, the lacerated backs of hundreds, and the piteous wails of thousands will torment and drive it beyond hope and redemption.

Will Democracy depart in good faith? There are many who were once Whigs and Conservatives now in the Democratic ranks, but they do not control the party. That is done by the radicals and political wire-workers, who can *stoop to conquer*. That party is held together now, as in days past, by the cohesive power of public plunder.—There are those still living who remember Gen. Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, in 1824, advocating "a careful and judicious tariff of protection," while he was supported at the North on free trade principles. "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42"—a Whig protective tariff—was the battle cry of free trade Democracy in '44. The denunciation of the Whigs as abolitionists in 1852, while the Democratic organ at Washington City was declaring that "the free soil Democratic leaders of the North are a regular portion of the Democratic party, and Gen. Pierce will make no distinction between them and other Democrats, in the distribution of official patronage, and in the selection of agents for administering the government" is still remembered and conveys a salutary lesson, which should not be too soon forgotten. Having often stooped to conquer, Democracy can stoop again. Like the tawdry hag, rotten with the diseases of her fornications, she can clothe herself in the beautiful garments of virtue; affect a reformation and plant her affected virtues in the holiest places, and even drive out the humble and true worshipper of morality and virtue.—Having sworn *unalterable* enmity against negro suffrage, she can and will recant it all; vow she has been lied upon by Republican carpet-baggers and scallawags; jump upon the Republican platform and eulogize "negro suffrage" as the greatest of God's gifts, if convinced that there is no other avenue open, by which she can attain to "money, place and power." We predict that the "new departure" will be made.—The humiliation will be great, but the paramount consideration will be, "that is my only chance for the loaves and fishes." But what then? If Democracy was right in 1868, it cannot be right to depart now; if it is right now, it was wrong then. Will it be modest now, confess its sins and cease to abuse those who departed four years ago, and even before that? We shall see. Blair has stated the difficulty. We repeat it, "*with or without the new departure no well informed and candid man would now say that the Democratic party is likely to carry the election in* 1872."

ADENDA—EXPLANATORY.

Jefferson Davis, in his speech at Atlanta, Ga., 1870, said:

"I am not one of those who 'accept the situation.' *I accept nothing.* These cant phrases that we hear so much about, 'accepting the situation,' and about our rights having been submitted to the 'arbitrament of the sword' are but the excuses of cowards."

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, being interviewed on this subject, is reported as follows, in *The N. Y. Herald:*

Mr. Toombs, when asked if he thought the people of the South were prepared to accept the new platform of the Northern Democracy, replied:

"Why of course they won't accept it. They cannot do so without being false to every principle of justice and freedom." * * * "For my part I see no difference now between the Democrats and Republicans" * * *

"You have given up, however, all hope of armed resistance to the United States Government?"

"Not at all. I don't know but that it is about time for us to fight again; our only hope is in ourselves; every party in the North abandons us. I never expected much from the Northern Democrats since they deserted us at the beginning of the war."

"But you surely do not seriously mean that the war ought to begin again?

"Yes, I do."

"And you remember the bloodshed and misery which that must involve?"

"Yes; but what of it? I am not a peace man. There are many worse occupations for a gentleman than fighting." * *

"When are you going to raise the standard of revolt?"

"Whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. We will wait until your people at the North are divided among themselves or are at war with some foreign power." * *

"Don't you regard the acts of the reconstructed Legislatures, then, as binding upon the Southern people?"

"Of course not. These Legislatures have not been legally elected, and whatever they have done is therefore invalid."

Alexander H. Stephens, also interview, said:

"All the Reconstruction legislation of Congress, he believed to be unconstitutional, fraudulent and void."

"*The 14th and 15th Amendments he claimed were no part of the Constitution,* because their pretended ratification had been effected by force and fraud."

"This usurpation should never be permitted to pass without proper rebuke and condemnation."

Frank P. Blair, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, in 1871, said:

"I do not now, and never have regarded the reconstruction acts as any part of the law of the land, and if I had been in place or power (i. e. if he had been President) and called upon to act upon those so-called laws, I should have acted out my conviction let the consequences be what they might?"

Andrew Johnson, interviewed the same year by a Cincinnati Reporter, said:

"*We must not 'depart' too much.*—So to speak, there is as much danger in getting too far away, as staying too near." * * "It should not be the policy of the Democracy to threaten to use force against the Reconstruction Acts, or against the recent amendments." * * "Another amendment will be adopted that will do away with the evils of the last two." * * "Therefore I look for a remedy in the future and I am not going to say, and no other Democrat should say, that he accepts the reconstruction measures and amendments as finalities, and that no attempt will be made in the future to get rid of them in a lawful and peaceble manner."

The recent movement of the *liberal* Republicans of Missouri, deserves this notice. In their resolutions they speak of having no purpose of endangering "equality of civil rights," allude to *equal* and *impartial* suffrage, and invite the loyalty of all good citizens "to those established facts imbedded in the Constitution," but say nothing of the *political* rights of the colored race—ignore the fact that "impartial" and even "equal," does not mean *universal* suffrage, and do not inform us whether they mean by "the Constitution" what Mr. Stephens does or not. Invoking loyalty to facts now imbedded, &c., may be done to get "the facts" out of that instrument. Will they *depart* in good faith? P.

For the Carolina Era.

The Governorship.

MR. EDITOR: The people—the honest people—the politicians and the demagogues throughout the State, are already looking about for a suitable candidate for Governor. This is well for the honest people, but for the rest 'tis folly.

The newspapers, it is supposed, will become very kind, and withal quite liberal in their suggestions and advice as to who shall receive the nomination. And in a case like this, they ought to reflect the virtuous sentiments and serve as an index to the real wishes and needs of all the people. But will they? So far otherwise is the case. But we hope for the best.

The Republican party, of which the writer hereof claims to be an orthodox member for those great principles as laid down by Washington, Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln, cannot exist, and will be utterly defeated at this year's election in North Carolina, as it ought to be, should any attempt be made to hide away, or apologize for, the frauds and corruption already too well known to exist in it, or essay to place any man in power who is known or believed to be tainted with dishonesty. The party must be purged as with fire, and every office in the State, from Governor down to the lowest, must be filled with men of intelligence, strict integrity, and unblemished moral character.

It is better for our success that we should nominate a gentleman of great *Executive* ability who has not held office either State or National since the war. General success will depend largely upon the nominee for Governor, and in my opinion there are but few men in the State who can achieve a Republican victory.

Who then should be the standard bearer of the Republican party of this State? I feel quite sure that I not only express my own preference, but of our people generally when I name GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg, as the man before any other in the State for that position.

In every capacity to which he has been called, both civil and military, he has shown superior ability, and by his industry, faithfulness and ability, he has won the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens. Intellectually, he is the peer of any man in the State, and in the knowledge and comprehension of the law, of public affairs—especially Executive and financial affair—he will stand the test of the most perilous and trying time in the State's history.

North Carolina's financial and political interests are too vast, and her future holds in reserve too much for good or ill, to commit her destinies to statesmen whose reputation is prospective, whose ability to do good can be measured by a profession of promises only. No second rate man will answer our purposes now. Large public interests cannot safely be committed to mere dabsters in politics. They, particularly at this time, require men of solid worth, men of experience who can grasp the future of this good old State.

General Barringer was the first gentleman, native of the State, to become an uncompromising member of the Republican party, since the war, and who alone struck the key note to North Carolina's future greatness. Wherever he has spoken, victory has crowned his efforts. His letters in 1867-'68-'71, at once stamp their author as a man of great political sagacity and prescience—a true statesman.

I am sure the nomination for Governor ought to, and I believe it will, be given to Rufus Barringer by acclamation. It is no doubt true that he does not seek the position. Indeed I know he does not. It is well known to all that he has persistently refused all overtures heretofore made to him for office of any kind whatever. Let the people and the office-seek the man, instead of the man the office.

His is one of the most distinguished and honored names in the State, and I am quite sure I am not mistaken when I affirm that there are to-day a great number of leading and influential men throughout the State who will cordially support General Barringer, but who could not be induced to sustain any other Republican nominee.

NEWBERNE.

For the Carolina Era.

Mechanics and the Conservative Party.

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit a mechanic to say a word in your paper in regard to the class legislation of the General Assembly which has just ended its career, and whose actions have now become a matter of history. I, and hundreds of other mechanics in this city, and all over the State, have watched their proceedings with no little interest. We knew that the traditions of the class to which the majority of that body belonged had in times past, been all against the working class, and that it had always previously set itself up exclusively to govern, while we were simply the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." But it had been predicted, and we had been assured, that with the new order of things, this old time custom was to be done away with, and that the "leopard was to change his spots." In other words, that they accepted the situation, and the working men and mechanics should come in for a share of the honors and emoluments of office, and a proper consideration should be paid them as a part of the body politic. Has this assurance been complied with? After a careful and an impartial retrospect of the acts and doings of the Legislature, we have been unable to see any change whatever from the anti-bellum manner of treating us. Not a bill has been enacted to advance our individual interests, and not a solitary mechanic has been promoted to any office of honor or profit at their hands. Instead thereof, whenever one dared to aspire to any gift of office at their hands, his claims have been ignored, and another who had hitherto "flanked the first great curse," has been chosen. A mechanic was not even fit, in their opinion, to be Door Keeper of the House, when a vacancy occurred this winter, although, from business calling he was familiar with and known to almost every member, and another chosen whom not five of the body had ever spoken to, seen, or heard of previous to his nomination. Where are the mechanics that have been put on the various Boards of Directors of State works and Institutions? None have been appointed. These places have been filled by the representatives of the old slave oligarchy, and selected to fill positions where business capacity and mechanical skill is demanded of incumbent, although the appointees could not make a button for a barn door from a thousand feet of timber, and knew nothing practically whatever concerning the duties of their offices. Had this General Assembly placed intelligent mechanics on the Penitentiary Board, instead of five impractical old fogy politicians, the difficulties and discussions concerning the same had during the past few weeks would never have occurred. Had a mechanic been on the Board, it would not have taken it twelve months to have ascertained that the Coleman contract had been violated. The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary have no social concourse with mechanics generally, but adhering to their social class, went on in blind ignorance of the faulty construction of the work. Had a mechanic been a member of the Board, his social relations with all classes of mechanics would have enabled him to have ascertained the defects, even had he not been an expert in that branch of work, for his conversations and fraternal relations with his brother workman would have informed him. Yet the interests of the State must be secondary to this old social ostracism and class legislation.

This writer has never voted heretofore a Republican ticket, but like nearly the whole body of the mechanics of the State, has been so governed by prejudice that he has voted with the Conservative party. We have noticed that while the Republican party was in power, due regard was paid to our rights, and our claims respected. Especially has this been so, in the admirable appointments of Gov. Caldwell, to whom the mechanics of the State feel under no little obligation for thus acknowledging their claims in this respect. He has done this, too, without any regard to our previous political antagonism to the party to which he belongs, and should he be re-nominated, as he deserves, his course will be remembered by the mechanics all over the State.

We begin to see where our interests and our hopes lie, and there are thousands of mechanics who next August will vote to repudiate this party who let their class prejudices govern them as they did in olden times. We intend no more to be lured by the catch-words of campaigners, and appeals to prejudice; and will refuse to support these ignorers of our class, whose education and instincts, notwithstanding their blarney and promises, prejudge us.—Let the Republican party bring out its ablest and best men, against whom no stain of dishonesty or speculation adheres, and victory will be achieved.

VIATOR.

For the Carolina Era.

For Congress—4th District.

MR. EDITOR: I have seen several names suggested in the columns of your paper for nomination and candidates for this important position. And seeing our HON. T. L. HARGROVE'S name suggested for Attorney General, by some friends of mine, I would rather prefer his name for the above named position. His qualification, and educational intellect, fits him for a Representative in Congress. And we could not find a more suitable man for the place in the State.

The Republicans of old Granville, are very anxious to see some of her most distinguished sons occupying those positions in which they have labored for these many years; and have fitted themselves for. And, as we want good, and competent men to fill those important positions, we therefore put forth our ablest, most influential men in the county.

Such is the qualities of the gentleman I have suggested. He is the ablest lawyer in the county, employed by both parties, as counsellor. He is well experienced in law, his equal can't be found; his election if nominated, is sure. I hope the Convention will not forget this eminent lawyer as one of North Carolina's best sons. W. P. H.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR: I am glad to see the interest manifested by the Republicans of the State in regard to the necessity of bringing out a good State ticket for the approaching campaign. The feeling seems to be general that it should be selected with much care—that it should be composed of men of character, who have had no connection with the corrupt rings that have infested and plundered the State within the last three years. In this view and feeling no one concurs more heartily than your correspondent. Let us nominate a ticket of good men—men whose characters are above reproach, and whose capacity to fill the offices acceptably is without dispute—and certain success awaits us in August. With your permission I propose to suggest the names of several gentlemen for a portion of the offices, who come fully up to the standard designated.

For Governor I wish to express my most hearty approval of the re-nomination of HON. TOD R. CALDWELL. He, more than any other man, deserves the nomination, not only for the services he has rendered the Republican party, but for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office for a year past. I fully endorse all that has been said in his praise. He is honest, capable, faithful and patriotic. What more need be said of any man?

For Lieutenant Governor I propose the name of HON. CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank. Of Mr. Cobb's qualifications and character it is unnessary to speak. During his several terms in Congress he has established for himself a State reputation as an able, upright, honest man and amiable gentleman. Besides, as Gov. Caldwell is a Western man, it is right and proper that the candidate for Lieutenat Governor should come from the East.

For the office of Attorney General I propose the name of T. L. HARGROVE, Esq., of Granville. Mr. Hargrove is a gentleman of unimpeachible character, fine intellectual powers and a good lawyer. He is in every way qualified for the office, which has become more important than ever, by reason of the duties of the Reporter of the Supreme Court having been annexed to it by a recent act of the General Assembly.

For the office of Treasurer I propose the name of GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond. Gen. Dockery is one of the noblest specimens of the old Roman to be found in North Carolina. His honesty, integrity and capacity are admitted by all. No more faithful guardian of the public interests could possibly be entrusted with the management of our finances, and few names would give more strength to our ticket.

For Auditor of Public Accounts I propose the name of GEN. C. H. BROGDEN, of Wayne. Gen. Brogden served in the same office with great acceptability for several years before the war, having been elected thereto by a Democratic Legislature. None can doubt his fitness for the place, and none have ever impeached his honesty.

For Secretary of State I propose the name of J. B. NEATHERY, of Wake. Mr. Neathery is a gentleman of the most obliging disposition, good business capacity and excellent charactor. Few men in the State would discharge the duties of the office more acceptably than he.

Let these gentlemen compose our ticket for the offices named, and let others equally qualified by character and capacity be nominated with them for the remaining offices, and we shall be invincible in the race in August. And as the State goes in August so she will go in November.

OMEGA.

For the Carolina Era.

MR. EDITOR: You will please allow me a short space in your valuable columns, to insert a few items. I see in THE ERA of 25th inst., certain gentlemen recommended for State officers, therefore I invite the attention of the public generally, to T. R. CALDWELL, for Governor, and it must be remembered that His Excellency, T. R. Caldwell, has a few equals and no superiors among the sons of North Carolina, for him we wish to cast our votes for Governor, believing that the interest of the State in his hands would be safe; it is believed generally in the Republican ranks, that the Honorable T. R. Caldwell is a genuine reliable Republican, in the midst of horrorable ku kluxism, midnight assassins, and outrages upon hundreds of peaceable humble citizens of our beloved State, Gov. T. R. Caldwell remained at the post of duty, His Excellency was quietly at the helm in the discharge of duty and principles, and and in opinion, the Republican parties thanks are due to him for his persistent steadfast opposition to the unconstitutionality of the Convention bill, renominate and reelect T. R. Caldwell for Governor, and save the credit of our State.

In conclusion you will please allow me to suggest the name of General WM. F. LOFTIN, of Lenoir, for Secretary of State, and, sir, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the State, that we shall have the pleasure of seeing this eminent gentleman Secretary of old Carolina; in too many instances heretofore, we have lost sight in selecting our best standard bearers, and the party has been made to suffer the penalty for misconduct of some of its prominent defenders. We call for honest, capable, fearless men to stand at the helm of our State, and while we have many such in our ranks, I desire especially to call the attention of the Republican party to General Wm. F. Loftin, he has been a Republican from the infancy of the party in North Carolina, and we the emancipated colored voters in this community are pledged to his support, as no better man for that position can be found on the soil of our State, judging from the present administration as I before mentioned, we the thousands of emancipated slaves, will support the nominees of the Republican party for office, both National, State and County, believing that a great victory is before us, and we hope the day is not far distant, when we shall hear of strife, hatred, envy, outrages of midnight assassins no more; but peace and quietness reign throughout the land of America.

From yours respectfully, &c.
J. H. PARKER.
Lenoir County.