

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and price. Includes rates for one year, six months, and three months in advance.

The President stated on Saturday, in answer to questions by leading Republican Senators, that the administration had determined not to abandon the position it had assumed in regard to the Alabama claims, no matter what became of the treaty.

Many important bills are still before the Congress. Since the beginning of the session the President has approved thirty-three bills which originated in the Senate, and one hundred and twenty from the House. The House has acted on all the general appropriation bills except the fortification and the bill for the payment of certain civil expenses.

At last every State in the Union is represented in the U. S. Senate. In common with Senator Shurman, of Ohio, we congratulate our people upon this event. Southern Senators resigned their seats in 1861; and after an interval of eleven years, the unity and completeness of the Senate, unhappily broken by the retirement of Senators from the seceding States, is restored by the admission of Gen. Ransom. Every State is now fully represented in the Upper House of the Congress; and let us hope, after the lessons of the past, that Senators of the United States will never again leave their seats for the avowed purpose of engaging in treason against the general government.

America is a safe and inviting asylum for the oppressed of all Nations. Just at this time emigrants from Ireland are flocking to the "land of the free and the home of the brave." The rush is so great that the great steamship lines are compelled to run extra vessels to accommodate the large number of Irish people who desire to emigrate to America. Irish journals state that the exodus from that ill-fated country, will exceed this season that of any two previous seasons. Ireland's best blood seem to flee from her as though she were a plague spot. The rule of England makes the Irish peasant a pauper in his native Erin, and drives him to this country to seek a home for his family and to carve out his fortune.

Emigrants from any and all nationalities are welcome to our shores; the Irish and German emigrants especially, as they convert our forests and prairies into luxurious gardens, build up our agricultural wealth, and promote our commercial prosperity.

That our readers may see what America gains by emigration, we append the following extract from the report of the Commissioner on Emigration:

"The number of emigrants who have arrived at the port of New York from May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1870, is no less than 4,227,980. Adding to the capital value of \$1,125 represented by every emigrant, \$150 per head for the average value of personal property brought, as I have shown, by each, we find that immigration increased the national wealth, in the stated period, by more than five billions of dollars, or more than twice as much as the present amount of the national debt. The total immigration into the United States being now at the rate of 300,000 souls per year, the country gains nearly four hundred millions of dollars annually, or more than one million per day."

Democratic newspapers have endeavored to create the impression that we condemn ministers of the Gospel who espouse the cause of the Democratic party, but have no word of condemnation for the same class of men who advocate the principles of the Republican party. Such is not the case.

When Rev. N. B. Cobb left Shelby and went to Statesville to report the "campaign speech" of Gov. Vance, a correspondent wrote us of the fact. We published the information furnished and added by way of comment the following:

"The Republican party recognizes the right of ministers of the Gospel to mingle in politics if they so desire. We are astonished that any minister having the fear of God before his eyes, and desiring 'peace on earth and good will toward men,' should, for a moment, countenance, or aid the Ku Klux Democracy in their efforts to obtain control of the country."

"This is what we said—no more—no less. We did not condemn without qualification ministers who mingle in politics. We expressed our astonishment, that men, clothed in the garments of our Saviour, should serve the Devil (Democratic party) in such garb. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that ministers of the Gospel from 1861 to 1865, did more from their pulpits for the 'Lost Cause,' than they did for Religion. Having aided, to a great extent, in the subjugation of the South, ministers who cannot be employed otherwise than in the interest of the Democratic party of these modern days, should no longer pretend to be the servants of the Most High.

Ministers who have seen fit to join the Republican party and advocate its principles, have our respect. They are endeavoring to promote the success of that party upon whose Banners are emblazoned—Peace, Liberty, Union, and Equality.

Such is our position. If Democrats do not like it, they must make the most of it. Selah.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and price. Includes rates for one square, one time, and various other ad specifications.

Mob Law.

Under the head of "Lincoln Superior Court," The Charlotte Democrat says:—The State docket was disposed of early on Tuesday, without a trial of any importance. The horrible rape case (where a white man violated the person of a white girl) was removed to Gaston and will be tried next week. Such villains, white and black, should receive speedier punishment. The Southern people show more forbearance and respect for law than is manifested by any Northern community.

—We are surprised that an Editor who has been known as one of the moderate men of our State, should encourage the spirit of mob law that is always rife in the bosoms of people whose friends have been murdered or outraged. We have had lawlessness enough in the Southern States; no matter how guilty a criminal may be, the law should be allowed to take its course; more especially at this time.—Northern people have, in many instances, to their great discredit, disregarded the forms of law. Southern people should not follow their example.—We have had our fill of mob law. A rigid enforcement of the criminal code is not sufficient, on all occasions, to keep down mob spirit. The encouragement, that "such villains, white and black, should receive speedier punishment," coming from a representative of the Press, as it does in this instance, will have a bad effect, and may result in the punishment of the innocent.

The case alluded to by The Democrat is of the highest in the catalogue of crime; but it is infinitely better that the criminal should be executed after having had a fair and impartial trial, if found guilty, than to have been put to death by a mob. Such deeds are seldom pardoned. A conviction is speedily followed by death on the gallows. As long as we have capital punishment in this State it is to be hoped, that the officers of the law will be allowed to perform their duties without the aid of lawless men. The Democrat should take the "sober second thought."

Suppressing Facts.

The Constitution of North Carolina Article XI, Section 7, provides for a Board of Public Charities, to whom is intrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and it is made their duty to report annually to the Governor upon the condition of said institutions with suggestions for their improvement.

G. Wm. Welker, Eugene Grissom, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, and Dr. Wm. Barrow were appointed, and in February, 1870, submitted their first report as such Board. Their report showed that in many counties the jails had no arrangements for heating, and that consequently the prisoners therein confined were subjected to much suffering from cold during winter. Indeed some of them were reported frost-bitten, and Cleveland county gravely reported that the only means of heating was to give the prisoners a "heated rock!"

The majority of the poor-houses of the State were reported by Dr. Blacknall who visited them as "not only a disgrace to the State, but a sin against humanity." In one county (Orange) the male and female prisoners had been confined together, and when a woman, sentenced to death for murder, was brought to the scaffold, her condition was such that it became necessary to ask at the hands of the Executive a commutation of her punishment to imprisonment for life.

The late Democratic Legislature did not like for such facts to go to the world, and so they enacted that the Board of Public Charities shall not be allowed to print their report. And so no report was made to the late session of the General Assembly, and we have no statistics of pauperism or crime in the State for last year.

Telegraphic communication with the old World, informs us that Mt. Vesuvius is again belching forth stones, lava, and ashes. Witnesses of previous eruptions represent the spectacle as terribly sublime—terrible in its effects—grand beyond description—in appearance. Tourists from all parts of Europe are now witnessing the labors of this wonderful volcano. Already, two hundred people have lost their lives by the seething lava. Towns and villages are threatened with destruction. Vineyards and other property to an amount that will cause great suffering, have been destroyed. And yet, after each eruption, the surviving population return to their old homes, settle down, and there remain until the lava, stones, and ashes of Vesuvius, destroys their lives or drives them out of danger. Such is life.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase \$2,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and sell \$2,000,000 of gold each Thursday during May—in all, \$10,000,000 of each.

On Tuesday last the Supreme Court of Florida decided that the Governor's impeachment is still pending, and that Lieut. Governor Day legally holds the office as acting Governor.

Democratic State Convention.

The nominees of this Convention are as follows: For Governor—Hon. A. S. Merrimon, of Wake. For Lieutenant Governor—John W. Hughes, of Craven. For Attorney General—Judge W. M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg. For Treasurer—John W. Graham, of Caldwell. For Secretary of State—John A. Womack, of Chatham. For Auditor—Collett Leventhorpe, of Caldwell. For Sup't of Public Instruction—Necrus Mendenhall, of Guilford. For Sup't of Public Works—James H. Separk, of Wake.

A much stronger ticket could have been nominated. Judge Merrimon cannot poll his party vote. When it is shown that the Judge dodged behind a bomb-proof and refused to fight for the Confederacy, as he did do; that at one time he was Geo. W. Kirk's fast friend; that he is the friend of Geo. W. Swope; that he defended said Swope when prosecuted by Governor Caldwell for robbing the State in company with Milton S. Littlefield, of millions of dollars; that he voluntarily defended the Ku Klux and endeavored to screen them from the penalties of an outraged law, when on trial before Chief Justice Pearson; when all this and a great deal more is made plain to the people, the nominee of the Ku Klux party will fail to receive the united vote of his party.

Mr. Hughes, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, does not amount to much.—He was nominated because he lives in Craven and represents the ex-slave aristocracy of the State.

Judge Shipp was renominated because he has served the party exceedingly well. He has no strength outside his party. When the law-abiding people are informed that he went to Rutherford county in June, 1871, in company with Judge Cloud, and advised the people not to prosecute the Ku Klux murderers of that county, that they, the people, had better drop the matter, they will not touch him with a forty-foot pole.

Mr. John W. Graham, nominee for Treasurer, suits us exactly. His financial ability is confined to statistical information. He is capable of receiving and disbursing the funds of the office; as for any ability as a financier, we presume he does not pretend to have any. When the people are informed that he introduced a bill to extend amnesty to members of the Ku Klux Klan who murdered, scourged, mutilated, whipped, and drowned, to secure the success of the Democratic party, he will be scorned by every voter who loves justice and right.

Mr. J. A. Womack, nominee for Secretary of State, is of no consequence whatever. Simply because the Convention thought Chatham county doubtful in the approaching election, they threw overboard competent, worthy men, and nominated Mr. Womack. He cannot carry his own county.

Collett Leventhorpe, nominee for Auditor, is another representative of the ex-slave aristocracy. The only recommendation that he has for the position is, that he was Gov. Vance's Brigadier General of the Home Guards, and made himself notorious by his war upon Union men who would not fight for the Confederacy. The people of Rutherford county, where he married and is well known, will put their seal of condemnation on him by giving his opponent one thousand majority.

Mr. Mendenhall, nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the best man on the ticket. He is in bad company; was an advocate of Convention and candidate also, last summer; and now partially represents the Ku Klux of our State.

Mr. J. H. Separk, nominee for Superintendent of Public Works, is a worthy working man. Contempt for that class of our citizens who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, dictated his nomination for a position that none of the kid glove gentry would have.

Voters of North Carolina! such are the representatives of the Ku Klux Democracy, as selected by the Grand Convocation of the Dens, which assembled at Greensboro' on Wednesday last. Their defeat will preserve peace; insure prosperity. Their election will breathe new life into the Ku Klux; will abolish the Homestead; and guarantee to the leader of the Democracy the privilege of robbing the State by the letter "n." Republicans must do their full duty—nominate honest, competent men—pick out the very best material of which the party is composed—go into the field and work from now until the polls close on the first Thursday of August, and victory will perch upon our Banners.

The following is the Platform: The Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare, That all experience proves that in free governments, those to whom power has been delegated, are prone to enlarge its sphere, and by usurpation and abuses, encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizens. The present condition of our country demands an union of all parties, by whatever name heretofore designated, to avert perils greater than any with which our government has been menaced since its organization.

Constitutional Government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government and the bayonet law substituted in their stead. Immense sums, not needed for any legitimate purpose, are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation, vexatious in the extreme, and as unequal as the ingenuity of the makers could fashion it, imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagant and wasteful expenditures, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole government into an immense machine by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit.

This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonished the country, and which will, if not soon checked, demoralize the people. The administration at Washington not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct encourages extortion, peculation and corruption. In order that the patriotic men of the north may not be aided in their efforts to reform the administration by the Southern States, a member of the most corrupt and dishonest of these States are disfranchised and prohibited from taking efficient part in the management of political affairs. In addition to this, and to keep those States under the control of mere rascals and instruments of the central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrannical laws have been passed and large bodies of troops distributed to overawe the citizens and prevent a fair expression of opinion public at the ballot box.

Resolved, therefore, That the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all patriots, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore constitutional government, an equal and moderate taxation, and to secure the rights of the citizen, honesty among the officials and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco, and other articles, is oppressive, ought forthwith to be abolished, and this, by its extinction, relieve the country from the curse of a numerous horde of officers whose conspiracies and frauds demoralize the people, and plunder the people, and by their extortions fattening on the hard earning of a helpless, impoverished and oppressed people.

Resolved, That the late Radical Convention of this State, by recommending J. C. Abbott to a seat in the Senate of the United States, though he did not receive one third of the votes cast, manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people of the State, a contempt of the Constitution of the United States, and a plain act of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and a preference for the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails, and the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

Resolved, That their endorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the Constitution and laws of the State, squandering its funds, and illegal arrests of its citizens, is well calculated to bring our people into disrepute, and that in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is again to be oppressed with military arrest, penitentiary and railroad swindles and general waste, profligacy, fraud and corruption.

Resolved, That the general tendency, both at Washington and in our own State, of Radical action, entirely in the interests of monopolists and the wealthy classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countrymen, and the maintenance of the dread domination of the government to aid, elevate and dignify the laborer, to whose efforts, mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

Resolved, That education and enlightened public virtue are indispensable essentials in a government, and for the people; and we insist that a fair and just proportion of the public lands, and their proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of the Union, shall be given to them for the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of race or color, instead of being granted by Congress, as they have heretofore been, under the most corrupt influences and in vast quantities, to overpowering railroad corporations and other monopolies, at accumulated wealth reckoned to the rights and liberty, the labor and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That while we accept and faithfully abide by the constitution of the United States as it is, with all the amendments, including emancipation and equality before the law, thus conferring equal, civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this federal republic, we oppose and denounce that intemperate construction which makes the President superior to the constitution, and under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizens and dwells the States themselves into mere provinces or corporations, under the control of a central government, with no rights "reserved" to them or the people, except such only as that central government may confer.

Resolved, That we desire a real, and not merely a nominal, suffrage reform, and that we believe the "one term principle," for the Presidency would greatly tend to produce that desirable result.

Resolved, That the patronage of the government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of election, and that the elective franchise should be free and untrammelled.

Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution proposed by the last Legislature will, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State, and we earnestly recommend their support hastily by all citizens with distinction of party.

Resolved, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government, engender violence, combinations against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discontinued by all good citizens.

Resolved, That as an independent press is the palladium to American lib-

erty, the Democratic press of the State, for their able, manly and persistent defence of constitutional and civil liberty, deserve, and are hereby tendered, the grateful acknowledgments and hearty thanks of the people of this State.

How Now!

The Editor of The Hillsboro' Recorder, before he left for the Greensboro' Convention, wrote as follows: The candidate for Governor must not be a man distinguished for his Ku Klux Democracy or party extremeness. Nor must he be an able bodied man who dodged the musket in a war that tested men's patriotism, for thousands of the old soldiers have sworn by the blood that smoked upon the battlefield for the "lost cause" that they will never vote for a man who shirked or dodged behind a bomb-proof office—and we are one of the swearers.

—Now, Judge Merrimon is decidedly an "able-bodied man," and got behind a Commissary's Commission in 1861, and that's all the blood he shed. If any man calls that a "bomb-proof" let him make the most of it.

How about that swearing, Evans? We hope it is not that kind of oath that galled those Democratic members of the Legislature on the subject of taxation, last Summer.

Mirabile Dictu.

Mr. F. N. Strudwick, of Orange, a noted member of the Ku Klux Klan, having exhausted his bull-dog defence of his brethren, and ceased his persecution of helpless and inoffensive citizens, appears before the public in a new role. He is said to have resorted to moral suasion for the purpose of getting some deluded colored man or men, to accompany him and Mr. White Lane Graham, as delegates to the Greensboro' Democratic-Conservative Ku Klux Convention! How the mighty have fallen! How pleasant it is for colored and white delegates to dwell together in unity. Only two years ago, this was a White Man's government; "Niggers," in the estimation of Messrs. Strudwick and Graham, were not the equals of the brute of the field. Have colors changed, and if so, how many?

Whose Ox is Gored Now?

The News complained of a neglect of public business when Senator Pool and representatives Thomas and Cobb left their seats in Congress to attend the late Republican Convention in this city.

Senator Ransom, and Representatives Leach, Shober and Harper left their seats in Congress to attend the late Democratic Convention, but The News has not learned the fact. It that paper hears that these latter-named gentlemen left their duties in Washington to attend a political meeting, they may expect fits. We do hope somebody will enlighten The News.

Iowa has abolished the gallows. Crimes for which death was the penalty are to be punished in future by imprisonment for life. This is a step in the interest of humanity. As the world grows older and its inhabitants become more and more enlightened, judicial murder will be superseded by a life sentence in the Penitentiary. Man cannot give life; he should not take it either as Cain did or judicially. Our people are beginning to look back upon the whipping post as a relic of barbarism; cropping and branding also. Long ago theft was punished with death. Every feeling of humanity would revolt at such a penalty in this the Nineteenth Century. A hundred years from now hanging for murder or any other crime will be contemplated with the same revulsion and sickening disgust.

The learned editor of The Sentinel discourses in his issue of the 29th instant on the "brewing of brandy."—Now, we had thought that brandy was distilled, and that malt liquors were brewed, and supposed that any man who had practiced at Pat Nolan's bar as long as the editor aforesaid has, would have ere this learned the difference between fermented and distilled liquors. When he wrote the article he was probably "in liquor" or in a state of ferment over his chances for a nomination at Greensboro'.

The Georgia Bond Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York for the past three weeks, concluded its labors on Saturday. The total registration of bonds is about \$14,000,000, the chief part of which, it is said, are legal, and the holders will receive pay in full, while those that have been illegally issued will be repudiated.

The Baptist Convention of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, recently in session at Memphis, has pledged the body to raise \$200,000 in the event of the Southern Baptist University at Greenville, S. C., being removed to the vicinity of Memphis.

Parties coming from Sitka, Alaska, report great excitement in that region on account of the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of the town, and of rich gold and silver mines in other places on the adjacent coast.

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 THIS ERA as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Carolina Era.

Ruffin Badger Institute. It is really refreshing and gratifying, amid the wild contentions of politics, to turn from those scenes of strife and turmoil to the more peaceful and pleasant paths of literature. Ruffin Badger Institute, on Thursday, April 11th, closed its fourth Academic year. This Institution has met with remarkable success, but not more remarkable than it really deserves. It was founded four years ago, as an Institution of high grade, and that good, great, learned and eloquent divine and veteran educator, the Rev. Brantley York, President of the Institution, under his control it has had great prosperity, and steadily increasing, the past year being more promising than any hitherto of its existence. The annual exercises took place on Thursday, April 11th, according to the following Programme:

- I. Religious Exercises, by Rev. J. J. Farrell, of Chatham county. II. Latin Salutatory—Wm. Brantley York, Chatham. III. Valedictory—Joseph H. Boothe, Wake. Intermission of thirty minutes. I. Annual Sermon, Rev. S. Pool, A. M., University of North Carolina. Dinner. II. Annual Literary Address—Major R. W. York, Chatham. III. Annual Address of the President. III. Benediction.

The opening religious exercises by Rev. Mr. Farrell consisted in reading a Psalm, singing an appropriate ode, and a fervent and impressive prayer. These exercises were marked by a solemnity seldom witnessed on occasions of similar nature.

The Latin Salutatory of Mr. W. B. York did the young gentleman much credit. It was chaste and elegant in its diction, faultless in its construction, and fluent in its delivery; indeed, so well it did delivered, that it seemed almost his vernacular tongue, and exhibited much proficiency in the language in which Cicero thundered, and Horace and Virgil sung.

Mr. Boothe's valedictory was really interesting. His subject was "The Importance and Necessity of a Liberal Education." The subject was discussed in a manner that might have done credit to an older head. The importance and necessity of a Liberal Education was forcibly and succinctly set forth, and the notion, now so prevalent, that a boy may be educated, so as to fight the world, with a base knowledge of a few elementary sciences, was severely criticised. His allusions to the incidents of the four years of school were beautiful and touching, particularly those passages alluding to the death of fellow-students, and of Miss F. S. York, one of the teachers in the Institution. The two young men who composed the graduation class, are of very decided ability and promise much for the future. Both are to enter the profession of the law, having been engaged in its study for the past three years, under Richard W. York, Esq., of the Chatham bar, a lawyer of decided learning and ability.

Both, we understand, are ready to apply for license at the ensuing Supreme Court. Their law course has been read in addition to their literary course, and shows what may be done when there is a will to do. We wish the young gentlemen much success at the bar, and in life generally.

After an intermission of half hour, we had the pleasure of hearing really one of the best, finest, ablest, and most eloquent sermons, to which it has ever been our lot to listen, the Annual Sermon of the Rev. S. Pool, M. D., of Chapel Hill. His text was "In due time, Christ died."

The learned Minister gave a rapid and succinct sketch of the conditions of the notions of the world, prior to, and being converted, to the Christian era. He exhibited clearly and forcibly the connection of the conquest of Alexander the Great, in the diffusion and general cultivation of the Greek language, whereby there existed at that time, what had never existed before, a common language as the vehicle and means of spreading and extending the Gospel. The universal dominion of the Romans as producing a unity of nations was handled in a manner truly philosophically, together with its connection with the address, in a manner, to us somewhat new, but at the same time convincing and impressive. His outline of the doctrines of Christianity was, indeed, grouping many things into a small compass. Any attempt to give an outline of the Sermon would do its talented and gifted author injustice. It is a pity that an effort so learned, so profound, so chaste and beautiful should be wasted on the air. That sermon alone was enough to make the reputation of any man, and certainly the Rev. Mr. Pool is second to no man in the State of his age. I was proud of the sermon, because I was proud that North Carolina had so talented and gifted a son, and especially that talents so great should be consecrated to the cause of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Pool is the present President of the Local Minister's Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for North Carolina, succeeding in that place, the Rev. Brantley York, President of Ruffin Badger Institute.

After dinner we had a very fine address from Maj. R. W. York, who had been selected to deliver the Annual Literary Address. His subject was "the cultivation of a pure and noble character." The subject was, indeed, ably and lucidly discussed, in its relation to religion, society, politics and education. He gave most attention to the subject of education, and seemed to have linked the other three so as to strengthen the main argument upon the necessity of general system of Public Instruction. Probably no man in North Carolina has given more attention to the subject of Public Instruction, especially in its bearings upon material development, the preservation of free government, and the suppression and prevention of crime. He came out unequivocally for a general system of Public Instruction at all hazards, and,

it seems to us his address ought to be conclusive. Taking it all in all, it was one of the ablest and most masterly vindications of Public Instruction by the State, that we have ever heard. The annual address of the President showed continued prosperity in the attendance, and that the elementary and grade of scholarship were entirely satisfactory. At this moment, Jno. M. Moring, Esq., on behalf of the graduating class presented the President, Rev. Brantley York, with a magnificent copy of the Holy Bible. The remarks of Mr. Moring were well conceived, as was also the reply of Prof. York. After benediction by Rev. Mr. Pool, the exercises closed, and the fourth year of Ruffin Badger Institute passed away forever.

OLD NORTH STATE.

For the Carolina Era.

Madison Hawkins. Mr. Editor: The contest for Congress in the metropolitan District, must in any event be a close one this year. In two elections the Democrats have carried the District, and in the next the question for Republicans to consider are who is the strongest man, who is most available and against whom the fewest objections can be urged. In the contest two years ago, the lamented Judge Gilliam was admitted to be the most popular, the most estimable and the most deserving in the District, and yet notwithstanding his distinguished abilities, varied learning, courteous manners and large experience, he only defeated Madison Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, about 400 votes.

Now, Mr. Editor, under the state of facts has not Madison Hawkins the highest claim to the nomination? No one believes that any candidate in the District can consolidate as large an influence as he has. He is a Judge, a politician, a debater and eloquent speaker, yet last year in his own county he was elected. He proved himself to be an able canvasser and ready controversialist, and the large gain in the county against Convention attest the ability of Mr. Hawkins.

Then, Mr. Editor, apart from the fact that Mr. Hawkins is a most available nominee, free from every possible objection growing out of his occupation and business connections, Franklin county has higher claims to the nomination than any county in the District. In all the changes of the District Franklin county has never furnished the member of Congress. In other times Warren furnished Edwards, Daniel, Turner and M'Fajah Hawkins. Granville furnished Potter, Venable and Gilliam. Now, the members of the Wake, Iogers, Orange, Jo Turner, Chatham, Manning. Now we claim Madison Hawkins, Esq., for Franklin.

Your correspondent is aware that other gentlemen have been urged in this connection, but he insists that the claims of Mr. Hawkins and that of Franklin are paramount.

Let all understand to attain success there must be perfect harmony as it is certain the Democrats will nominate their strongest man.

FRANKLIN.

For the Carolina Era.

EDITOR ERA:—As the time is nearing when the Convention will meet and nominate a candidate for Congress from the 8th Congressional district, the many friends of the party in this district are anxious to see him the standard-bearer of this Congressional district.

In selecting men for positions, we should be careful to select those that deserve preferment and political elevation in making the selection we ought to be careful and revert to the time when one, should he enunciate and declare himself a Republican, imperilled his life.

Now, sir, in taking these things into consideration, a station without fear of being contradicted, there was not a more bold, energetic and working man than Hon. R. M. Henry. He canvassed the entire West, where he did and does now wield a powerful influence, in inaugurating the party of enviable principles—the Republican party—the party of peace, free government, liberty, freedom and economy. In conclusion I will say, as the party has never done anything in return for the valuable services of Hon. R. M. Henry, that should they fail to nominate him, they certainly will be doing him great injustice and casting a reflection on his friends.

ANON.

Cherokee Co., April 18, 1872.

From the Daily News.

A Card.

Messrs. Editors: I see from your paper of this morning that I have been classed as a Radical. This classification is wrong. The error however is due to myself rather than to you. I am not, have not been, and never will be, a Radical.

After the close of the war, I favored the restoration of the State to the Union on the best possible terms. I had my political disabilities removed, and favored the election of Gen. Grant in 1868.

In 1871, I voted for the State Convention and the convention candidates. This is about the sum total of my political acts. I have, however, always regarded myself as a Liberal Republican, opposed to Radicalism in all of its forms. The card, from which you published an extract, was written under a feeling that something was due to Governor Caldwell for the position which I held by his appointment, against the wishes of many of his friends. I am satisfied, on reflection, that it is due alike to the position which I hold, and to myself, to request you and your readers to accept this as a substitute for my former card, which is hereby withdrawn. My work is for the educational interests of the State, and nothing else. I have had, and expect to have, almost nothing to do with politics. I wish to see the State prosper and all of its resources developed. I believe that popular education is the only foundation of permanent prosperity.

ALEXANDER McIVER.