The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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We are informed that Hon. Thomas Settle has resigned as a candidate for Elector at Large.

Who gave the poor man of North Carolina the benefit of the Homestead? Gov. Caldwell and his friends.

Increase the circulation of THE ERA and you deal Democracy a terrible blow. Democrats can't stand the truth.

Not a single Republican paper in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michgan indorse the Cincinnati nominations.

Who labored day and night to defeat the poor man's Homestead in North Carolina? Judge Merrimon and his friends.

A great many gentlemen who display white hats in these piping times of peace displayed the white feather during the war. —*Exchange.*

—For instance: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Swepson's candidate for Governor.

The Chicago Times, the leading and most influential Democratic organ of the North Western States, is out against Greeley, saying he has utterly failed to unite opposition to Grant.

The statement that Horatio Seymour has promised to support Mr. Greeley is denied. He will support the Baltimore nomination, although he wants the Convention to nominate a Democrat.

Of 142 German newspapers in the country, but 6 thus far have declared for Greeley, and only 4 of these are daily, namely, one in Cleveland, one in Chicago, one in St. Louis, and one in New Orleans. Of the whole number about 50 are daily.

A Nashville paper says ex-President Andrew Johnson is willing to become candidate for Congress for the State at large under the law giving Tennessee an additional Representative. The friends of General Cheatham wish to announce him for the position.

On the 28th May, the Lower House of the Congress refused by a vote of 94 to 108 to suspend the rules and take up Senate bill extending the *habeas corpus* provision of the enforcement act.

On the same day the same body refused by a vote of 113 to 83 to suspend the rules and take up Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. This action kills both bills.

WANTED—AN ANSWER.—We desire an answer to the following question:

If the Baltimore Convention nominates a straight Democratic ticket, will *The News* and *Sentinel* support that ticket, or will they support Greeley?

We presume our brethren have made up their minds, and we ask a square-toed answer. Shall we have it?

The Democratic members of the late Legislature said in a public address to the people of the State that if the Convention bill was voted down they would be compelled to levy a tax of $50 to every thousand dollars worth of property or perjure themselves. They didn't levy the tax. Can you trust men who rather perjure themselves than injure their party?

The Washington correspondent of *The New York World*, says the two leaders of the two factions in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, Colonel Forney and Senator Cameron, together with a number of leading Republican Senators and members, met in conference on 23d inst., and buried the hatchet, both agreeing to work together to save the State for Grant. This result will bring into the fold the very few recreant Republicans in the State who were disposed to accept the Cincinnati ticket.

Cols. G. M. Arnold, W. F. Henderson, and T. B. Long addressed six hundred people in the city Hall at Salisbury in the afternoon on the evening of the 30th. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The ball is in motion in Rowan. The Republicans will gain largely in the county. Honest Democrats are disgusted with the nomination of Mr. W. M. Rabbins over a high-toned, honest, pure gentleman, such as Mr. F. E. Shober.

General J. B. Kershaw takes a novel view of the duties of the Southern Democrats in the coming canvass. He does not want the South Carolina Convention to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, or take any part in the election, for the following reasons:

"If Grant be the nominee of the Republicans, he will have a greater power for good or for evil to our unhappy people than any other person or party. It is, perhaps, hopeless to conciliate, but, in view of his possible election, it would be suicidal to exasperate him by a vain and fruitless opposition. The last consideration you may denounce as unworthy a free people. But remember we are not a free people. While it might be dastardly to suffer our political conduct to be controlled by the fear of personal consequences, the welfare of the people is the noblest motive of the statesman."

The workingmen of the United States assembled in National Convention in New York City on the 24th inst., to nominate a President and Vice-President of the United States, in accordance with a call of the Working Men's Central Union of the State of New York. The Convention was called to order at 2.20 o'clock by Colonel Hedmond, of New Jersey, who was elected temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed. The call of the roll showed delegates from thirty States to the number of over two hundred. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Colonel Gibbons, of New York, as chairman. Colonel Gibbons, on taking the chair, eulegized Grant's recent action in regard to the eight-hour law, reviewed his policy, and said he was the only man who could be trusted by the working classes.

A series of resolutions were reported embodying the following principles: The reduction of the national debt; unconditional settlement of the Alabama claims; enforcement of the eight-hour law; low rate of interest, as common national law; encouragement of shipbuilding; giving United States mails exclusively to American-built ships, and sympathy with nations struggling under oppression.

F. M. McGee, of New York, recommended President Grant for renomination. The Missouri delegation recommended Horace Greeley. A ballot was had and resulted 204 for Grant and 5 for Greeley. The nomination of Gen. Grant was then made unanimous.

Senator Henry Wilson was then nominated for Vice President by the following ballot: Wilson, 160; Edwin D. Morgan, 25; Colfax, 24.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the working men of the United States.

A motion was adopted to hold a ratification meeting at Cooper Institute.

Thousands of our people were ruined by the war inaugurated by the Democratic party, and yet when the Republican party offered the people of the State a Constitution which provided a homestead—thus enabling our people to save a home from the general wreck, Judge Merrimon and his friends labored hard to prevent even a home being saved. Is he a poor man's friend? It is our opinion that he now believes the homestead unconstitutional, null and void. Can we trust him?

They Offer Him Up.

The Democratic-Conservative Ku Klux party of North Carolina are seeking, first, power; that attained, they cloak not their determination, to tear down our Constitution, with its well tried, and wholesome safe-guards, and establish upon the ruins thereof, a Constitution which will bear upon the working man and the colored man, and become a most intolerable yoke—a Constitution which will enslave the poor white and the poor black, and make rulers from the ranks of the broken down aristocracy, who once counted their slaves, only to tell how many millions of dollars they were worth.

This party of destruction, propose many changes in the Constitution—and *least* among these changes, they will abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and notwithstanding they have determined on this change, they offer the grossest insult to the mechanic of the State, by placing on their ticket for that office, the name of J. H. Separk, a *mechanic*—a bait thrown out to catch the vote of the mechanic—an empty honor proposed to that class of people, than whom, no more intelligent are to be found in the broad extent of North Carolina!

The fraud is too apparent, and will not succeed. The men who labor—who build our houses, and carriages, and thousand of indispensable articles, will not yield to such an insult; nor can the fine spun rhetoric of Mr. Merrimon make these people believe that *his* party are entitled to credit—or that there is any sincerity in their profession of love for the hards hands and sun burnt brows of the mechanic and laboring men, merely because the name of J. H. Separk, a mechanic, has been tacked on to the tail-end of their ticket, for a position *which he will never fill, if elected*, because, that office they, the Ku Klux party, have sworn to abolish, just so soon as they obtain power.

We regret, for the sake of the fair name which he has ever borne in our midst, that Mr. J. H. Separk, should have swallowed the barbed hook, to please the high-toned, the eloquent, the cunning Attorney, who, for pelf, *professionally* prostituted himself to destroy North Carolina.

In 1868, Judge Merrimon and his friends attempted to defeat our State Constitution by asserting that the white and colored men would be forced to muster in the same militia companies. Gov. Caldwell and his friends denied this. The Constitution was adopted—Have white and colored men been forced to muster together? Who told you the truth and who did not?

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.

Salisbury Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it would interest your readers to have a word from this pleasant city of the west. No town in the country can boast of better or more zealous working Republicans than Salisbury.

Without disparagement to others, pardon me for naming among the true, tried and active Republicans, J. L. Baily, Jr., Dr. I. W. Jones, Dr. W. H. Howerton, Col. W. F. Henderson, Col. T. B. Long and D. L. Bringle, Esq., the accommodating and polite Postmaster at this place. It is worth something to be a Republican here. Perhaps there is no place in the South where political feeling runs higher, and all honor and credit is due these and many other noble Republicans who stand by their country and its flag through such severe tests.

Mr. Editor, those who have never tried it know but little of the feeling of one who, for opinion's sake, has to stem the tide of popular opinion pierced at every step by the keen arrows of social ostracism. No weapon is so severe; no arrow more pointed.

Imagine a once proud man who had access to the best society; his own home the gay retreat of the fashionable and the *elite*, cut and snubbed by these former associates, and for what? Simply, because he saw fit to dine with his old neighbors on the political issues of the day and to advocate what to him seemed best for the common good. Such a picture will give you a faint idea of what these noble Republicans have undergone for their country. All honor to them I say, and history will record their deeds as the highest examples of moral courage and patriotism. You shall hear from me again.

LATIER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 24, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

H. N. Brown.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the Republican Convention to be held at Prospect Hill on Wednesday, the 12th of June, to nominate two candidates for the 20th Senatorial District, to represent the counties of Orange, Person and Caswell, surmises are made as to who shall represent the county of Orange. The preference expressed by a large majority of Republicans both white and colored is that H. N. Brown is the strongest man that the Convention can nominate. At the breaking out of the late war he raised his voice against secession and refused to sanction the course of the secession party in bringing about a war against the best Government on earth. Although a Democrat of the old stamp, he advocated the principles of the Union party, and refused to acknowledge no flag save that of the stars and stripes. He bitterly refused to aid the secessionists in erecting a pole to raise the emblem of secession to the breeze. He told them that the course they were pursuing was against the best interest of every freeman in the land, and would finally end in a disastrous defeat to the Southern cause. He maintained these principles until the surrender. He remained at home during the war and done everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers wives, and was one among the foremost men in Orange that possessed the nerve to keep up supplies for her people, and he is to-day, as he was during the war, the poor man's friend. He has never turned any away empty, and it is the duty, as well as to the interest of the laboring class, to give him their support if nominated, as it would be ungrateful to do otherwise. And in justice to himself and the party he represents, we ask of the Convention to give him their unanimous support for one of the two Senators to be nominated, and if you will do this all will be well.

LIBERTY.

Hillsboro', N. C., May 24th, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

Judge Merrimon and the Ku Klux.

I have carefully read the elaborate speech of Judge Merrimon at Greensboro', accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, and I am surprised to find not one word of condemnation of the infamous Ku Klux in it.

This is the more striking as the Judge took time to prepare himself after the nomination was made.

Judge Merrimon knows, as we all now know, that the character, object, and aims of that organization will make one of the main issues of the coming campaign. Why is he silent in it? Why was he so silent at Greensboro'? There is but one explanation: Judge Merrimon was nominated by that wing of the Democracy, who favor and constitute the Ku Klux. That wing beat J. M. Leach, who is trying to back out from the oganization and never denounce it. They also beat D. M. Barringer, who signed the letter to Judge Bond of September 30th, promising to suppress the Klan. *Judge Merrimon did not sign that letter.* Hence his nomination.

When we note, also, that Judge Merrimon made it a point, in his Greensboro' speech, to extol and glorify John Kerr, Josiah Turner and others, known to be in full sympathy with the Ku Klux, we think the signs ominous for the future peace and order of the State.

Not only Republicans but law-abiding Democrats should see to it, that Judge Merrimon is called out on this question on every occasion. It might as well be made known at once, that there can be no *peace* in this country until the Ku Klux are broken up root and branch; *and the general government will see to this.* * * *

Judge Merrimon and his friends told the people of this State in 1868 that the adoption of our present Constitution meant social equality. Did they tell the truth?

Chatham County Convention.

According to previous appointment, the above Convention met in Pittsboro on the 25th of May, 1872. Silas Burns, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, took the chair, and announced the object of the meeting. He then moved that B. I. Howze be made President of the Convention. The motion was carried and Mr. Howze took the chair, with a brief address. On motion of W T Gunter, Thos Taylor was elected Vice-President. J T Moffit was appointed Secretary and W A Long Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Kelly Mitchell, a county Executive Committee was elected as follows:

New Hope township, Jesse Horton.
Williams' township, W A Long.
Centre township, H P Straughn.
Baldwin township, Claiborne Justice.
Oakland township, O A Williams.
Hadly's township, Owen Lindly.
Cape Fear township, Thomas Blacknall.
Albright's township, J G Fowler,
Matthew's township, Maloyd Jordan.
Hickory Mountain township, Buck. Clegg.
Gulf township, Milo. Moffitt.
Bear Creek township, John Gains.

It was moved by A B Chapin and carried, that the chair appoint two delegates from each township to recommend suitable names for the Legislature and the county offices. The President appointed the following as said committee:

New Hope—J E Bell, Thos Burgess.
Baldwin's—C Justice, Ches Baldwin.
Cape Fear—Calvin Ledbetter, Thos Blacknall.
Williams'—W C Wilson, Samuel Clark.
Matthew's—Maloyd Jordan, Jas Pace.
Oakland—O A Williams, Calvin Watson.
Albright's—J G Fowler, John Stout.
Bear Creek—A B Chapin, Jno Gains.
Centre—Richard Ramsey, H P Straughn
Hickory Mountain—Benj Rogers, Buck. Clegg.
Gulf—Jerry Henden, Fisher Rives.
Hadly's—Owen Lindly, John Williams.

During the absence of said committee, J A McDonald was called out, and made a strong and stirring speech. W T Gunter was also called out but declined making a speech. He stated the reason why W A Smith was not in attendance.

The committee on nominations recommended through A B Chapin, chairman, the following names, as candidates:

Senate—J H Headen.
House—J A McDonald, B I Howze.
Sheriff—Willis Wilson.
Treasurer—J M Woody.
County Commissioners—James Pace, W J Edwards, H P Straughn, O A Williams, Claiborne Justice.
Register of Deeds—W H Hatch.
Surveyor—H W Dixon.
Coroner—Dr. A. Budd.

T. H. Burgess moved that the above report lie on the table for the present, and that the chair appoint a committee of three to wait on J. H. Headen and enqire if he would accept a nomination from this Convention. He urged that course, because he believed a number of the delegates did not know Mr. Headen's political status. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed T. H. Burgess, A. B. Chapin, and Richard Ramsey as the committee. The committee soon returned in company with Mr. Headen, who stated that he had decided views on the political issues of the day which he would always be ready to avow under proper circumstances, but he must be excused from doing so now to the Convention in the present stage of the proceedings. He had been informed by the committee that his name had been proposed by a nominating committee as a candidate for the Senate, but that no action had been taken on their report. Should that report be adopted he should esteem it his duty to give his views frankly to the convention and if they were not acceptable to that body he would not hesitate to retire from the position assigned him. The report of the committee was then on motion, taken up and adopted, when Mr. Headen addressed the convention at some length. Among other things, he stated that he had taken no part in politics since the surrender, except to address some meetings of his fellow-citizens by invitation against a Convention. For that he had been greatly abused, called a radical, a scalawag and other hard names, but that sort of a game had no terrors for him then and would not have in the future should they be repeated. He said there were really but two political parties (worthy of the name) now in the field—the Democratic and the Republican parties. That he certainly should not co-operate with the Democratic party, and if he entered the field of politics at all, it must be on the side of the Republican party. Quite a number of the nominating committee were his intimate friends, and he had frankly and fairly made known to them in conversations his views on political questions, and he could not presume that they would be willing to place him in a false position, by recommending his name in any connexion where it would not be proper. He concluded by saying that under all the circumstances he felt not only justified but called upon to accept the nomination which had been so generously tendered him.

Messrs. McDonald and Howze also briefly addressed the convention and accepted their nominations.

On motion of Silas Burns, the County Executive Committee were requested to appoint a chairman speedily and organize, and to inform the chairman of the State Executive Committee of the same.

The Secretary was, on motion, directed to send a copy of proceedings of the Convention to THE CAROLINA ERA for publication.

The Committee then adjourned.

B. I. HOWZE, President.
THOS. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres't.
J. T. MOFFITT, Sec'y.
W. A. LONG, Asst. Sec'y.

A western orator thus winds up a definition of eternity: "Why, my friends after a million of years had rolled away in eternity it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

The Voice of the Southern Confederacy.

In the present crisis of public affairs the voice of the Southern Confederacy is entitled to be heard, at least by the Democratic party. That voice has pronounced decidedly for Greeley and Brown. In the issue of his paper of yesterday, Gen. D. H. Hill, one of the advance guard of the Confederate Army, pens the following article, which, full of truth, is worth reading.—*Charlotte Despatch.*

[The article from *The Southern Home* is as follows:—Ed.]

We give to-day the letter of acceptance of Hon. Horace Greeley. There are some expressions, which we would like to see struck out. But on the whole, it is liberal, catholic, frank, generous and manly. We think that the Baltimore Convention can safely accept him with this letter and the platform upon which he stands. He has come more than half way with extended hand to meet the estranged and oppressed South, and we can consistently, with our ideas of honor and chivalry, step forward to welcome him.

It is simply preposterous to say that this is an abandonment of principle or a stultification of our previous action. The true men of the South rejected the XIVth Amendment with scorn; it was calling upon them to ban their most trusted sons, whom they had put forward to be leaders in their sacred cause. They could not have sanctioned this measure without incurring the reprobation of all honorable men and without consigning themselves to everlasting infamy. The South rejected the XVth Amendment. She was prepared to grant equality before the law in the court house, but she knew that unlimited suffrage among the negroes would make them the dupes of designing knaves and result in carpet-bag rule, roguery and ruin. If the true men of the South had to vote on these wicked measures to-morrow, they would reject them with the same scorn and indignation. But disapproving a thing before it becomes a law and submitting to it afterwards, are very different matters. The noblest spirits of the South resisted for four years the yoke of the North; but when the Irish and Germans in the Yankee army proved too powerful for them, they submitted in good faith and have been the most law-abiding citizens of the whole United States. The landed property of Great Britain goes no further back than the Norman conquest. It was then acquired by fraud and violence, but the title to that property is now held to be indisputable. It would be a greater wrong to attempt to right the wrong than to let it alone.

The Liberal Republicans have forced Grant to abandon the XIVth Amendment, and we could not, if we would, disturb the rights acquired under the XVth without agitating the whole country and destroying the peace of society. Let it pass. It is not our sin.

Let an era of good-feeling be inaugurated by the election of Mr. Greeeley. We must get rid of this thievish bayonet rule, else the South will become a desert. The Democracy of the North cannot understand our position, for they know nothing about it. They do not see daily arrests of our best citizens upon the testimony of brutish negroes or more brutish whites. They do not see officers of the army, gentlemen by birth and education, playing bum-bailiffs to gratify the money greed of dirty United States Marshals. They do not see the industry of the country paralized, the fields and farms abandoned, homesteads deserted, and poverty and ruin staring in the faces of thousands. They do not hear the cries of wives and mothers, when their loved ones are hurried off to felons' cells. None of these things are understood by them, and they accuse the South of being recreant to principle, because she is ready to accept Mr. Greeley. We know certainly that the election of Gen. Grant means robbery, outrage and oppression. We believe that the election of Horace Greeley will bring relief. We are in no condition to try experiments. It is possible that a Democrat can be elected, but it is not probable. Property, life and liberty are at stake with us. We cannot afford to take any risk, and we ought to say to the Northern Democracy *that we will not take any.*

We believe that it is better for the South to keep away from Baltimore. The Northern Democracy would then see the hopelessness of putting up a candidate of their own. But if Southern delegates must go there, let them go resolved to win.

B-Y-H-B.

Billy Smith, called by some, Blow-Your-Horn-Billy, by others Major Smith, and not unknown in this section as the President of the North Carolina Railroad, who used to give poor people an occasional free ride on the said road, is now the Republican candidate in this section for Congress. He has always been a friend to poor preachers, crippled soldiers, strapped printers, travelling orphans of Society, in fact, floating waifs of every kind who with but one patch to cultivate and call "home," and that was in their trowsers, he has invariably sent from him moving on in their course as the man in the fable who felt like the morning star. Billy Smith or Blow-Your-Horn-Billy or Maj. Smith or whatever his name may be is certainly the poor man's friend and it is no offence we hope to tell the truth and say it. And Billy Smith or Blow-Your-Horn-Billy or Major Smith deserves all the credit of a Self-Made Man that Frank Leslie has given him, for from firing an engine and greasing the car wheels he has worked up to what he is now, and whether he be called radical or rascal, saint, devil, or sinner, he wears a heart under his coat that many of the mi' lords we wot of couldn't get into their bosoms without enlarging their breast bones, let along a good huge share of energy and brain.—*Hillsboro' Recorder, Democratic.*

Some one who is styled "a modern philosopher" has ascertained that "people go according to their brains. If these lie in their heads, they study; if in their stomach, they eat; if in their heels, they dance, and if in the region of their pockets, they steal."

The Grant-Lee Correspondence.

Proposed Indictment for Treason—Gen. Grant Recommends Amnesty and Pardon.

In his personal explanation last week, Mr. Voorhees alluded to the fact that when Andrew Johnson was President Gen. Grant intervened to prevent Robert E. Lee and other rebel generals from being indicted for treason. The following is the entire correspondence on the subject:

RICHMOND, 13th June, 1865.

GENERAL: Upon reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., I came to Richmond to ascertain what was proper or required of me to do, when I learned that, with others, I was to be indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk. I had supposed that the officers and men of the army of West Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation so long as they conformed to its conditions.

I am ready to meet any charges that may be preferred against me, and do not wish to avoid trial, but if I am correct as to the protection granted by my parole, and am not to be prosecuted, I desire to comply with the provisions of the President's proclamation, and therefore inclose the required application, which I request, in that event, may be acted on.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Com'g the Armies of the United States.

COPY OF INDORSEMENT.

RICHMOND, 13th June, '65.

LEE, R. E. Understanding that, with others, he is to be indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk, states his readiness to meet any charges that may be brought forward. Had supposed that the terms of his surrender protected him. If they should, he desires to comply with provisions of amnesty proclamation, and therefore incloses the required application, which in that event he requests may be acted on.

—One inclosure—

Recd. at U. S., June 16, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

In my opinion, the officers and men paroled at Appomattox C. H., and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith as well as true policy dictates that we should observe the conditions of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government or a construction of that convention subjecting officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all paroled officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part.

I will state further, that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Underwood, in Norfolk, has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from further prosecution of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Headquarters A. U. S., June 16, '65.

RICHMOND, June 13, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: Being excluded from the provisions of amnesty and pardon contained in the proclamation of the 29th ult., I hereby apply for the benefits and full restoration of all rights and privileges extended to those included in its terms.

I graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1829. Resigned from the United States army, April, 1861, was a general in the Confederate army, and included in the surrender of the army of West Virginia, 9th April, 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

COPY OF INDORSEMENT.

Respectfully forwarded, through the Secretary of War, to His Excellency the President with the earnest recommendation that this application of General R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon be granted him.

The oath of allegiance required by the recent order of the President to accompany applications does not accompany this, for the reason, as I am informed by General Ord, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Headquarters, A. U. S., June 16, 1865.

Governor Caldwell.

We have been flooded and bored with insane charges of every conceivable sort and shade that ingenuity could desire, or malignity suggest, until even Democracy got disgusted and began to comprehend the motives actuating these disinterested and patriotic citizens. This class of tactics has gone on so long and so persistently that we have sometimes thought that perhaps some of the smaller Democratic orators, actually believed them; though we honestly confess we were unable to see how they could do so.

The Ku Klux branch of the Democracy might howl and demand his impeachment, but the Legislature, rash and inconsiderate as it was, dared not attempt it and go before the people the coming fall, and the Governor feared them not. Although some Radical Democratic papers demanded his impeachment, and all the machinations their ingenuity could devise were thrown around him; he was firm as a rock and could not be moved.

As Governor, TOD R. CALDWELL has proved himself honest, firm and true. His great strength in the Convention proved that the people had confidence in him, and desire to retain him in his present position, and we believe he will be returned to the chair he has so worthily filled. His firmness in our hours of danger, and his unswerving devotion to the principles of our party, make him especially fitted to be our standard-bearer.—*Wilmington Post.*

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—As the time for holding primary meetings is fast approaching, we beg to remind our party to remember that these meetings are what they choose to make them. They are necessary to carry out the principles of our party and must be held and should be largely attended, for upon their selection of delegates, victory only depends. If corrupt men are nominated *it is as much the blame of the good people who stay away from the primaries*, as of those corrupt men, who are allowed to control them. Every election is, and *must be* to the end of time, a compromise of individual choices. We hope that our primary meetings, soon to be held in *this* county will be largely attended and men of character, invariably, selected as delegates to the County nominating Convention. If you stay away, you have no right to growl. Remember that.—*New Berne Republic and Courier.*

Our "Commonplace" President.

No single man since the days of Washington has done so much for his country as General Grant. He gave to the nation its grandest victory, and a victory averting national ruin. To him the country owes its existence. His arm saved the Republic. In his case it is as true as in the case of Washington, that the common patriotism furnished the men and means and that other heads share the glory. In other respects the comparison magnifies Grant. The war found him obscure. After many great chieftains had failed, his prowess attracted the confidence that put the hopes of the country in his hands. Washington had no precedents of failure. He was the country's first choice as Commander-in-Chief, and was retained till seven long years of darkness and disaster achieved triumph over an enemy beyond sea. The peril and the task of Grant were mightier. In his silent and stubborn devotion to his purpose in the teeth of so many signal failures, in the presence of the most critical and exacting public opinion, and against most formidable obstacles, there shone a moral heroism to which history will do justice. In no crisis of that dreadful struggle did the assaults of Grant's personal enemies divert him from his duty to his country. His sole reply to them was a quiet persistence in his work. To patriots who recall those days, Grant in the White House is the identical Grant of the Wilderness.

He has been precisely the President promised by his military life. "Commonplace" he seemed while the master soldier of his age, solving the toughest problem ever presented by war. "Commonplace" he is declared, while under his Presidency the great war debt is vanishing, the mighty taxation diminishing, the national credit flourishing, the gold value healthful, peace with foreign nations guarded, business and trade everywhere thriving, and the general prosperity increasing. Americans abroad, removed from the petty clamors of envious politicians, and far from the mists of detraction raised by the would-be Presidents, hear with wonder any suggestion that the patriotic masses of this country can fail to appreciate Grant. Of small men absorbed in self-contemplation and self-seeking, and of simpletons who think the quality of greatness must be unique and imposing, the country has an abundance, of whom thousands conceive themselves much better qualified than Grant for the Presidency. But American history will call this "commonplace" General and President the true man of his times. It will speak of him as the strong citizen whose singular prowess crushed the rebel hopes, and so drew upon himself the resentments of multitudes of his fellow-citizens, who sought to avenge themselves by his defeat when he was a second time, by the spontaneous voice of the Republican masses, nominated for the Presidency. History will add that the unapproached and unapproachable preeminence of this man in the regards of those masses aroused the jealously of certain Republican leaders, and drove them to plot for their own exaltation and his humiliation through an alliance with ex-rebels and the party of the rebellion. But history will conclude its record by saying that, despite the hatreds created by his martial achievements, and despite the machinations of envy and jealousy, the popular instincts leaped to his vindication, and gave a fresh proof that Americans were capable of self-government.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Need of the South.

Notwithstanding occasional Ku Klux troubles and other lingering remains of the rebellion in the South, that section is making steady and most gratifying progress in all the elements of material prosperity. The old system of subordinating every other industry to cotton-growing, and depending upon other sections or countries, not only for all wares or fabrics, but even for food supplies—a system born of slavery and encouraged by the British free-trade school of political economists—has been practically abandoned in most parts of that unfortunate region, and a lively appreciation of manufactures and mining industries is beginning to be manifested. We notice in Georgia and Alabama the most rapid advancement is making in this direction. Thousands of spindles have been set in operation since the war within sight of the cotton fields, and there are now running in Alabama six cotton factories, which number in the aggregate over 48,000 spindles and consume upward of 20,000 bales of cotton annually. Hitherto, it is said that less than one-fifteenth of the cotton crop has been worked up in Southern factories. Yet water power and coal abound in the cotton districts, and if the proper effort were made skilled labor and capital could be obtained there as easily as elsewhere, and by thus bringing the factory and the plantation together a large item in the cost of transportation is saved.

The time is coming when one-third if not one-half the cotton of the South will be made into yarns, at least in that section, and, when it does come, what has been the poorest portion of the country will become the richest. Stimulated by the greatly-increased home market for food, grain farming and grazing will then be no less profitable than cotton growing. Thus there will be a practical diversity of industries with its resulting prosperity, and there will be no longer an excuse for exhausting and abandoning to a worse than their primitive wildness whole tracts of land.

Let the Southern people generally be stirred by this industrial awakening, eschewing the rancors of politics, except to see that neither free-trade demagogues nor carpet-bag adventurers misrepresent them, and a glorious future awaits them—an era of wealth, business activity, peace, and good feeling, which shall consign to a perpetual oblivion the distraction, desolation, and bitter hatred which resulted from the war.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Miss Drummond, the Quaker preacher, was asked whether the spirit ever inspired her with the thought of getting married.

"No, friend," said she; "but the flesh has."