The Weekly Carolina Era.

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The Carolina Era.

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Voice of the People.

A friend writes us from Yadkin:

"Skies bright, and our prospects as encouraging as we could wish."

From Wilmington, a gentleman writes:

"I look for Col. McKay to carry the Third District sure, and hear cheering news of Col. Dockery's prospects in the Sixth District."

A zealous Republican in Pitt writes:

"Four years ago I was the only white man in this Township that voted for Grant, and now I am satisfied with the prospects before us that he will get a majority of the white men and all the colored men."

A correspondent in Wilkes writes under date of June 29th:

"Gov. Caldwell and Col. Marcus Erwin made telling speeches here on yesterday.—The Republicans of Wilkes, Surry and Alleghany will have a grand mass meeting and barbecue at Trap Hill on Thursday, the 25th of July. Gov. Caldwell has consented to make a speech early on the day."

Old Guilford sends up her word of encouragement as follows: A friend writes from Greensboro':

"Our prospects for success are flattering. The papers are read and extensively circulated by our people. The prospects are that Gov. Caldwell will be elected by a rousing majority. Judge Settle's chances for Congress are good."

If there are those of our friends who doubt, let them doubt no longer.

From every part of the State comes the most cheering news of a good prospect for a decided victory in August. The canvass has been opened by our friends in the various Congressional Districts and counties with great spirit and as a general thing our candidates are more able than formerly, and to-day in North Carolina in every county there are good, honest, capable and true men, who do not fear the enemy, but boldly advocate our principles from every stump in the State.

There is every cause for our friends to feel sanguine, buoyant over the unity and zeal everywhere displayed in our ranks. Republicans do your duty and all is well. We will sweep the State and elect Gov. Caldwell and the whole State ticket, carry the Legislature by a handsome majority, and then without work even, the whole masses will fall into line and fight for Gen. Grant against Horace Greeley in November.

A better day is dawning for the State. Law and order shall be restored—capital, enterprise and immigration shall come in to build up our waste places—and the State shall be put in harmony with the nation, and take her place in the great column of progress and liberty, which distinguishes the age in which we live.

THE LAST VESTIGE OF KU KLUXISM TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Determination of the National Government.

Recent developments in this State have convinced the authorities at Washington that the Ku Klux organization still flourishes in this State. The outrages at Milton, Yanceyville, in Iredell, and in Harnett, prove beyond doubt that a systematic attempt to intimidate Republican voters is one of the main weapons of the Democrats during this campaign.

We are in possession of reliable information from headquarters that the National authorities are determined that Ku Kluxism shall be broken up in this and every other State, root and branch. If necessary more troops will be sent to this State. The rights of *the people* shall be maintained. The country ought and *shall* be free. Every man will be protected in the fullest exercise of his rights as a free American citizen. Whoever put themselves in the way of such free exercise will be swept aside—ground to powder.

We regret that acts of violence should have been committed in this State, and hope the denunciation of such Democratic papers as *The Wilmington Journal* and *Reidsville Record*, will have an influence to suppress future outrages of similar character.

Several hundred men—as many as two hundred in the county of Sampson—were indicted at the recent term of the United States Court in this city, for Ku Kluxism. No doubt other indictments in the Western District will be found against a great many Ku Klux in several Western counties. The government is convinced that its efforts to extirpate the infamous organization must be redoubled. Outrages by Ku Klux will not be allowed to carry the election in 1872 as in 1870.

For prudential reasons the names of the parties indicted, are not made public. Twenty of the Sampson men are indicted for murder.

We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to send more troops to this State to suppress outrages of the Ku Klux. Let us have a *free*, fair election. We shall cheerfully submit to a free, fair choice of the people, no matter what that choice may be. All good citizens will join us in endeavoring to preserve the peace, that more troops may not be sent to the State, and to secure an untrammelled election.

The Reidsville Record, a Democratic paper, on the Caswell Outrage--The Disgraceful Action of the Democrats at Milton and Yanceyville Confirmed.

We published in our issue of the 29th ult., an account of the disturbance of a Republican meeting at Milton, in Caswell county, on which occasion rotten eggs were thrown at the United States Flag, displayed above the head of our speakers, Judge Settle, Col. W. F. Henderson and George M. Arnold.

We also published an account of their disgraceful proceedings the following day by attempting to pick a quarrel with our speakers, insulting them and trying to get them off of the stand at Yanceyville, in the same county, to beat them. These Democratic ruffians were all well armed, and were quite boisterous and insulting. *The Reidsville Record*, a Democratic paper, published near the disgraceful scene comes out and acknowledges the perpetration of the outrages by its political friends, and frankly admits that the Republicans of North Carolina never interfere with Democratic speakers.

We regret that the spirit of Ku Kluxism that caused the brutal murder of State Senator Stephens in that same town of Yanceyville, in the Summer of 1870, in the open daylight in one of the side rooms in the Court House, when and where a Democratic public meeting was being held, has not been crushed by the U. S. Courts, but still is causing gross insults to our Nation's Flag, and threatening violence to such gentlemen as Judge Settle, Col. Henderson and Mr. Arnold.

The article from *The Record* is as follows:

"DEVICES."

The Republican party is well up to all sorts of *devices*, and we are sorry to be compelled to say that *so-called* Conservatives give them every possible opportunity of using them.

We allude now especially to the way this class of men who *claim* to belong to the Conservative party acted at Milton, Caswell county, last Friday.

We get our news of the affair from the *New North State*, the editor of which we are personally acquainted with, and who is a high-toned gentleman, but as he says nothing of his being present, we are led to believe that he got his news seconded-handed, and that the account has been greatly exagerated. At any rate, it is no credit to us as a party or as men, to endorse, connive at, or encourage such, as the *State* truthfully calls *outrages*, and it was nothing more nor less, and we think the Conservative men and the Conservative press, should do all they can to suppress all such dastardly, cowardly acts.

Gen. Leach has too much of the old "Rip Van Winkle" blood and honor in him to accept a seat in the National Legislature, unless he can get it without the assistance of "rotten-eggs."

We are glad to know that there were some *true* Conservatives there on that day who tried to quell this disgraceful affair.

Shame on you, men of Caswell, that you did not *do* so at once.

This has once been a free country.—We are striving now with might and main to make it so once more.

Do you think that by creating rows, riots and bloodshed that you are benefitting the cause or the party to which you profess to belong? If so, God pity you, for you are too deluded and ignorant to expect or hope for redemption.

The Republicans, though the majority of that party are negroes, never acted so disgracefully as the so-called Conservatives did at Milton last week.

P. S.—Private advices but tend to confirm what the *State* has published.

For God's sake let's us have no more of it—we want peace, a fair election, and Grant's ambitions aspirations will be over after next November.

The One Hundred and Six.

We give the names of the Democratic members of the Legislature who issued the address in March, 1871, raising the dilemma of *three horns*, viz: to lay the tax, to resign, or to perjure themselves."

They found the anomalous *third horn* of great service. It saved the people from paying the tax, saved them from the execruciating pain of having to resign, and afforded them the opportunity of showing that, while the National Government could stop the Ku Klux from raiding and murdering, it had no power to prevent the continued operation of their great cardinal principle of perjury. They availed themselves of this last relict of their order, under circumstances which showed, in the strongest possible light, their unflinching defiance of the National Government, of the moral law, of public opinion and of official and personal honor.

The mechanical ingenuity of getting a *third horn* to a dilemma was admirable—a feat never before accomplished, and showing that the Democracy are not behind in this age of invention and progress. Necesssity is the mother of inventions. To "lay the tax" was clearly impossible. Everybody knew that. They could not be expected to do it. "To resign" was simply unbearable. Who so foolish as to suppose that a Ku Klux Democrat could bear to do that? But, *Eureka!* They had found it. "To perjure" themselves was easy enough. They had learned that in their Ku Klux Dens, and its successful practice in the courts had been the ready shield between them and the penitentiary or the gallows.—Why not use it to save them from the horror of having "to resign" their seats in the Legislature? Why not? "Gentle Shepherd, tell us why!"

But here are the names of these immortal inventors of the *third horn*.—Perhaps the people may be induced to trust them again. Where is Jo. Turner? This is in his line. He testified before the Ku Klux Committee of Congress.

T. J. Jarvis, E. B. Withers, J. G. H. Mitchell, J. H. Hill, W. H. Lucas, Robert Gambrel, W. F. Shull, C. W. Broadfoot, Wm. H. Crawford, J. G. Scott, J. Henry Currie, Hugh B. Regan, Thos. D. Johnson, John Furr, Neill S. Stewart, S. A. Ashe, J. D. Sanford, Lee M. McAfee, C. M. T. McCauley, B. K. Dickey, T. A. Nicholson, David Kincaid, Geo. H. Gregory, Jonathan Lassiter, R. P. Waring, J. O. Wilcox, S. C. Rankin, Jacob Clinard, C. C. Gore, M. Atwater, J. R. Maxwell, Henry T. Jordan, J. S. Anderson, J. A. Womack, Nat. Kelsey, J. A. Drake, W. C. Smith, T. D. Bryson, G. F. Young, J. A. Kelly, D. P. Smith, Jesse Hinnant, J. C. Grayson, L. W. Martin, John L. Henderson, John W. Durham, J. L. Robinson, R. B. B. Houston, Calvin Joyner, A. C. McAllister, B. S. Atkinson, S. F. Tomlinson, T. Sparrow, E. J. Warren, W. M. Robbins, John W. Graham, A. J. Dargan, H. C. Jones, A. C. Cowles, C. L. Cook, R. K. Speed, L. C. Edwards, C. W. McClammy, Sr., J. M. Worth, V. Mauney, Jas. C. Skinner, L. C. Latham, J. A. Gilmer, R. Z. Linney, L. R. Waddell, E. Crowell, R. J. Ledbetter, F. C. Robbins, W. C. Troy, R. M. Norment, J. D. Currie, W. B. Council, Livingston Brown, Jas. A. Graham, W. L. Love, G. M. Whiteside, C. T. Murphy, W. W. Flemming, S. Adams, W. G. Albright, W. A. Allen, L. F. Battle, J. Turner Morehead, Jas. H. Merrimon, N. E. Armstrong, R. J. Powell, F. N. Luckey, J. S. Reid, Tyre York, J. Harris, Wm. Paylor, Jr., A. B. Johns, Jr., David Settle, J. C. Mills, Edmund Jones, T. A. McNeill, J. M. Woodhouse, J. L. Chamberlain, F. N. Strudwick, W. P. Welch, J. C. Duckworth.

MILITIA LAW.

Unfounded Assertions.

The mountain has been in labor and has brought forth a mouse! The long-threatened article in regard to the Governor's power to call out the State militia to put down the Robeson outlaws, has at last appeared in *The News*, of the 27th inst. It is a pedantic production of over three columns in length, and is distinguished for nothing more than its false assumptions, its special pleadings and an evident desire on the part of the writer to ventilate before the public his pretended knowledge of the laws relating to the militia. It sets out with a false assumption in declaring that the Governor has done nothing in his power to protect the people of Robeson in putting down the Lowrey gang, and the whole argument is based on that charge. To follow the strained wanderings of the article in question would occupy two much of our space, and we will therefore simply make a statement of some plain facts which answers every assumption and charge made by this special pleader.

It has never been denied that the Governor had no authority to call out the militia of a county organized to suppress internal disorders. What we have heretofore affirmed is that the last Legislature, in repealing the operative features of the militia law, made no adequate provision for the enrolling and organizing of the militia. We declare, and *The News* has failed to controvert it, that the Governor is not authorized to organize, provision, pay or transport the militia from one county to another. It is true he can order out the militia of a county to quiet internal violations of the law, and that an act of the Legislature has made it the duty of the County Commissioners to pay and provision the same, but he has no power to use the militia of one county to put down disorders in another, *without further legislation by the General Assembly.*

By authority of the Governor, the militia of Robeson, organized before the last Legislature took their seats, *the militia of Robeson has been repeatedly called into requisition* to aid in the arrest of the outlaw gang. The county debt of Robeson is over $40,000, much of which has been used in this way. Only last Summer, by authority from the Governor this attempt was made with the militia. The law is so inoperative that no good can be accomplished with the militia. It has been tried to the perfect satisfaction of the people of Robeson, and they deem it a farce and absurdity. The Adjutant General was the last person who attempted to use it. He was sent to Robeson by the Governor. With no faith in the militia system, he first invoked the aid of volunteers. The Governor prevailed upon the U. S. Authorities to send troops to co-operate with him. Less than a score of volunteers responded to his call, and in three weeks they became so disgusted at the lack of interest evinced by those who should have been first in the pursuit, that only three individuals remained. There was not even men enough left to guide the U. S. troops through the slashes and swamps of the disaffected quarter. The Adjutant General then tried the militia. Out of sixteen companies in the county, about ninety men assembled at the rendezvous, and over one half of those who answered the summons, came without arms. The whole people of that section scouted the idea of the use of the militia, and were firm to force to abandon the effort, when the troops left. When the Legislature assembled in December afterwards, the General Assembly was informed of the inefficiency of the militia to accomplish the capture of the outlaws, that his efforts with the militia had failed, and he recommended special legislation, whereby an efficient armed force might be sent against them. The Legislature turned a deaf ear to his suggestions, and refused to pass any act that would either render the militia arm effective, or to authorize the organization of an independent force to crush the outlaw gang.

The blood of the martyred Wishart cries out in condemnation of the action of the last Legislature, as well as the disgrace that attaches to the whole State in permitting the crimes of these outlaws to go unpunished. They refused to do anything to put down the outlaws, except fruitlessly tempt the avarice and cupidity of the people by offering a reward for the heads of the offenders "dead or alive." This is all this Legislature, which *The News* defends, done in the matter, although the members were approached individually, and the solicitations of Col. Wishart, by letter, was added to the recommendation, for some substantial legislation which would crush the evil.

It is in vain for the military and legal Editor of *The News* to evade the force of these *facts* by windy arguments, special pleading and empty assumptions which characterize those who wish to hide the unvarnished truth.

The State Debt--Who is Responsible--Who got the Bonds--Who Squandered Them.

There has been so much misrepretation in regard to our State debt and the manner in which it was created that we have concluded to make the statement which will be found below. For the facts which we state we challenge contradiction, and if this true exposition is "cold comfort" to the howlers of stop thief, lying scoundrels who had so much to say about the squandering of money by Republicans, we cannot help it.

THE OLD DEBT.

In the first place let us see what would have been the State debt if "our own people" could have had their way. The whole recognized debt of the State, July 1st, 1865, was $10,899,500, to which add Internal Improvement Bonds, authorized but not issued ($717,000,) and the debt of the State created during the Confederacy for war purposes, $18,117,836, and on July 1st, 1865, there would have been a total of $29,734,336. To this add the interest to July 1st, 1872, (seven years at six per cent,) $12,488,421, and our debt would stand at a total of $42,222,757.

But in addition to this there was the loan authorized by the Legislature of 1855 to the Western N. C. Railroad, amounting to $4,000,000. Of this only $2,268,000 had been issued prior to 1868, leaving $1,732,000 which was issued after reconstruction and counted on the addition to the debt made by the Republicans. This with the interest for four years amounts to $2,147,680, which added to the $42,222,757, makes the total State debt, as it would have stood under Democratic management, $44,370,437.

This is what the State debt would have been if those who now desire to get control of the State had remained in control and had their own way. For it must be remembered that it was only on compulsion that the Confederate debt was repudiated. Therefore it does not lie in the mouths of any of the old regime like Merrimon, Vance or Graham to give advice concerning State finances.

THE PRESENT DEBT.

Our whole recognized State debt at the end of the last fiscal year was $34,887,464, or $9,481,973 less than it would have been if there had been no reconstruction acts and no Republican party. This collection of "carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes," called the Republican party, having saved the State more than nine millions which it would have lost if the "wealth and respectability" party had been in power, we think the people of the State will be quite willing to trust them.

In 1868, when the Republicans took control of the State the debt was as recorded, $15,799,945, but to this must be added the balance of the principal of the appropriation for the Western N. C. Railroad, $1,732,000, making $17,531,945 as the actual authorized debt of the State at the time reconstruction commenced. To this actual debt various additions were made by legislative appropriations, some of which were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, while others entered into the State account and become a legitimate part of the State debt.

WHO GOT THE NEW BONDS.

Of the bonds voted by the Legislature and the Convention, a part were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Now let us enquire who urged the voting of those bonds, and who received them. The following are the names of the Presidents of the several roads through the bonds were appropriated, and the amounts opposite their names are what they severally received. They are all Democrats:—

R. H. Cowan, Pres. W. C. & R. R. R.,	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins, Pres. Raleigh & Gaston R. R.,	3,200,000
— Mallett, Pres. Western R. R.,	500,000
J. R. Stubbs, Pres. Wilmington & Tarboro R. R.,	450,000
— Belo, Pres. Northwestern N. C. R. R.,	1,440,000
Geo. W. Swepson, Pres. West. N. C. R. R.,	6,666,000
Total,	$ 14,256,000

Our comments on the above are brief. There is no need of comment. Everybody will see at a glance that of the appropriations $14,256,000 were voted to Democrats at their instigation, were received by them, *and if any of it was squandered it was squandered by them.* What then becomes of the miserable, lying, and oft repeated allegation that "carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes" have pillaged the State? Who first urged the voting of bonds? Democrats. Who received the issue of bonds? Democrats. Who squandered them if anybody? Democrats. Think of this tax payers! and let the responsibility rest where it belongs. If necessary we can refresh our friends with a few more details on this subject which would be interesting.

The case then is this: First, The State is more than nine millions better off financially, than it would have been had the so-called Democracy retained entire control. Second, if there has been any fraud in the appropriations it must rest upon the heads of Democrats, since they received nearly all the bonds. To these indisputable facts we ask the attention of all honest and thinking men.

[Correspondence Asheville Pioneer.]

Judge Merrimon and the Homestead.

MARSHALL, July 8th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: I understand that A. S. Merrimon, the revolutionary candidate for the Convention, in the county of Wake, made a speech in Asheville one day during the last week of your court, in favor of Convention, in which he took grounds in favor of the Homestead. We people down here in this county would like to know if this is so, and how long he has been in favor of the Homestead. It has been the understanding generally in this county, that he was opposed to the homestead We hear it stated here, and never hear it contradicted, that when Judge Brooks gave his opinion in the Federal Court that the Homestead was unconstitutional, Mr. Merrimon was loud in his applause of the Judge, and actually applauded him there in the Court house, on the justice and correctness of the decision. We have also heard that Mr. Mr. Merrimon said on divers occasions, in the presence of reliable gentlemen, that the homestead was unconstitutional, and would not apply to old debts, and that the decision of our Supreme Court in the case tried before them, in which our homesteads are secured to us, was unconstitutional and was made for partizan motives. I do know this much to be true—just after the decisions referred to, Mr. Merrimon wrote a letter to a merchant residing in Marshall, who had a great many old debts due him, stating that he had no doubt the decision sustaining the homestead as applying to old debts was unconstitutional, and would be so decided if they could get the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States, and solicited a contribution from the merchant to enable him to carry the question up to the Supreme Court of the United States. I do not know whether the merchant assisted him in the matter, but understand that the question has gone up. So, if we poor people are turned out of house and home, on account of this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, I suppose we may thank Mr. Merrimon for it.—This is very unkind in Mr. Merrimon, for he ought to know, if he succeeds in getting the homestead set aside, that ruin and suffering must fall upon thousands of poor helpless women and children. whose only hope is in sustaining the homestead. Mr. Merrimon used to have many friends among the poor people of the mountains, but if they are to be turned out of house and home by his efforts, and reduced to ruin and suffering, through his ageacy, then it is time they should be careful about their confidence.

Good News.

We receive good news from all parts of the country. Old men who have been lifelong Democrats are abandoning that party. They are convinced that the National Republican party is the friend of the laboring masses of the country. Young men are falling into line, they see that in Republican ranks there are chances for true merit to be rewarded, they see that men of obscure orgin if possessed of real worth may be elevated to the highest position known to our country. Come on! The platform of Republican principles is as broad as the Globe, and beckons all to come and embrace its truths, and enjoy its liberties and blessings.—*Surry Weekly Visitor.*

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 Swepson and Caldwell Matter--New Developments.

MR. EDITOR: Under the above head and over the signature of Nathan appears an article in *Blasting Powder* of the 19th inst., which I propose noticing. Capt. Nathan (the Captain will excuse our giving his military title) opens his battery by giving a report of a Railroad meeting, held in Morganton in 1868, he states that this meeting was for the purpose of considering certain acts of the Legislature appropriating funds for the benefit of the W. N. C. R. R. He says, two or three days before the meeting Swepson and Littlefield arrived in Morganton with a keg of choice whiskey. As to the truth of this statement we are not posted, we are satisfied, however, that there is not a man in this community who would be more likely to know of the arrival of a keg of whiskey than Capt. Nathan, we therefore take it for granted this part of his statement is true. His next accusation is that Gov. Cadlwell went immediately to Swepson and Littlefield's rooms and was closeted with them up to the day of the meeting, now Capt. Nathan as well as every man in this community knows this to be false. The Captain intends his statements to effect those unacquainted with the Governor's private character.

What does the Captain himself say of the Governor? "*I believe him incapable of dishonesty*, but if I can make anything out of this report of the Fraud Commission I intend to do it." And why shouldn't he. This Fraud Commission was intended expressly for the benefit of his party and he has a right to use it for that purpose.

He knows there is not a man in the county of Burke that he can make believe Gov. Caldwell was implicated in the slightest manner with these thieves, he also knows there was not a man at that meeting who suspected these men. Swepson had not then been elected an officer of the Railrord.

Capt. Nathan would make you believe this meeting was conducted in the interest of Swepson & Co., by Gov. Caldwell, the fact is Gen. Clingman, the Democratic elector for the State at large, was the chief actor.

At a discussion a few days ago in Morganton (in which the General was demolished by Maj. Marcus Erwin) he acknowledged that more than a year after this meeting he (the General) offered a resolution of thanks to Swepson for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as President.

The Captain says Vance and Merrimon saw into this whole swindle and explained it to the Stockholders, yet the Democratic elector, Gen. Clingman, whom the honest genteel and intelligent party claim to be the most talented man the State, never suspected anything wrong in Swepson for more than a year after that time.

It is universally known that the difficulty at that meeting was on account of an act of the legislature amending the charter in which it was promised that the State should appoint as many directors in proportion to the stock she owned as the private stockholders had, the State owning two thirds of the stock, provided in this amendment the right to appoint two thirds of the directory, so his statement of the foresight of Vance and Merrimon is all bosh. I would like for him to inform us what should be the character of the tribunal to try Vance, Merrimon, Dr. J. C. McDowell and Hugh Reynolds whose names appear as Stockholders with the twenty-five Radicals of Burke? As he thinks the latter could be successfully prosecuted as conspirators against the State before an honest judiciary, I suppose he would have them tried by the Fraud Commission appointed expressly to shield all Democrats and find Republicans guilty.

The Captain seems to be particularly gifted in writing biographical sketches, we shall not deny any of the charges he makes against the twenty-five, but may refer to some of them in connection with his history, a short sketch of which I propose giving you.

The Captain is a descendant of one of the old aristocratic families of this county whose glory has departed. They counted their slaves by hundreds and expected the common people to doff their hats in their presence. Although he speaks of himself as belonging to the common people, nothing could be more offensive to him than to be so considered. He says L. A. Taylor has been a candidate for almost every office; now I assert without fear of successful contradiction that there has not been an election for legislative officers in the county of Burke for the last thirty years without a member of the Nathan family being a candidate except during the war when they held offices in the army. Since the war, although he was banned, his brother was elected to the Senate, but failed to take his seat; since that they have not been candidates for State offices until the present campaign, he is again a candidate for the Senate against the express wish of his party who have nominated other gentlemen. Capt. Nathan has been a candidate twice within the last year himself and is now an acting magistrate in this county. To give you some idea of the loftiness of his office, according to his own notion, we need only to refer you to one of his official acts during the present term of the Superior Court. A man had been convicted of a misdemeanor, and sent to jail by the Judge in default of costs, whereupon the Captain issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, and deputed a citizen of another county to demand the prisoner to be brought before him to give him (the prisoner) an opportunity to file a bond for his appearance at next Court. This was done while the Judge was still holding Court.

Capt. Nathan commanded a company about the close of the war, (received the position through family influence) said to be composed of some of the best material. He soon became so obnoxious to his men that rather than serve under him, they went over to the yankees, one night, en masse. He was saluted next morning by an Irish orderly, inviting him to come over and take charge of his company.

Very soon after the surrender, on a special occasion, and as a particular favor, he induced one of the twenty-five whom he takes such great pleasure in ridiculing, to go on his bond in order to obtain funds. He has since run through quite a large estate, has had his homestead laid off, but has forgotten that a portion of this debt, which was settled by his securities, is still *unpaid by him.* While on this subject I inform the Captain that J. T. Patterson says if he will pay him his just dues it will assist him in liquidating the amount he may be due the county.

In 1868 Capt. Nathan paid a visit to Mitchell county, where he got into a difficulty with a man who, it is stated, was jealous of the Captain's attentions to his mistress. In the fracas (it is admitted as a palliation of the offence that the Captain was too drunk to know what was going on) his antagonist was killed. So this aristocrat, who prides himself on writing biographical sketches of others, has been tried for his life, for killing a man in a disreputable house, the cause of quarrel, a woman of bad character.

After this difficulty he reformed and joined the Presbyterian Church, but like the Republican, Tom Neal, after his trial he fell from grace, *without joining the Republicans.* Since that time he has had several attacks of *delirium tremens*, and is now a spree at a hotel kept by an old comrade in the army, who is unwilling to drive him off on that account. He is clothed by contributions from his relatives.

I prefer being L. A. Taylor or his animal, "between whom there is constant warfare as to mental superiority," than Capt. Nathan. I am sure the Captain can take no offence at this article, as I understand he was notified before publishing his that he might expect retaliation. BURKE.

For the Carolina Era.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

A Weak Ticket in Chatham.

MR. EDITOR: If you will permit me, I will write a little, and if you think it worthy of a place in THE ERA, you may publish it.

I live in the midst of a thick settlement of Democrats, and they are doing their utmost now to gain victory over the Republicans, and they will be up to almost any kind of tricks, they know it is the death struggle with them now. I was talking with one the other day, and he wanted to make a bargain with me to this effect, he said if I would not vote for Smith he would not vote for Rogers, I told him I should make *no such bargains, that I should vote for* who I pleased when election day came round. The fact is, he did not want to vote for Rogers nohow. Now that same Democrat would make a similar bargain with twenty Republicans; I would therefore say to all Republicans, make no bargains with Democrats, for they will fool you out of your votes if they can. As I said before, it is the death struggle with them now.

The Democrats held a county Convention at Pittsboro' on the 6th inst., and I have been creditably informed that they could not get their best men to receive a nomination, such as John Manning, Albright ahd others, so they were obliged to take any they could get that would do at all. I suppose Mr. Albright could not afford to meet the charges that would be brought against him or he could not agree to swallow Greeley, so he concluded upon the whole it would be best to back down and risk the consequences. Mr. Powell accepted a nomination in the Senate. I think by the time James H. Headen gets done with him he will be as small as dust. I don't think he can hardly from this district, there was a noticeable absence of it on their part. I hear, however, though unacquainted with the candidates, that they are perfect gentlemen and consider themselves above doing the dirty work of their party. The meeting was altogether a success and closed about night. I must not forget to mention Greeley and the Greeleyites, as a general thing the sage does'nt take well in this region, but as it is a kind of Hobson's choice a few of the Democrats have concluded to swallow the bitter pill. It is like drawing eyeteeth though. The men who offered the snug little amount of $500 for his head a few years ago now take Chappaqua in their arms with a friendly hug. Well can we exclaim with Cicero "O tempora, O mores." The next best hoax after Greeley is the following: that if the Democrats are elected to the Legislature they will give all their pay to the school fund. Generous souls! How bitterly they opposed the school fund but a short time ago. Such magnanimity is truly commendable. But, alas, Sambo licks his chops and says, "two thin," "It wont go down." I will merely advert to the crops and conclude. The season is the most backward since 1867. The rain has injured the corn, and the cold nights has cotton. If the weather contains favorable, however, a good crop, I think, may be expected. V.

Pitt county, N. C., June 27th, 1872.

For the Carolina Era.

Lottery Rogers.

MR. EDITOR: It is said that when you touch a man's pocket book you touch his soul.

Having invested six dollars in Messrs. Hester & Rogers' Lottery sometime ago and not having heard any thing from it as yet I have pretty well come to the conclusion that one or other of the gentlemen have got my money, and as Mr. Rogers is the same man who is now running for Congress, (although I am a conservative after the straightest sect,) I can't support him or any other man that will serve me as he has done. As bad as Billy Smith is I don't think he would have been guilty of such a trick. I claim to be an honest man, and I never intend to support for office (if I know it) any but honest men. So I prefer and will vote for Blow-Your-Horn-Billy in preference to Lottery Rogers.

Very truly,
CONSERVATIVE.

Patterson's Township, June 24, 1872.