

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

Chapters from Secret History.

Thompson, the Once Agent of the Late Confederate Government, Makes a Confession of His Own and His Employers' Crimes—The Project of Burning the Cities—Plans for the Revolt and Release of Rebel Prisoners—Whose Assistance was Expected—Treason of the Democratic Leaders, and Other Interesting and Important Facts Which the People Ought to Know.

The Union Republican Congressional Committee have published a pamphlet, entitled "A Leaf from History," being the report in the name of J. P. Benjamin, the secret agent of the late Confederate government, stationed in Canada for the purpose of organizing insurrections in the Northern States and burning their principal cities.

THE REPORT.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

SIR: Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the present government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events, we have afforded the Northwestern States the simplest opportunity to throw up the galling yoke of Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at home of the readiness and willingness of the Administration to avail itself of every proffered assistance in our great struggle for independence.

On my arrival here I learned that there was such an organization as the order of the "Sons of Liberty" in the Northern States, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles, and its objects, and if possible to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the General Government to coerce a seceding State. The resolutions of 1788 and 1791 were set forth as the basis of the true theory of the Government. Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, of companies.

In the month of June last the universal feeling among its members, leaders and followers, was to insist upon the holding a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power and would certainly reflect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that, by a bold, vigorous, and concerted movement, the three great Northern States—New York, Indiana, and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the States of Kentucky and Missouri could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on so happily to a successful consummation, the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from the Fourth of July to the 29th of August, but preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for a movement.

But before the day arrived a general council of the order from different States was called, and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature and the 19th of August was fixed upon for a general uprising. This postponement was insisted upon on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Peoria, and to make it a success I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held and was a decided success. The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be wrought up to the point of insurrection, and friends were encouraged and strengthened and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance in the columns of the "Tribune," and the result was manifested all over the country.

The belief in some way prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction, and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot-box. It is true that they argued that a trial of the ballot-box should be made before a resort to force—always a *denier resort*. The Springfield meeting came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peoria had already diminished—the whole tone of the speakers was to rely on the ballot-box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which was discovered, and some of the leading members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor of Indiana, and, believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The convention came; the crowd was immense; the feeling was unanimous for peace; a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far ponder to the military feelings as to take General McClellan to secure a certain success. This nomination, followed as it was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty."

The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever; they are true, brave, and I believe willing and ready, but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the Administration, its large detective force, the large bounties paid for treachery, and the respectable manner in which it yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in these States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in fostering and furthering these operations, and now seems to have been a little profit. But in reviewing the past, I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor has it been spent altogether in vain. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front at least 60,000 men to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war.

In July last Captain Charles H. Cole, of Gen. Forrest's command, made his report to the President. He reported to me that he had been appointed a lieutenant in our navy; I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels and different approaches to the several harbors on the shores of each of the great depositories of coal, and especially to learn all that he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her capture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to re-visit the Michigan, and to confer with the officers of the Michigan, and feeling his way, to endeavor to purchase the boat from its officers.

For a time he thought he would succeed in this, if he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated in the contract. He was, however, dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board, and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was sent him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise. Their plan was well conceived, and he had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island that an organization existed among the prisoners of the island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island; the presence of the Michigan, with her fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made.

On that night Captain Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine-drinking with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on board, with a sufficient body of Confederate soldiers to board and capture the vessel. Should they capture the steamer, a cannon-shot sent through the officers' quarters on Johnson's Island, was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the island, boats were to be improvised, and the prisoners were to be mounted and make for Cleveland, the boats co-operating, and from Cleveland the prisoners were to make Wheeling, and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan.

On the evening of the 19th by some treachery Cole was arrested, and the messenger who was to meet Acting Master Beall at Kelly's Island, did not reach him. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Michigan, issued orders to the Detroit and the Dundas, went on his way to Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bay Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and landed the Michigan's passengers. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were soon made prisoners, and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldiers were regularly paroled; the passengers were left on the island, having given their promise not to interfere with our operations. The boat was towed into the lake and sunk.

The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky. Here the men from certain reasons, not altogether satisfactory, but possibly fortunately, refused to make the attack on the Michigan. Beall returned, landed at Sandusky, C. W., and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to the Confederate States, but a few days since Acting Master Bennett G. Burley was arrested, and the trial is now going on for his delivery under the extradition treaty. If we had the means, it is probable that the Parsons should not have been taken. As it is, it will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will, in all probability, secure his release, but it may lead to my expulsion from the provinces; at least, I have it from a reliable source that the last proposition has been presented upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it.

Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I shall consider it my duty to remain where I am, and abide the issue. I should regret it if you should be disappointed on the subject. Captain Cole is a prisoner on Johnson's Island. In obedience to your suggestion, as far as it was practicable, soon after my arrival here, I urged the people in the North to convert their paper money into gold and silver, and to take their own money. I am satisfied this policy was adopted and carried into effect to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it reached 200.

The high price may have tempted many to change their policy because afterward gold fell in the market to 150, when it was about 180, and the exportation of gold was so small that there appeared to be but little or no demand for it. Mr. John Porterfield, formerly of New York, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with \$100,000 and instructed to proceed to New York to carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in the purchase of gold and exporting the same selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then exchanging the same into gold in New York. This process involved a certain loss, the cost of transportation. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended \$25,000, with which he supposed he would purchase a large quantity of gold, and then to ship much more, and then if the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible he was to desist and return to Canada, and restore the money expended.

By his last report, he had caused the shipment of more than two millions of gold, at an expense of less than ten thousand dollars, but it seems that Mr. Lyons, who had been formerly the partner of Porterfield, was arrested by General Butler, on the ground that he was exporting gold; and although Mr. Lyons had no connection with Mr. Porterfield in this transaction, yet he thought it prudent to return to Canada, while he retains the unexpended balance of the \$25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has restored \$75,000. I must confess that the first shipment had a marked effect on the market. I am inclined to the opinion that his theory will work great damage and distrust in the Federal finances if it is followed up, and if no untoward circumstances should interfere with the operation.

Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States to visit me at the North, and who utterly refused to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also to operate on their railroads and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large amount of men, and to burn whenever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New York which will produce a great panic, which will not subside for a long time.

This, I am aware, reports many things of minor importance which have occurred during my sojourn in Canada, but I shall omit them at present. Very Respectfully, Your obt' serv't, J. P. BENJAMIN.

NOTE.—The original copy bears the following endorsement in the handwriting of J. P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War: "Rec'd 13 Feb'y '65. J. P. B."

Grant and the South. One of the staple campaign arguments of the Republicans is that President Grant maintains by military force corrupt and despotic governments in the Southern States. Now this, if true, would be a most serious imputation. It would not only be a sufficient reason why patriotic citizens should refuse him any aid, but it would be a reason why he should be impeached. But what are the facts?

Since reconstruction was completed the only forcible interference there has been by the National Executive with the local affairs of the Southern States was the temporary suspension of the Ku Klux Klan in a few counties of single State, South Carolina, in compliance with the provisions of the Ku Klux law. Lawless bands of midnight assassins had inaugurated in those counties a reign of terror, overawing the local authorities, most of whom had fled, and were committing outrages, and nightly committing deeds which even the banditti of Italy and Greece would denounce as brutal and ferocious. These acts, it has since been established, were part of an organized conspiracy to gain control of the State government by killing off the Republicans, and to place that party in a minority. It was another case of rebellion by a minority party against the decision of the ballot-box, but in comparison with an open and avowed war against the government of the majority the acts adopted by the Ku Klux Klan are not so formidable in the extreme. Congress had unquestionably the right to pass an act for the suppression of this insurrection, and the President had not only the right, but was bound by his oath of office to enforce such legislation. Indeed, in case of rebellion, it is the duty of the President to cover the Ku Klux conspiracy, if it means anything—the President is required by the Constitution itself to afford protection upon the request of a State Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

It is difficult to see, therefore, how General Grant in this instance could have done otherwise. He simply complied with the law and the Constitution, as any honest, conscientious President, as any honest, conscientious President, would do. Yet this is the only instance during his term in which he has forbidden a party to use the usual course of justice and government in the reconstructed States. True, the stringent enforcement laws, and President Grant's well-known readiness to execute them upon occasion, operate as a check upon the Republicanism of the South, and thus doubtless prevent the old pro-rebel Democracy from obtaining control of the State governments by assassinating and intimidating the Republicans. If this readiness of the nation's strong arm to put down by force, the lawless and lawless conduct of the Ku Klux Klan, is making a Poland of the South, then the Republican party is certainly guilty of the crime imputed. If the mere willingness to enforce the laws by tyranny in President Grant, then his enemies must make the most of it.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

entire expenditures as yet on all accounts is about \$800,000. I still hold about 100,000 each, which have not been collected. Should you think it best for me to return I would be glad to know in what way you think I had best return with the funds remaining on hand.

I infer from your personal in The New York Times that it is your wish I should remain here for the present, and I shall obey your orders. Indeed I have so many papers in my possession, which in the hands of the enemy would utterly ruin and destroy very many of the prominent men in the North, that I do not see my obligation to them will force on me the extreme caution in my movements.

For the future, discarding all dependence on the organizations in the Northern States, our efforts, in my judgment, should be directed to inducing the desertion of the colored men of the North, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also to operate on their railroads and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large amount of men, and to burn whenever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New York which will produce a great panic, which will not subside for a long time.

This, I am aware, reports many things of minor importance which have occurred during my sojourn in Canada, but I shall omit them at present. Very Respectfully, Your obt' serv't, J. P. BENJAMIN.

NOTE.—The original copy bears the following endorsement in the handwriting of J. P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War: "Rec'd 13 Feb'y '65. J. P. B."

Grant and the South. One of the staple campaign arguments of the Republicans is that President Grant maintains by military force corrupt and despotic governments in the Southern States. Now this, if true, would be a most serious imputation. It would not only be a sufficient reason why patriotic citizens should refuse him any aid, but it would be a reason why he should be impeached. But what are the facts?

Since reconstruction was completed the only forcible interference there has been by the National Executive with the local affairs of the Southern States was the temporary suspension of the Ku Klux Klan in a few counties of single State, South Carolina, in compliance with the provisions of the Ku Klux law. Lawless bands of midnight assassins had inaugurated in those counties a reign of terror, overawing the local authorities, most of whom had fled, and were committing outrages, and nightly committing deeds which even the banditti of Italy and Greece would denounce as brutal and ferocious. These acts, it has since been established, were part of an organized conspiracy to gain control of the State government by killing off the Republicans, and to place that party in a minority. It was another case of rebellion by a minority party against the decision of the ballot-box, but in comparison with an open and avowed war against the government of the majority the acts adopted by the Ku Klux Klan are not so formidable in the extreme. Congress had unquestionably the right to pass an act for the suppression of this insurrection, and the President had not only the right, but was bound by his oath of office to enforce such legislation. Indeed, in case of rebellion, it is the duty of the President to cover the Ku Klux conspiracy, if it means anything—the President is required by the Constitution itself to afford protection upon the request of a State Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

It is difficult to see, therefore, how General Grant in this instance could have done otherwise. He simply complied with the law and the Constitution, as any honest, conscientious President, as any honest, conscientious President, would do. Yet this is the only instance during his term in which he has forbidden a party to use the usual course of justice and government in the reconstructed States. True, the stringent enforcement laws, and President Grant's well-known readiness to execute them upon occasion, operate as a check upon the Republicanism of the South, and thus doubtless prevent the old pro-rebel Democracy from obtaining control of the State governments by assassinating and intimidating the Republicans. If this readiness of the nation's strong arm to put down by force, the lawless and lawless conduct of the Ku Klux Klan, is making a Poland of the South, then the Republican party is certainly guilty of the crime imputed. If the mere willingness to enforce the laws by tyranny in President Grant, then his enemies must make the most of it.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

When the Southern leaders talk of Greeley as their coming saviour, and look forward to his election as a redemption from oppression, what do they mean. We can readily admit that it must be unpleasant to the chivalry to find their countrymen, the "carpet-baggers," the "office-hunters," the ruling power in their once proud States. It must be still more galling to see, as in South Carolina, their State robbed right and left by a dishonest gang whom the too-guileless freedmen maintain in power rather than the honest and upright whites of the South. But that is the lot of the ill occasionally incidental to popular government. New York has drunk deeply of the same bitter cup, and Pennsylvania is likely to drain it to the dregs unless the Cameron incubus can be lifted from the State.

and even a Democratic House, which would undoubtedly be elected, would unduly be elected. Greeley and Brown, could refuse to vote the money needed for judicial prosecutions, and thus practically nullify the whole matter, therefore, resolves itself into this: The re-election of Greeley will secure a continuance to the Southern people, both white and black, of all their rights at the ballot box, as well as elsewhere, and there is no road to pacification except through uninterrupted justice. The success of Greeley, on the other hand, would be the signal for a desperate attempt to overcome us by force, and it is attempting to lead them to a virtual surrender of their new political rights. This would be pacification with a vengeance.—Philadelphia Press.

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. Registration—Jurisdiction of U. S. Courts—Circular of United States Commissioner.

The election laws require registrars to be present with their registration books from sunrise to sunset, Sunday's excepted, from the first Thursday in July to the last day preceding the day of election, both days inclusive, for the registration of such persons as are entitled to vote.

Any registrar failing to comply with the terms of this act is liable under the act to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months.

He is also liable under United States laws to pay to parties aggrieved by neglect to perform his duty under this act, the sum of \$500, and to pay a fine of \$500, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Complaint is made at this office that one William E. Pierce, a registrar under the act, refused on Saturday the 27th inst., to be present at the place of registration with his registration books, and absented himself from such place of registration with intent to defeat the right of certain citizens to vote on the first day of August next.

Persons entitled to vote, who present themselves at the proper places of registration according to law, and their registration is defeated by the unlawful acts of registrars or other officials of election are informed, that on the day of election they are entitled to vote notwithstanding their registration has been defeated by causes other than their own neglect, on filing an affidavit with the judges of election to that effect, and on complaint at this office or any other Commissioner, this right will be enforced in the Courts of the United States.

A. W. SHAFFER, U. S. Commissioner. Raleigh, July 29, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. INTIMIDATION AND OSTRACISM.

No Freedom to be Allowed. MR. EDITOR: Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter written by a Democrat of this town (and no doubt dictated by the representative men of the Democratic party) to John W. Smith, Esq., one of the Republican candidates for County Commissioner.

Mr. Smith is a member of the firm of Lightfoot and Smith of this place, who purchased about 3,000 acres of land near here with a good water power and mill site, and built thereon one of the best saw and grist mills to be found in this section of country. Mr. Smith has invested his capital in improving the country and developing its resources. He is therefore largely identified with the interests of this country, and knows the importance of an economical and judicious administration of its public affairs, hence he has allowed his name to be put before the people as a candidate for Commissioner.

Mr. Smith is a young man possessing more than ordinary talents, and whose character either socially or politically is beyond reproach. The enclosed letter will explain itself.

Democrats may say the letter has been written by a Republican to be used as a campaign document, but if necessary we can prove its author to be one of the leading and most active Democrats of this county.

J. W. SMITH, Esq. Dear Sir: We address you these lines for the white Conservatives and Democrats of Martin county, and ask you also how you will deliberately consider them.

You came in our county a stranger to the people, our laws, regulations and institutions and you have been well received and kindly treated. You have been liberally patronized, and we think you will be invited to allow your name and influence to be used in the present campaign by the leaders of the Radical party, thinking as they did that you would manage the votes of a dozen men.

The present is an election of vast importance to the county and State of North Carolina. If you persist in the course you have marked out you will doubtless work against the interest of your friends, particularly those from whom you receive patronage, and in that case you could not reasonably expect patronage from the people you would enlist against.

We cordially and friendly ask you not to suffer your name used as a candidate in the present election. Respectfully, MANY FRIENDS. Jamesville, July 22, 1872.

For the Carolina Era. "A Good Idea." Bear in mind that Jo Turner thinks it a capital idea to marry off the Raleigh Ladies to the natives of the South Sea Islands, a race of men who, in his estimation, occupy about the same position so far as gentility, morality, and intellectuality, are concerned as the "wretched degraded negro" whom he despises. Remember he edits the organ of his party. LYNN.

For the Carolina Era.

Five Good Reasons why no Friend of Equal Justice Should Vote for Greeley.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say through this medium to the hard working white and colored voters of North Carolina a few words. I have known Horace Greeley, after forty years hard labor in behalf of my race, has condemned his words, and sacrificed his principles for the sake of being President.

I. He is now at the head of that dying party that has tried so assiduously to kill, and is attempting to lead them to power for the sake of being President.

II. Because he is endeavoring to empower that party that has been mourning for ten years for an opportunity that would enable them to make their slaves of a once degraded people for years to come. Why not vote against him?

III. General Grant labored four years with his sword to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to strike the shackles of slavery from the colored race, and bestow liberty upon them. Why not vote for him?

IV. He has labored nearly four years to complete reconstruction and enforce the law against Ku Klux outrages in the South. Why not vote for Grant?

After giving these five reasons, which cannot be truthfully denied, as a colored voter of the States, however, of truth and justice to the good thinking people, I appeal to them to go to the polls on the first Thursday in August and vote as one man for Tod R. Caldwell and the entire Republican ticket. By doing so the young folks will smile and say, "I have done my duty."

Very respectfully, SIMON S. POCHER. Raleigh, N. C., July 26, 1872.

Time and enlightened experience have shown that certain substances formerly used and relied on in medical practice, are unnecessary and dangerous; yet some of these substances have found their way into medical compounds. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, however, contain nothing injurious, being composed exclusively of vegetable substances from California. For all disorders of the Liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, and digestive organs, and for purifying the blood, they are the most wonderful remedy known. 15-4w.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMAS-TER, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 15, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with the usual requirements will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 7th of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, when the bids will be opened, for the erection of stone walls with coping, brick walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at the following places: Beaufort and Florence, S. C. Salisbury and Raleigh, N. C. Knoxville and Campbell Tenn.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Complete bids for coping of the stone walls, set complete will be considered.

Proposals, in triplicate, will also be received at this office at the same time for building 14 story stone or brick lodges, at the National Cemeteries at the following places, viz: Raleigh, North Carolina. Memphis, Chattanooga and Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

Logans Cross Roads and Lebanon, Ky. Bidders are to specify the number of railings and lodges, can be seen at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Charleston, S. C., and at the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Nashville, N. C., Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Lebanon, Ky., where all particulars with regard to the work will be cheerfully given to bidders either by calling in person or by letter.

The bids should be addressed to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, and mailed on the evening of the day, or wrapped in iron fence or lodge, as the case may be. JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen. U. S. Army, Chief Qr. Mr., Dept. South, 4-4w.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PROVISIONS, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing 120,000 lbs. of No. 1 Virginia tobacco, one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco, as follows: The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, its use in the kitchen, its qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, wear and curing the wrapper filler is made; whether the binder is made by one and is used, and when, and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case), head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals, and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the Army and an expert will be sent to examine and report on the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

No sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a security, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposals.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. WM. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A. 6-4w.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS. I am now ready to take testimony for claimants having claims against the Government of the United States, and property taken or furnished for the use of the Army. I will attend at Chapel Hill and Durhams for all claimants in Chatham and Orange counties, and at Raleigh for all claimants for Wake and Johnston counties. I will also attend at other places when necessary. All charges to be paid at the time. My office is at Raleigh Monday, the 5th of August, 1872.

Please address me at present at Chapel Hill. Special Commissioner for M. C. July 27, 1872. WM. M. COLEMAN, Attorney at Law, Rooms No. 14, May Building, P. O. Box 268. Washington, D. C. Pays special attention to Southern claims. 12-4f.

New Advertisements.

BOOK AGENTS

Now at work, or looking for some new book, will miss it if they do not at once write for circulars of the best selling book publishers. Extra low prices on new books offered. Profits more than double money. Outfit free. Address, F. M. REED, 130 Eighth St., New York. 15-4w.

AGENTS WANTED

For GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT. Also, for CAMPAIGN GOODS. Address: Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—for the Lives of

Grant! Greeley! WILSON! BROWN! And the leading men of all parties. Over 40 Steel Portraits. Just the book wanted by the masses everywhere. Agents meet with wonderful success. Special arrangements for retail and security travel at once. Address: ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 563 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va. OPEN JUNE 15th, 1872. The proprietor offers additional attractions this season. New elegant and spacious Drawing and Ball Rooms, beautiful lawns, exquisite air and scenery, while the waters of these special springs invariably relieve Consumption, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea, and are for sale by leading Druggists everywhere. Readily accessible via Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Stop at Grotto. Descriptive Pamphlets are in waiting. Pamphlets on application. 15-4w. JAMES A. FRAZIER, Prop.

DO NOT FAIL while on your Summer excursion one of the CELEBRATED IMPROVED Stewart Cook Stoves. With its special attachments, Roaster, Baker, Boiler, and other accessories, it is fully packed for safe shipment. Books sent on application. 15-4w. FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water St., N. Y.

BURNHAM'S New TURBINE is in general use throughout the U. S. A. SIX INCH is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction, and the power it transmits