THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOM REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairmen of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the state opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOUGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

To the Voters of Nash County.

GENTLEMEN.—You are required by act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene in Raleigh on the 6th of September. The object of that convention is to change the present constitution, or making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your grave consideration; because it directly affects the rights and liberties of every citizen in our State.

You have been told that our present constitution is not adapted to our wants nor suited to our habits and customs. You have witnessed its working, and notwithstanding the obstacles, checks and clogs its opponents have thrown in the way, the masses of our people, the laboring men of our State have been greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations to better than they ever were under the old Constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel penalties.

Under the workings of our present constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational improvements. There is, therefore, no ground for any complaint or any real cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you are told that great changes are necessary, and to quiet the minds of the people upon the momentous question of changing the constitution, the Legislature prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important changes. This oath, so far as it is concerned, is a mere clap trap to deceive the unsuspecting working man, and those who do not make themselves familiar with the many political schemes concocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions with fat salaries, and manipulating plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the suffrage of the people.

Gentlemen you know that when these delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the constitution at will. The Legislature has no authority to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they get to Raleigh they declare their unwillingness to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to do so? Are they not then unrestricted and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the constitution? The constitutional mode of calling a convention is first to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been alone, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted. If they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1861 was to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted—if they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention, has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1861 was to submit to the people whether they would call a convention or not. They called a convention and voted to restrict the delegates. It was binding because the people in their sovereignty restricted them.

You know that many of the Democratic leaders admit the oath is of no force. Well, if it is of no force, and it is so admitted, it is very plain that it will not bind any delegate who chooses to pass it over. It will not have any weight in any part of their action.

Do you want the Homestead law, which enables any man, poor or rich, to have a home for his family abolished? Do you want the law giving your wives the right to hold property revoked? Do you want the old case law imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping post, pillory and stocks re-established? These relics of barbarism which fasten a stigma upon the victim to the latest posterity—upon the State, and an insult to true civilization. Good school and houses of correction maintained instead, would show to the civilized world that we were advancing in the scale of being, instead of retrograding. Have not the Democratic leaders opposed the Homestead, and declared it unconstitutional and that it ought not to bar the collection of old debts. They tell you the convention will not interfere with, or the Lien law. Why because it will not require it to do so to do away with both these laws. They have only to get a Supreme Court of Democratic Judges who will decide them unconstitutional and they are no longer any force. Do you want the election of Judges and county officers taken from the people and these officers appointed by the Legislature? Do you want qualified suffrage and a landed representation once? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to quality a man for the Senate. These discriminations were so unjust and ill adapted to the advancement of the people we all joined together in 1852 and voted them out of the old constitution. Let us not go back on ourselves but move forward in the cause of perfect liberty to the citizens. The rich have power enough through their riches, the poor hard working men have but little power at best. The field for them should be widened not closed up. Let the poor man have more liberty, he is powerless with all he can get. He is not the man that stirs up wars and revolutions. It is the leading men who cajole the poor into difficulties. But abolish the Homestead and then those holding old claims will bring suit and collect every dollar under the sheriff's hammer, now bared by the Homestead. What a feast for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but oh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor debtors.

This whole movement is a pet scheme to bring about litigation that the Shylocks of the land may buy up the property at reduced rates and reduce the workingmen of the country to a state of peasantry day laborers. Do you want the old County Court system again at a a cost to your county of over $2,000 a year, when the present Township system costs less than two-thirds of that amount? Do you want your courts controled and governed by the members of the bar, by rules enforced to compel every citizen to employ counsel to make every little petition they may need, and a rule of fees at high rates for every bond, bill, deed or will that they write. Under the present system every man can act in these matters for himself. Letters of Administration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three months before Letters of Administration could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, the present system of our county government is cheaper to the people of the State by nearly half million yearly than the old system. Why change it then? The Democratic leaders believe it is cheaper. Gov. Graham and others advocated the abolition of the old County Court system. They now, for party fealty sake go back on their former opinions. Such men are not safe to trust with making a constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. It is silent on county debts contracted for supplies. It is possible that these debts will be resuitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. Are you willing to be taxed to pay them? If so vote to change the constitution. It also forbids the denial or abridgement of the rights of the people to vote for their judicial officers upon pains and penalties.

Do you want another conflict with the Federal Government? Revolutionary movements like the one now proposed, have caused trouble in several of the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only to maintain unity of interest and harmony with the fundamental principles of our National Government, leave the constitution like it is. We are now doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring people of our country. Let us then "let well enough alone" and learn wisdom from the past, and build ourselves up, instead of pulling our fortunes down.

The soreheads who are never content with anything, complained, and in 1868 the Constitution was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State debt could never be adjusted without those changes. Have you seen any beneficial results from these changes? The State debt still hangs, and will until wiser men take hold of it and compromise it, fund it or levy a tax to pay it. Those changes were in fact trivial, but were made in order to pave the way for more important ones, which they seek now to make. The legal men of the State live by the law. The people have to pay the expense of litigation. It was through this influence the call for convention was made. This is evidenced by the fact that the candidates selected by the friends of convention are mostly lawyers. It looks as if it was the lawyers' convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been consulted and left to their own choice no convention would now be on the tapis. The leaders of this movement do not tell you what they want to do with the constitution. The address issued by the Democratic Executive Committee gives you no light as to their real designs. They mystify and cover up what they intend to do. They do not intend to tell the people what changes they are going to make in the constitution. They know if they were to do so the mass of the people would spurn the whole movement, and they would fail in their schemes of political aggrandizement.

But, gentlemen, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates elected they will not ask you what sort of a Constitution is best adapted to your wants, but it will be how shall we frame it so as to give to the few the power of ruling and governing the many? How shall we arrange it to control the toiling men of our State? You, gentlemen will feel the effects of their work in your pockets, upon your rights and liberties, and your children will feel it after you.

The last Legislature was elected upon principles of retrenchment and reform. They spent one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the public moneys and did nothing to relieve you, as they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Convention bill, and provided in it to convene again if the Convention measure proved successful. They did this in the face of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to biennial sessions. They "whip the devil round the stump," and get two sessions out of one, with their pro rata, virtually making the amendment a nullity in this case. Now add, if you please, the expense of the Legislature calling the Convention to the extra session, and then add the cost of the Convention, and you will see that they have in that event increased the public debt about four hundred thousand dollars, which the people are to pay by taxation. I ask, are you willing to be taxed to pay such useless expense? But, you may take this as a fair illustration of their economy and retrenchment. Their reform is yet to come, and it will doubtless be developed when the Constitution is changed to suit them. It is Democratic policy to keep the laboring classes in ignorance in order to serve their purposes of self-aggrandisement. This policy was closely adhered to before the rebellion, hence public schools were never fostered, and the lancless were trained up without education.—They were cajoled, faltered and led to support measures which bound the shackles of ignorance closer and closer every year. At the close of the rebellion these fetters were broken and the people breathed free and enjoyed true liberty, having the chains thrown off. In order to maintain freedom for themselves and their children the present Constitution was framed, giving to all men equal rights before the law. Under it now there is no obstacle, check or hindrance to the poorest man's son rising to prominence if he will. It works well for all classes and conditions of our people.

In changing it they may render it much more defective than it now is, and it may have to be changed again. It may be changed so as to give all the power of the State Government into the hands of the few, and deprive the many of any voice in the affairs of the State. It may be made so as to afford high schools for the property holders and no schools for the non-property holders. They may so change as to vest the legislative privilege in the hands of the rich, and take all such privilege from the poor man. They may enter into it clauses by which they may enact such laws a were enacted in 1865-6. The Democratic legislatures then passed such laws as these: A laborer failing to obey orders from employer or agent was deemed impudent and for this offence had to pay a fine of one dollar. For lost time, except sickness, twenty-five cents for every hour. For absence from home without leave he had to pay a fine of two dollars. And if any enticed away a laborer, upon the conviction of the person, he was fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned twelve months one or both, at the discretion of the court. And if the laborer refused to work for three consecutive days where he was employed, he was reported to a justice, who compelled him to labor on roads, levees, and other public work, without pay, until he consented to return to his work with his employer. These are some of the outcroppings of Democratic legislation immediately after the rebellion, and these are not the tenth of such legislation as was inaugurated to compel the laboring classes to occupy the position of menials.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against free Constitutions, and accounts for their calling our Constitution the "Canby Concern." Acting as the military commandant, he issued orders preventing the execution of many such laws upon the laboring people. The Federal Government would never have admitted us as rehabilitated citizens with such odious, oppressive and cruel laws hanging over the working people of our State. And, gentlemen, such laws, as these would now be in force had not the Federal Government, the guarantor of and great protector of its citizens, created every man, irrespective of condition, a freeman, with equal rights before the law. It was through its power we obtained her constitutions in the South. Let us ever hold fast to such constitutions. They tell you of the freedman's influence, and that social equality is aimed at, and that this element will hold offices, judgships, and so on. This cant is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so why do they complain at the freedman but not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that element where it is allied with their party as the Republicans, and more so. They do everything in their power to win the colored man over to Democratic principles. They told you these things before the war. None of their prophecies have been fulfilled, nor will they ever be in regard to colored supremacy. Under our present form of government the majority govern. Their object is for the minority to control. They desire to erect in our country an odious aristocracy, which will trample in the dust the rights and liberties of the toiling people, the bone and sinew that class of men from whom we derive all our good and all our wealth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your children the priceless boon of liberty, vote in this election for the man who is opposed to changing the Constitution.

Your fellow citizen,
S. FOUNTAIN.

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july 9—m

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july 2-tf

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march 29—tf

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

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ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST. Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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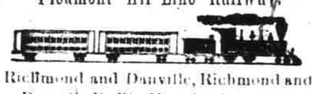
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.



Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M.	1.25 P. M.
" Danville	5.41 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.15 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.26 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M
" Danville	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.55 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	4.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.22 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.45 "	.....

North-Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.50 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.15 P M
Leave Salem	9.30 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

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S. E. ALLEN,
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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

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march 29-tf

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