#### WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 30, 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. ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM. NATIONAL HOTEL.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete ist of the names of members of their committees with post office address. thairman will also send in applica-

tions for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

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

THOMAS B. KEOGH,

### F M. SORRELL, Secretary.

To the Voters of Nash County. GENTLEMEN :- You are required by directly affects the rights and liberties' of every catizen in our State

You have been told that our present nor suited to our habits and customs. greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations far better than they ever were under the old constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel pen-

Under the workings of our present constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you ture prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important clauses. 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 plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the

uffrage of the people. Gentlemen: you know that when hese delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as a sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the constitution at will. The Legislature has no authori-ty to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they got to Raleigh they declare their unwillingless to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the onstitution? The constitutional mode f calling a convention is first to subnit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and uch restrictions as the people desired mbodied when they voted. If they oted to call a convention then the re-trictions would be binding. It is not o in this call. The Legislature, the reature of the convention has imposed pon the people to vote only for deleates. They have no voice to shape the tion of the delegates after they are ected. The course pursued in 1834 as to submit to the people whether bey want one or not. If this had been e, and such restrictions as the peoe desired embodied when they votedthey voted to call a convention then e restrictions would be binding. It not so in this call. The Legislature, e creature of the convention, has 1msed upon the people to vote only for legates. They have no voice to shape action of the delegates after they s elected. The course pursued in 1834 is to submit to the people whether by would call a convention or not.

ou know that many of the Demotic leaders admit the oath is of no admitted, it is very plain that it not bind any delegate who chooses ass it over. It wil! not have any ght in any part of their action. you want the Homestead law.

ey called a convention and voted to strict the delegates. It was binding

cause the people in their sovereignty

ght in any part of their action.

To you want the Homestead law, chemables any man, poor or rich, are a home for his family abolish. Do you want the law giving your ret the right to hold property reed? Do you want the old case law risonment fit debt, the edicus whip post, pillory and stocks re-estabed? These relies of barbarism the fasten a stigma upon the victim is latest posterity—upon the State, an insult to true civilisation. Good and houses of correction maindly and houses of correction mindicates of the public money and delared, round show to the civilisation. Good and houses of correction mindicates of the public money and dilates of the public money and did nothing to relieve not, at they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Homestead and declared in the foc of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to bien stitutional and that it bught not in the collection of old debts. They rounded the results in the collection of old debts. They rounded the results in the collection of old debts. They rounded meaning the convention will not interwise the interests of the collection of old debts. They rounded meaning the convention will not interwise the interests of the collection and and organ.

They spent one hundred and seven the Convention bill, and provided in it to convent again if the Convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument, and the convention bill, and provided in its instrument, which is the convention bill, and provided in its instrument, adverse provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in the convention bill, and provided in its instrument. Adverse ED provided in t

appointed by the Legislature? Do you such useless expense? But, you may want qualified suffrage and a landed take this as a fair illustration of their representation only? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to qualify 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 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 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 liberty, having the chains thrown off, is the leading men who cajole 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 dol ar under the sheriff's hammer, now hared by the Homestead. What a feast for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but uh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor well for all classes and conditions of

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 want the old County Court system many of any voice in the affairs of the again at a cost to your county of over. State. It may be made so as to afford \$2,000 a year, when the present Town-high schools for the property holders ship system costs less than two-thirds and no schools for the non-property of that amount? Do you want y ur holders. They may so change as to courts controled and governed by the vest the legislative privilege in the act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene on Raleigh on the 6th of September.—

The object of that convention is to change the present constitution, or change the present constitution of the present consti making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your gravest consideration; because it tration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three sickness, twenty-five cents for every months before Letters of Administra- hour. For absence from home without constitution is not adapted to our wants | tion could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, 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 toiling men of our State have been the people of 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 sate to trust with making a constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebettion. It is silent on improvements. There is, therefore, no county debts contracted for supplies. legislation as was inaugurated to comprounds for any complaint or any real It is possible that these debts will be pel the laboring clarses to occupy the resusitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. are told that great changes are neces- Are you willing to be taxed to pay free Constitutions, and accounts for their sary, and to quiet the minds of the peo- them? If so vote to change the consti- calling our Constitution the "Canby on the momentous question of tution. It also forbids the denial or Concern." Acting as the military comhanging the constitution, the Legisla- abridgment of the rights of the people mandant, he issued orders preventing to vote for their judicial officers upon the execution of many such laws upon

pains and penalties. the Federal Government? Revolution- as rehabilitated citizens with such odiary movements like the one now pro-posed, have caused trouble in several of over the working people of our State. the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only would now be in force had not the Fedconcocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions mony with the fundamental principles great protector of its citizens, created with fat salaries, and manipulating of our National Government, leave the every man, irrespective of condition, a constitution like it is. We are now freeman, with equal rights before the doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring Let us ever hold fast to such constitu-

> 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, have been fulfilled, nor will they ever 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 lawyer expension. the lawyers' convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been children the priceless boon of liberty, consulted and left to their own choice vote in this election for the man who is 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 tail in their schemes of political aggrandisement.

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

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

erty at reduced rates and reduce the It may be changed so as to give all the workingmen of the country to a state power of the State Government into of peasantry day laborers. Do you the hands of the few, and deprive the of one dollar. For lost time, except 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 position of menials.

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 dewn.

The archeads who are never content with a lething, complained, and in 1873 the Californian was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State movement told you then that the State in the sever 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 can is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so why do they complain at the freedman for not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that eleticket. They are as proud of that ele-ment 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 fold you these things before the war. None of their prophecies 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.

opposed to changing the Constitution. Your fellow-citizen, S. FOUNTAIN.

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and it may have to be changed again.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against the laboring people. The Federal Gov-Do you want another conflict with ernment would never have admitted us

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your

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Danville 544 405 P. M
Dundee 556 418
Burkeville 11.85 8.36
Arrive at Rickmond 2.22 P. M. 11,17 P. M.

MAIL BEPHROS 1.38 P. m 5.08 A M. 4.52 8.35 Leave Richmond ... Burkeville .... 8,35 " 1.17 P. M. 10.33 " " Greensboro ... 2 00 a. m 4.23 "
Salisbury ... 4.31 " 6.45 "
Air Line J'act'n 7.05 " 8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte ... 7 15 a. m. 8.47 " GOING EAST. MILATIONS .. OF MAIL

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Leave Oreensboro'... 2.15 A. M.
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Arrive at Goldsboro'. 10.05 A. M. GOING WEST. STATIONS. Leave Goldaboro' 5 00 r. u Baleigh 7 57 M Co. Shope 5 11.57 M Arrive M Grapusboro' 1.15 " 5 00 F. M

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