#### WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question-Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874. Maj. John W Dunham :

SIR:-In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Conbe unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carelina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of - the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the Jegislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it ed by a well posted friend, were Rewas thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was

great. We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and under Presidential Proclamation, and State. its conclusions being repudiated by the

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that wil justify such action at this time?

A very carnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars: 1. Requiring the Judges of the Supe-

rior Court to rotate. 2. Disqualifying a person who has

been convicted of an infamous crime from voting. 3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid

as a qualification of a voter. In regard to the first and second these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its pelitical complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative

triumph, The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by

both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our fore-fathers, because it would be establish-ing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as fre-quent as revolutions in Mexico,

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used: "Suffice it to say then, that in almos

every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of un-mixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such to will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contem-plate any change in the constitution

ored people."

To this broad assertion we respect-

fully enter our dissent. There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opin-ion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance: The election of the Judges by the

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commission

ers by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the East-ern section of the State, who would be Eastern negroes to elect Judges and election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magisvention for the purpose indicated would | trates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court But apart from all this, it would be a

political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majori ty. Taking advantage of its majority. notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been inform-

publicans. The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. when the exigency of the occasion was It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many mem-bers of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done

> In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its

State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be the convention of 1866, being called made by both parties to carry the Require the poll tax to be paid in

people, are not to be considered in this advance and it will be --- by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go or both, at the discretion of the court. to the polls will be carried there. And the people except upon extraordinary if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment son shall be held guilty of felony, and, is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will. I fear accompany them. Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal

#### DANIEL G. FOWLE. AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory. district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, aw, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstand-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become quali-fied to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on convic-tion thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than

one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Sec. 5. And be it further excetal, That citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of

tending to impair the rights of the col- the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or act-ing thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, re-port, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation glad to see the power taken from the by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereot, county commissioners. So far as the and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by general ticket, but so far as county such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such ofience be guilty of a misdemeaner, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the

discretion of the court.
Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That

it any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means,

shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or ob-struct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than

Sec. 6. And be it further engeted, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise up-on the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or se-cured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such peron conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of of the court, -the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

### COMMERCIAL

Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY, 30. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Receipts 284 casks. Sales of 100 casks at 29 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

Rosin-Receipts 982 bbls. Market quiet, with sales of 100 bbls. Strained, or "C," at \$1 40 and 25 bbls. Low Pale

CRUDE TURPENTINE - Receipts 109 bbls. Sales of 109 bbls. at \$1 15 for hard, \$2 00 for yellow dip and \$3 00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR -Receipts 23 bbls. Sales of 23 bbls. at \$2 00. Market steady. Corron-No receipts; no sales and no official quotations.

Fort of Wilmington, July 30.

### MARINE

### ARRIVED.

Steamer Wave, Robinson, Fayette-ville, Williams & Murchison, Steamer Worth, Worth. Fayetteville,

Worth & Worth. Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayette-ville, Vick & Mebane. Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Gaswell, A H VanBokkelen. Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, G Parley & Co.
Br Brig Iron Queen, Hopgool, 28 days from Pera, DeRosset & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Wave, Robeson, Fayette ville, Williams & Murchison, Steamer Worth, Worth, Fayetteville Worth & Worth. Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayette ville, Vick & Mebane. Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A H VanBokkelen. St aver Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville

O G Pard y & Ca. THE ROANOKE NEWS Manning Brothers, H. E. T. Manning, Millior. Published semi-

# Dog Crdinance for 1873

uffice Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 4875 RE-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (#) days thereafter. The Oral nance a'so provides, that such persons wh fall to comp'y with the above requirements will be subject to a penuity of ton (10) dol-

The content of the little T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk & Treasurer. June 18-tf

FOR THE INFORMATION West to should be a

-OF THE-PUBLIC.

## MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 1875.

N ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT, \* . . ..

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT. In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, cm-

braces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton; embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets. THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

In charge of Hea'th Officer S. P. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets. The Health Officers may be designated by

the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to impect and report all uncleanliness to my Office? It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this impo tant work. and begin the needed cleaning without fur-

Any person requiring the service or a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter

shall have the promptest attention. Trusting no further appeal too ur good Cl-tizens may be required, and that our C.fy shall be a model in neathers during the om'ng Summer.

I am, very respectfully, J. H. ROBINSON, april 15-16 City Marshat,

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.— Send for casulogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9-6m

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The Weekly Chronicle

This Great National Weekly FIRM

WHOLESALE PRICES.

62 The following quotations represen the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be

charged. als possesial add ABTICLES: PRICES. BAGGING—cunny
Double Anchor
Bouble Anchor
Standard Domestic
BACUN—North Carolina,
Hams, # b.
Shoutters, # fb. 141/46 00 6 00 6 00 6 16 @ 10 @ 12 @ Sides, P.h. Western Smoked— Sides a B.
Shoulders
Dry Shited—
Sides a B.
Shoulders B. Northern, & B.
CANDLES Sperm & B.
Tallow, & B.
Adamantine, & B.
CHEESE Northern Factory. FERTILIZERS 2000 bs...80 00 600 00 Peruylan Guano, \$2000 bs...80 00 600 00 Baugh's Phosphate "......50 00 665 90 Carolina Fertilizer ".....50 00 665 90 Ground Bone, ".....00 00 640 00 655 00 @45 00 @57 00 @65 00 @67 00 @70 00 Navassa Guano, A" 

Prime, & bbl..... Rump, & bbl.... RICE—Carolina, & b... Rast India. 7 h...... Rough, 7 bushel..... RAGS—Country, 7 h...

ALT—Alum & bushel. Liverpool, & sacc...... American, # sack..... UGAR—Cuba, P Porto Rico, P A—Coffee, P b...

OAP—Northern, P B..... HINGLES—Contract, P M.... Common, P M.....

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Per Staring Ves-sel. 0 00cc 2 00 0 00cc 2 0 0 000 0 00 7 900 8 00

0 00 0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 73 Spis Turpentine P bbi... Rosin % bbl....... Cotton P bale..... Peanuts p bushel
Lamber p M.
To Boston
Crade Turpentine p bb 1 8 es 10 0X 6 5000 00 1000 00 00% 08 Cotton # bale,..... Peanuts # bushel.

MONEY MARKET.

WILKINGTON, N C, April 16. BUTING, SELLING hange sight on Northern Len disc tel Tax to N C Railroad. 42

BROCKS' EXCHANGE. No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House. THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CI-GARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, farnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

## OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,

apr 30-tf Proprietor. Quarantine Notice.

Until FURTHER FOTICE, all vercels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of

### Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and proouged quarantine.

ing sickness on board on arrival, or having bad sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from wheuce they came. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention. Pilots are espcially enjoined to make

All vessels or boats of any character hav-

careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c ,and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a fittly condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further exam-

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarentine laws, and all other persons liable for e-ch and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main F. W. POTTER,

Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N.C. Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876. june 4-4 F1

### Moss Wanted. 10,000 POTNDS CURED MOSS. A

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BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

# June 24th, 1875.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., )

AN ORDINANCE MONCERNING COWS AND OTHER NEWS DEPARTMENT

CATTLE running at large. BE IT OFDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as

SECTION Ist. That any cow, or other car-TLE of ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marsha and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof onflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 28th day of June 875-and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 24h 1878.

City Clerk & Tress urer.

T. C. SERVOSS.

### important to Owners of Dogs. OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

S MANY persons do not oppear to un-DOG ORDINANCE, notice is herety given

## Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BAD-GES, will be enforced on and after THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city him mile, who shall fail to pay the IAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject

nore, and required to pay a fine, flot to ex-

reed ten (16) dollars to the discretion of the

Mayor. By order of the Mayor. T. C. SERVOSS. City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C.,

WARE, past received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS The Post

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

The Great Principles of the Na

tional Republican Party.

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Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

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Attorney at Law. WILMINGTON, N. C. Office at residence, corner of forced and

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