

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

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

Notice to Republicans. Rooms REP. STATE EX. COM. NATIONAL HOTEL, Raleigh.

Chairman 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.

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. KOUGH, Chairman. F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Extract from the Western Address. On the 1st day of January, 1874, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

Your Bill of Rights says: "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the people only? Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that they should be represented. In the Senate, property is represented and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to stand against this monstrous anti-Republican remnant of aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the few aristocrats is equally interested in the preservation of his little nois as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, the few aristocrats, the ten are exact to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to maintain its honor, to maintain its glory; leaving the wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is down right tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from the people only.

Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give it your political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his all. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is his all, too. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will more soundly fight with more guards, use more spears, and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.

It is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we have fewer slaves, we have more slave owners; and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon them. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no more than one-tenth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the basis of fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances, many believe that the people would be the safe depositaries of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and also people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all. Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the feet of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport, and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration to the executors, administrators, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide then in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not take upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be suggested, more consistent with the progress of the age. The genius of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, enjoying when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her dumb so long fettered in the hands of slave? Or shall she arise, like a strong

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Carolina Central Railway.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1876. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1876, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division. PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at 3:00 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:00 A. M.

Western Division. Leave Charlotte at 6:10 A. M. Arrive at Raleigh at 9:00 P. M. Leave Raleigh at 7:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 3:45 P. M.

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

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Stateville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the seaboard and Fremont.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. deo 22 Papers publishing our schedule will not change.

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.

Table with columns STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING NORTH: Leave Charlotte at 9:24 P. M. Arrive at Richmond at 11:17 P. M.

Table with columns STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING SOUTH: Leave Richmond at 1:28 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 7:15 A. M.

Table with columns STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING EAST: Leave Greensboro at 2:15 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 10:05 A. M.

Table with columns STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS. GOING WEST: Leave Goldsboro at 5:00 P. M. Arrive at Greensboro at 1:15 P. M.

North Western N. C. R. (SALEM BRANCH.) Leave Greensboro at 4:30 P. M. Arrive at Salem at 6:13 P. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7:30 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Trains from and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North or South. Two Trains daily, both ways. On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Burkeville 12:45 P. M., leave Burkeville 4:30 P. M., arrive at Richmond 8:30 P. M. No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles. For further information address S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE. Raleigh, N. C.

The only ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages, forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the southern States. The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on Saturday, 8th day of June, 1875.

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On the list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal history, scientific, political, religious and general intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the friends, several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

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NOTICE. Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department, WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1876.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequalled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities, TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg,

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FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH. BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Semi Weekly, Semi Weekly.

Sailing from BALTIMORE, Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamship Co., Daily via Canal. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal daily to Philadelphia, and Northern Central Railroad and the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Providence Line, more and other lines.

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

NO DELAYS. Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Lessons of over charges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMER. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents at the ports. EDWIN FITZGERALD, General Agent, Baltimore, N. C. A. D. CAZAU, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

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