THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

The crops all over the South are in a most gratifying condition. The fall is already glowing with the harvest moon, and, in midst of much financial tribulation, our people are hopeful of the time when money will be more plentiful.

At this date money is a rarity among us. It all goes out of the country to the North to pay old debts and to make the crop.

When the crop is made it comes back by the million, and in the South we generally have a merry Christmas.—What we need here is manufactories, that will keep our money here in the summer and enable us to realize the profits of our abundant harvest in the fall.

When we can supply our people with the greater part of those things which we import from the North, and which we use more particularly during the spring and summer, then, and not till then, will we be growing rich and prosperous.—*Canon Herald.*

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, 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 war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal 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 five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite 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, by the present system, the ten are equal 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 vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their 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 no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few 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 its owner 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 surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; 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.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggression upon it. 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 sure test of the wealth 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 test for 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 safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the 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 foot 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; they appoint guardians, 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 prober 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 when 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 vote 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 pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science 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, adopted 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 limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Dogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. R. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between front and Water streets.

jyly 16—tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

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ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mucilage, &c., &c., with a large stock of Musical Instruments, Guitar, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Harmonicas, Accordeons, &c. All of the above are sold CHEAP FOR CASH by

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april 9 Wilmington, N. C.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Any person wishing to purchase a parlor organ, where there is no agent for the 'star,' would do well to write for special rates, to introduce this instrument. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J

July 9—6m

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE EDUCATOR

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville, N. C.

THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the untiring advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ.

While not strictly a party paper, THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the Republican principles and policy, believing them to be essential to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Religion, Literature, Horticulture and News will be made special features of THE EDUCATOR.

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One year in advance $2 00
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Three months, in advance 50

WADDELL & SMITH, Editors and Publishers, Fayetteville, N C.

july 2-tf

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WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,

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COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC

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11 and 13 South Front St.

march 29—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

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

Leave Wilmington at	5.00 P. M
Arrive at [illegible]	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte at	4.15 P. M
Arrive at [illegible]	7.00 A. M

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Bellefonte Factory at	10.00 A. M
Leave Bellefonte at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad; Semi-Weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville

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

This supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Passengers and shippers can depend on the above changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

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

CONDENSED TIME TABLE; In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte,	9.21 P. M	2.20 A. M.
" Air Line Junction	9.? "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M	1.25 P. M.
" Danville	5.41 "	4.05 "
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.15 "
" Burkeville	11.33 "	8.56 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.?? "	11.17 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.?? P. M	5.00 A. M
" Burkeville	4.?? "	8.?? "
" Dundee	10.?? "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.?? "	1.?? "
" Greensboro	2.?? A. M	1.?? "
" Salisbury	4.?? "	6.45 "
" Air Line Junction	4.?? "	8.?? "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.?? A. M	9.?? "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3.?? "	.....
" Raleigh	7.?? "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro	2.?? P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.?? "	.....
" Co. Shops	11.?? "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro	7.?? "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R

(BRANCH.)

[illegible]	1.?? P M
[illegible]	6.?? P M
[illegible]	9.?? A M
[illegible]	11.?? A M

[illegible] leaving Raleigh at 7.?? p. m. [illegible] with the North-[illegible] making the quickest time [illegible] Prices of tickets [illegible] same as other routes

Through Mail from points on Greensboro with Mail [illegible] at Greensboro with Mail [illegible] for [illegible] North and South.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday Excursions Accommodation [illegible] to Richmond 9.?? a. m., arrive at Burkeville 1.?? p. m.; leave Burkeville 4.?? p. m., arrive at Richmond 7.?? p. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

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The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

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Address all communications to

W. T. DORTCH, Editor,

june 26-4w Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

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General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

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, Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

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april 9—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD,

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Through Bills of Lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

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march 29-tf

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BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE	WESTERN POINTS.
Baltimore and Wilmington Line	Baltimore and Wilmington Line
Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia and CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE LINE.	Northern Central Railroad and connections. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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march 29-tf

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