

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Thursday Morning, June 29, 1871.

ET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER

That the late Cuier JUSTICE RUPPIN one of the profoundest jurists that this nation has ever produced, and whose opinions com manded the highest respect, even in Westminster Hall itself, declared, in a letter published in the Wilmington Journal in July 1866, that a Convention of the people called under the Constitution of this State, in any other mode than by the General Assembly; "two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring," would be "an authorized body, and therefore no mor than a voluntary collection of so men-a caucus"-that "its acts would coid"-that "no confirmation of its acts could be derived from a cote of the ple"-that-the Constitution having pre scribed two distinct modes of amendmentdall other modes are excluded by irresisti-Me inference."

Grand Revolutionary Procession. Old Billy Rankin to Lead the til we had killed more." Forlorn Hope.

The Lost Cause Revived, fatally and fully bent on mischief. That all CONFEDERACY ON

ITS LAST LEGS. Senior Reserve to the Front.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS On Tuesday, during the blow-out at th Court House, on looking out of our window we beheld a procession turning the corner on Main street, headed by R. V. Blackstocks, Esq., a Clerk in a Republican Store at this place, who will be remembered during the which poor women were compelled to take ing little ones while their fathers were in the

late Rebellion as the man who assembled in great pomposity at Raleigh to fix the price for meat and bread raised to feed their starytrenches at Richmond and Petersburg, and "tailed" by Plez Israel, one of Holden's appointees of Squires. After an absence of some minutes they returned bearing in their midst our venerable old townsman and citizen, W. D. Rankin, for whom we entertain the highest respect, and who just from running up additions of long accounts in his Store, was accompanying them to the assembled crowd in the Court House, to declare himself their leader, and lend his assistance to the illegal and dangerous work of attempting a new Rebellion. It won't work, gentlemen? You have struck slate. Of all men in the County of Buncombe Col. W. D. Rankin is most ininterested in the destruction of the Homestead. Almost every man in this and adjoining counties owe him a debt.

THE CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW

Again we beg to call the readers attention When we to a few thoughts on this subject. concluded our article last week, we thought we had done with the argument, at least for the present, but so fruitful is it, and so abundant the testimonary constantly recurring around us, that we cannot restrain a few moments, more consideration of it. A moments reflection must satisfy every calm and dispassionate observer of events, that we are on infinately more dangerous and alippery grounds than we were in the spring of 1861. Then we had at least the promise that if war occurred, it would be short, and fought on the principle of legitimate and civilized warfare. We can have no such hope now. Another appeal to arms must bring with it all the horrors of a strife in which no quarters is asked or given. One in which the torch and knife, as well as the bullet, performs every important and conspicuous part. The horrors of butchery at once present themselves to the mind, and yet into this voxtex, the disappointed leaders of the Lost Cause would plunge a people. Day by day, are their purposes becoming more and more apparent. As time advances and the smoke clears away, do we see these maddened men, alowly but surely paving the way for a new, fercer struggle than that which has already occurred. It may be that they intend now to attempt it on that plan urged upon them by the latter day war men, before the beginning of the last contest, viz: "to fight it out in the Union." Their purposes are certain-their plans not so well ascertained by those not in their confidence. Indeed they can do nothing less. They staked their all on success. ten years ago. They not only staked their all, but they pursuaded old army officers to join them in their adventure, and the very bread and butter of politicians, and displaced officers, alike demand another attempt to foist themselves into power, even though more blood flows, and more homes be desolated. It is idle to deny it. It is almost face, and prepare to meet it. Can any one doubt the object of the mysterious visit of the late Confederate Generals, whose prescriminal not to look the matter fairly in the the four Confederate Generals, whose pres- conflict with the powers of revolution, every der.

to a few negroes in a provincial neighborhood. It is a wide and well settled conspiracy as already expounded by the Supreme Juthroughout the Reconstructed States. It has dicial Tribunal, and they will sustain him, thoroughly disseminated itself throughout if need he with the forfeiture of their lives the land, and will yet assert itself in such Let him prepare for the worst and never huge proportions as to give it a terrible importance. It was not an entire fabrication. nor gratuituous assertion, that N. Bedford Forrest was the chief organizer, and that he

had performed that mission successfully in North Carolina. What of President Davis' Augusta and Atlanta speeches? Do they not portend something? Did he tell it all? Did he not say, "I am not at liberty to speak more fully now; but I accept nothing; I submit to nothing; the lost cause is not lost; it only slumbers and will yet triumph." How about that? Toombs, the blab mouth, could not so prudently contain himself, He it was who proclaimed in 1861, that he intended to call the roll of his negroes on Bunker Hill before the war was over. He did not do that; but does any one doubt his purpose is any the less sincere now that he has been once thwarted? An empty gasconade and a braggadocio, it was unwise to trust him now with a secret, as it was in 1860 and 1861; yet he is a man of truth, but cannot resist the opportunity afforded in the interview of the Tribune Correspondent. Hear him: "The people of the South could never be brought to accept the Constitutional Amendments as finalities; we will fight you gain just as soon as we can get ready, and I believe we can get ready sooner than most people think; I believe that I shall live to ee Southern Independence; Our people are training their children to take up the work; that two-thirds of all the white men in the South are of this way of thinking; we don't want Northern men to come here, let them stay at home where they belong; this is our country, and we mean to keep it for ourselves and our children; why can't you let us alone; we don't want to have anything to do with you; we had the satisfaction of killing

200,000 of you, and if my advice had been

This is not the language of a man satisfied

with the result of events, but rather of one these men are in full sympathy with the present Revolutionary Convention movement in North Carolina, we do not doubt. That it has been inaugerated after free consultation with these leaders, and is being pressed under their advice, we entertain as little doubt. It is part and parcel of the great design: it is one portion of the programme in which eventually all the principal heroes are to figure; it is a fight for place and power, to regain lost standing, and repair shattered fortunes, and whether their efforts in the present Revolutionary movement in State be successful or not, it will be pressed to the bitter end, with all the vigor, energy and passion of a dethroned, desperate, and maddened foe. Southern Republicans have all the time treated these subjects of restoration, and these men with too much moderation. They have learned to be overhearing, tyrani- little better condition than formerly. This cal and vindictive. A little of the same sort of fire must be used to meet the emergency. The loval Congress of this Nation have understood them, and the motives which actu- Rail Road Swindle is political clapstrap, ate them, better than the Republicans of the South. Have it as you please, the "Scallawags," as they have been derisively called, old aristocracy of the State before the war have been the real friends of these agitators The Republicans held neno of the Bonds and since the war. But for these despised men, owned no interest in any of them, but the confiscations and executions would long ago have been the order of the day. But for them no bills of amnesty would have ever about taxation, raved and howled to the neogone through the National Legislature.

tionary movements being inaugurated old delit, the honest debt of the State. Don't throughout the Reconstructed States under they stand in a good place to say anything the patronage of the horried K. K. Klan? against it now Or who can hesitate to believe, with the incontestible proof before them, of the designs to overthrow the State Governments, erected for the peace and harmony of the Union? And whether the present movement here sucseeds or not, at last it must be an appeal to arms. Of course, if through their frand and intimidation, they cast a majority for Convention, at all hazzards it must be resisted to the last extremity. If they fail in this effort, as soon as this odious and outrageous Legislature reassembles in the fall, under the guidance of that Raleigh Clique of desperate and disappointed men, a new bill will be passed, submitting the question again (as in 1861) and again, and again until the State. It was and is a lien upon every bale of the people disgusted, wearied and worn out cotton every pound of meat, every bushel of grain. by their persistency, (as in 1861), will suffer the matter to go by default. So then in any event there is trouble ahead.

"A wise man foreseeth danger and prehe is bound hand and foot. The Congress and the President have already intimated to him that they will aid him in hurling back this tide of revolution which threatens once more to plunge this fair State into the hor-rors of fraternal war. Let him get ready and payment of the interest upon the State debt; his see to it that in no event does he yield the place to which he has been elected, until he road, but he was like Col. Cowan, he had securities the land. Say to these men "thus far and no say about one fourth their value, some of these he farther." The eyes of the loyal millions of had pledged in New York for thirty cents on a America are on him at this trying hour. dollar, leaving a loss to the pepple of the State of seventy cents on the dollar, for every bond pledg Painfully-anxiously they await the develop- ed. Col. Tate addressed to the writer of this, a ment of affairs to ascertain whether the kind letter in which he asked the Convention to place in and beneficent measures to reconstruct the dinances as would compel the State to resume the government, are to be carried out in the payment of the interest upon her debt. This he asked for in the name of the State, all of whom neaceful forms of the civil law, or whether must be interested in the completion of this great they must needs appeal to the sword once line of Rail Road; he stated this would save the more that the nation may have peace. Much difficulty was there was no market for our bonds, but New-York, and all that was offered for them was fifty cents on the dollar with two years interest In times of peril gone by he has not been added, this brought the bonds at 62 cents below par, found wanting in courage or integrity. We To correct this it was only necessary for the State believe that in this emergency he will be this Convention did, but did not direct a tax to be

indred and forty thousand bowed the knee to Banl. sustain the Chief Executive of the State in enforcing the fundamental Laws of the land

OUR SIXTH VOLUME.

With this issue of our paper, we enter upon sixth year of the existence of the Pioneer, which first made its advent at Hendersonville, under the auspices of Hon, A. H. Jones, and from thence it was removed to this point. While the political complexion of the paper has remained intact from its foundation, the editorial management has at different periods fallen to the lot of three different gentlemen, all of whom have striven under the broad banner of Republicanism, to attain those ends in government-local, State and National-which contribute most to the happiness and prosperity of our fellow-citizens. In doing this, we have ever sought to defend the right, protect the helpless and elevate the lowly; to promulgate those liberal and rogressive ideas embodied in the Platform of the Repbulican party; that its spirit may permeate our laws in all their various ramifications. The present incumbent of the chair editorial has labored strenuously, and he believes not in vain, to protect the interests and insist upon the rights of the working-class, to a fair representation and participation in our government, which have heretofore been circumscribed to the subordinate or auxiliary position of keeping their non-producing but pecuniarily blessed fellow citizens in official positions-those men who by hereditory descent or ong incumbency of office, regard their occupancy as a trade, and persistently insist on being appointed as representative of a class of whose in rests they know but little, and care less. With them office-holding has become chronic; and the working class must administer to their disease. though business languish and their families suffer A decade has hardly elapsed since the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair was divided among a few funities, who alternately succeeded each other in this exalted position; and it was only of late years that merit was recognized in the humbler walks of life, and the self-made man called upon to preside over the destinies of the State. We do not decry a political aspirant who combines intelligence wit wealth, but where the latter is alone to be made the standard of excellence, it will meet the opposition of this paper. As our errors are in common with humanity, we make no pretentions to infallibility, and frankly confess that we are sometimes lead into the mirage of blunders in our zeal uphold the principles and measures which we believe to be right. During our conduct of this paper we may have failed in coming up to the stanlard of journalism, but with the consciousness of having endeavored to do our duty, we are willing to leave our defects to the criticism of a discrimi nating public. For the future, as in the past, the followed, the war would not have ended unprinciples of the Republican party, and w'll only

paper, or when that party repudiates the platform

chas which inevitably awaits those which ignore

the Constitution and who prefer usurpation and

which it was founded and is lost amid the

revolution to a compliance with wise and just laws. OUTRAGEOUS LEGISLATION. Mr. Johnston "the promising young law ver" imflicted upon the people of Buncomb last winter a piece of Legislation which for oppression of the peoples rights and manopo lizing individual prerogative is unheard of We mean the establishment of a Turnpike Gate on the Swannanoa Gap. It is shameful Now as the Railroad has just been completed to within speaking distance of the people of this county, the Legislation has gone and practically annulled its benefits by putting up n gate across a public county road and exacting toll from everybody who passes through it. The poor farmer who attempts to haul off his little produce to market must pay one dollar each way as toll, for which he derives no benefit, for the road is in but matter is one deserving attention, and the people to understand All this cry about taxation to pay the and humbuggery. The only tax ever to b levied is that on the old debt, owned by the people will well remember how these same men, who now set up such a dolorous how ple in 1868, that the Republican Constitu-Who can doubt the purpose of the revolu- tional Convention was going to repudiate the

\$15,238,000, and for the creation of this debt the Republican party was in no measure responsible Conservative, or more properly called the Democratic party, who had conducted the affeirs of the State for many years. The question presented to the Convention was, first; shall this debt be assumed by the new government, which is to be providing for its payment? As this obligation had fault of our own, although it might have emarrassed acting, resting upon the people, and binding ever every foot of lumber; in fact every production of Gov. to carry that stigma upon his face? That Caldwell to get ready for whatever may hap- you may more clearly judge of the situation in which we found matters, let us examine in greater nen, and not lie supinely upon his back until detail the facts and circumstances of the debt, and see also the reasons which impelled the Convention

to assume new obligations. WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY. pany came for relief, while he wanted the Convenroad was under contract, and he had the money, surrenders it in conformity with the laws of but no money; he held the bonds of the State to

We print below an extract from a letter pu which shows how this clause of the Constitution came to be inserted. We allude to the position concerning the tax s to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt, It will be seen that it was that now howls so loudly for its repeal. It must be remembered that the clause of Constitution has reference entirely and solely to the old debt, that existed before the present Constitution was adopted. It has nothing to do with the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1868 and 69 known as the Littlefield fund. That is controlled by the next following Section in the Constitution and these appropriations were all repealed by the Legislature that enacted them, which they had a loyal constitutional right to do, and no subsequent Legislature has power to lay any tax concerning these life Rail Road appropriations. The young man should be called to Taw, and made to account why he trifles

OUR RAIL ROAD IN THE WEST

Art. V. Sec. 5 of the present constitution provides, "The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such Rail Roads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitu-

This is the clause in the constitution that will save our Rail Roads, because no appropriation can be granted to Roads in other sections of the State until the Western Rail Road is completed.

Because of this clause in the constitution, the Supreme court declared unconstitutional the appropriation made to the Chatham Rail Road, the University Rail Road, Williamston and Tarborough Rail Road &c., &c., by the Legislature of 1868, '69. When the present Convention Bill was before the Legislature, Love of Jackson offered an amendment excepting this clause of the Constitution, and forbidding the Convention to interfere, and they voted down his amendment by an overwhelming majority. Of course the Convention will abolish thi provision, because the East wants Roads, and then farewell to Rail Road prospects for Western N. C. We call the attention of the people to this matter, and warn them that they are endangering all their future prospects for Rail Road connections. Mr. Love said in his speech, and truly, that this clause of the Constitution was our only hope for Rail Roads, and that the people of the West could not afford to risk a Convention unless that clause was excepted. Mr. Byson introduced the same amendment in the House and it was voted down there. Let the people remember this plain expression on the part of the Legislature, of the intention of the Convention party when they get a Conven-

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN MARSHALL A Complete Victory Over the Revolutionists had to submit to the humiliation of acknowl-

in Madison County. The Enemies of Law and Order Stampeded Mr. EDITOR :- Owing to the illness Judge Henry on Monday of the first week o Madison Superior Court, after the Grand Jury had been charged, and the State docket partially called, the Court took a recess until Wednesday morning. It was given out on the adjourning of the Court at noon, that Maj. Marcus Erwin would address the people mmediately after dinner in opposition to the Convention. Accordingly when the time arrived the Court House was crowded to its atmost capacity, with eager expectants anx iously awaiting to hear the truth about the matter. The speech by Maj. Erwin was clear, pointed and forcible, and was listened to throughout with profound attention Those who heard him say they never listened to a more forcible and convincing argument upon any subject than the argument in oppo sition to the calling of the Convention by the plan now proposed. That it was unconstitutional and revolutionary all who heard him. with the exception of a few sore-headed rev olutionists, were forced to admit. The ob ect of the revolutionary party was complete ly ventilated, and that the design of those who were leading in this attempt at a revolution was not for the benefit of the people at large, but was an attempt to subserve their own ends, that the object aimed at was not peacable, but revolutionary in its tendencies and detrimental to the public good. The revolutionary party saw their cause was likely to be forever ruined in Madison, unless something could be done to check the stampede in the ranks, for the onset was terrible sembled, it was found that the aggregate debt of and irresistible, the rank and file was giving way and a perfect rout of the whole force was inevitable. The revolutionist could not stand and look quietly on while such havor was being made in their ranks, something must be done and that quickly too, or a rout was certain, to prevent which they stationed The "Promising Young Lawver" in an obscure corner of the house, in command of the remnant of Keith's Detail, with instructions to surrender never, but if finally overpowered to perish nobly fighting in the last ditch Detail, Kuklux and all: and at the conclusion of the murderous assault hurled against the revolutionary forces by Maj. Erwin, Tom rallied what few of the Detail and Ku Khix he could induce to return to the scene of action and commenced a kind of a bushdebt, both principal and interest. Hence when we came to consider shall this debt be assumed, the whacking operation on a small scale, and did Convention had this alternative, assume the debt, what he could in this way to stem the curof the honest men of the old North State wanted rout, but to no purpose, the rout was complete. His effort to parry the blows of his assailant reminded one of that courageous animal that tried to butt the locomotive off the track. His pluck done well enough, and under the circumstances was somewhat to be ad-Col. Samuel McD. Tate, a Conservative, and mired, but his judgment was ill-timed Tom's effort to check the stampede was unavailing, and after haranging the crowd an hour and a half, took his seat disgusted with himself and the cause, much to the relief of the well behaved portion of the crowd, well convinced that his revolutionary measure would meet with cold comfort in Madison at the ensuing elebtion in August next. I forgot to state that while Mai. Erwin was speaking an individual resembling very much

> The next day (Tuesday) was reserved for the final overthrow, and resulted in some of the richest scenes it has ever been our good luck to witness.

appearance a stuffed toad, whose name I do

not now recollect, but learned afterwards that

he was a carpet-bagger from South Carolina,

and said to be a preacher on a small scale.

put ir his gab and got wiped out, much to

the amusement of the crowd.

The revolutionists had published throughont the county that they would on Tuesday a few political aspirants, who want office at of court have a nominating Convention at the expense of honest hard-working people. Marshall to select a man to run for the Con- They had just as well stay away from this

been held in, and delegates chi most every Township in the county, whe the meeting was organized and many wer called as delegates, only a few answered. had as well state here, as elsewhere, that these delinament idelegates had heard Maj Erwin's speech the day before, and had taken unsel of cheir better judgment and had wisely concluded to abandon what they knew to be detrimental to the public good. Seeing that they were about to fail in the meeting for the want of delegates, conscripting officers were appointed by the chairman of the meeting to go out and scour the streets and bring in the delinquent delegates, and it is a notorious fact that they went out into the streets, hunted up delegates who had stampeded, led them in by the arm, and stationed a sentinel at the door to keep them with the rights and interests of the people in this in. Some were there who would not be seen. and when their names were called, absolutely refused to take a hand in the proceedings. After all the calling and conscripting there was one Township unrepresented in the meeting-that was Larrel Township-the delegates from this Township said they had not forgotten 1861, and that the present proceed ing looked much like the Southern Confederacy, in as much as Keith's Detail were con

Finally they succeeded in making their

nomination : one Dr. Jessee Wallin was cho-

might have been information to some of his

spicnous therein.

earers, that he was in the Legislature during the war and only charged Fifty Dollars per day, for his services, After Wallin came one Flemming, the misrepresentative n the Senate from this District, and after being guilty of the indecency of having proclamation made at the door that the Hon. W. W. Flemming was going to deliver him self of a speech, and calling upon everybody to come and hear him, and especially Maj. Erwin-Major E. came to the great discomfiture of this self conceited Senator. It never has been our good fortune to listen to such a disgusting sluce of egotism and bombast as proceeded from this hyperbolical, self conpalm off a falsehood upon the people, and edging it then and there. He told us last summer when he was canvassing the District for the Senate, that all over Three Dollars per diem should be paid to the Treasurers of the counties for school purposes; that he had paid it in all the counties except this, and that he had been busily looking for the treasurer here for two whole days, that he might pay it in here. Thoughtless youth he had no suspicions that a spy had been on his track from McDowell to Madison on this subject: he was charged by Maj. Erwin then and there with the awful attempt to deceive the people in this matter and called upon to produce the receipts, when lo, and behold! it turned out that not one dollar had been paid! So much for an honest beginning. He then commenced a tirade of abuse upon Maj. Erwin, so much so that his own friends acknowledged that he had shown himself to be unworthy of the bad cause he advocated. He railed, he stamped, squatted, pounded the book board af the Judge's desk, told vulgar anecdotes, foamed at the mouth, and actually indulged in obscene and indecent language, so much so that his own friends became disgusted with him and left the house, finally concluding his slimy tirade by telling the people what a great man he was, that he was not only a great Legislator, but that he was a good nurse. "My," said he, "fellow-citizens, when I was canvassing the District last summer, I stopped at a house over here on Pine Creek. The man of the house was gone from home, and the woman was cooking dinner. I took up the baby and soon had it sound asleep. The mother was utterly astonished. and exclaimed in her amazement: 'What kind of a man are you? why, that baby won't go to its pap !' The man of the house came home after dinner, and the good woman told him what a good nurse I was, and notwithstanding dinner was over, he insisted that in as much as I was such an excellent BABY CHARMER, that I must eat an extra dinner; so I got an extra diener for my services. gave another instance of his success in nursing, but I don't remember where it was. This is the kind of arguments the talented gentleman used to induce the people to vote for a Convention. He finally took his seat greatly to the relief of his friends, and was replied to by Maj. Erwin. I really felt sorry for Flemming. I never heard a man get such a scathing in all my attending political discussions. He shrewed and twisted, turned pale and red by turns, fidgeted, got up and sit down. He looked like it would have been a relief for the rocks and mountains to fall on was a boy, but it was too thin to catch life-long m. but there was no escap and take it; he looked bad and it is said by those who sit near him, that he actually shed | and little "Dimijoln"-John Kerr. He told of his those who sit near him, that he actually slied arrest, his sufferings. He plead that he mist have tears. Maj. Erwin wound up by modestly some place to put his weary limbs, and with a floursuggesting to him, that he was not quite so ish of his arms and a Sardonic smile, he told the great a man as he thought himself; that he crowd that the prisent Judges were a nuisance, and especially the me in his District. He would had mistook his calling; that he was totally make a good Judge yes, and he wanted it. Call a Convention for that purpose, and you will do me unfit for a Legislator, and agreeable to his own account he was a good nurse, and that drank too much tangle-foot, and that he did not he had better put on petticoats and go into that business; that he had no doubt that he and if he did not git it, we must have a new rewould succeed better in the nursery than in ken down politician the Legislative halls of his State. Speeches _ The next upon the stand was "Jo the Martyr." were made by other gentlemen in opposition line for me to give my extended description of it. to the Convention, but we have extended It was the "Same of speech" interlined with his this communication already beyond the usual limits, and cannot allude to them now. I wish to add in conclusion, that the Con- sufferings, what a bold champion he was, for the vention move was used completely up in men who hung Outlaw, and assassinated Stephens; Madison. If the measure had any friends in Madison before Court, they are ashamed to own it now. There is no use to deny the fact, for those of us who live here know that this county will go overwhelming against a Convention. We suffered too much during rangue the Ku Klux departed to their "camps." the other revolution to be lead blindfolded

vention; we cannot be fooled a second time. MARSHALL.

June 11th, 1871 CONVENTION VS. OUR RAILROADS

Those Who Vote for Conventin Oppose the Completion of our Western Roads.

In closing his speech at Marshall, Gen. Henry said that, as a citizen of the State he protested against the Convention for the reasons already stated by him, and as a Western man, whose interests and prospects were identified more particularly with the Western people, he opposed this revolutionary method of changing our fundamental law; that the West had long had just cause of complaint at the partiality of the State for certain sections in the distrubition of its funds for internal improvements; that while the people here were taxed for such improvements, and cheerfully paid the same, their own region had been neglected and the money applied to the construction of railroads and other works in localities whose boundaries were so far removed as to deny to us even a partial benefit. The West had been long and anxiously looking forward to the building of the Western N. C. R. R. and the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton Railroad, to connect with the railroads in Georgia and Tennessee.

These great railroads were in course of construction at the time of the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of 1868. The construction he gave to that part of the instrument effecting internal improvements (and he believed it was generally conceded to be correct) gave to these two railroads and the West a decided adventage over all other parts of the State; he believed that all persons who would carefully read and impartially construe the 5th Article, would agree with him. sen, who thereupon went off in a speech, ex-

The following is the section alluded to:

plaining his position. There is one thing ARTICLE V.-REVENUE AND TAXATION. however, the Dr- forgot to state, which SEC. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be par, the General Assembly shall have no power to ontract any new debt or pectulary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for supressing invasion or insurrection, uness it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the dontion of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the is a man of high respectability, lives in the State, and be approved by a majority of those who

shall vote thereon .- Constituton of N. C. The General remarked that it was well known that all the important railroads in the State requiring heavy outlays of money had been completed or nearly so, at the time of the ratification of the Constitution. The proposed Convention, if i should be convened, and could do anything legally and constitutionally, which he doubted, would three hours. He set out by attempting to which the Wast had for an early completion of these great works, upon which depend the developspeedy transportation to profitable markets. must not suppose that because many roads had been constructed in other parts of the Stale that others were not desired and needed; and by this popriations could possibly be made to any new, A Lecture on the Nature Treatment and good-will note man, and the latter established among the great nations of the earth, and the ren resentative of the great principles of Republi

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Nation's Holliday—the Fourth day of July, 1871.

on the 4th day of July, (Next Tuesday) Able on the iblitical questions of the day.

Every body is invited to attend and participate. rention hovement, in North Carolina without Let all friends of the Government, all who love peace, and order come out, and hear the truth. A

Candidate on the anti -Convention ticket will

[From the Era.]

Letter From Alamnce Tuesday of tourt week, there was not more than reasons were bief and to the point. He was afraid imself, his subject and the crowd.

The next speaker was Gov. Graham, who seeme ago. He got through finally, and sat down. One He said that Graham had preached it ever since be throat Mouth, Tumors, Modes in the

A very light callwas made for the "Martyr" and want all Whigs on the Bench, especially the drinking ones. The little martyr wanted to be a Judge, bellion. "To arms to arms!" says this old bro-

His speeches are too well known over North Caroand if he had the power he would cow-hide every body in the State who would not subscribe to buy him a house and lot and buy enough of his pictures to let him live in luxury and in peace. He oamed at the mouth and ranted until sheer exhaustion forced him to fall in the arms of Bugg Scott who received his beloved chief with tears rolling down his yallow cheeks. After this harinto another, simply to gratify the avarice of

THE VOICE OF A VICTIM Mr. James M. Justice's Account of the Rutherfordton Outrage

Governor Caldwell has received the lowing letter from Mr. Jas. M. Justi Representative from Rutherford county. the present General Assembly : RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

GOV. CALDWELL: Dear Sir :- I write under very unfavorable nstances. A crowd of some lifty men came honse last night, some in disguise, burst door with an ax, which was done in about of minute, and just as I was awaked I was seized several of them and struck a blow on the forebea hich is a very serious wound; I also received very painful wound under my arm on my rig I was taken out and carried off in my nigi clothes to the far edge of the town, where I wa kept for a long time in a very heavy rain. At last after my life had been threatened repeatedly, and pistols presented at me, with begging and promis ing to abandondon my principles as a Republica and to aid them in carrying the Convention ele ion in this county, and to furnish them with ormation as to the whereabouts of Mr. Birgers at shom they say they will kill for swearing again, them, and making many other promises, I was last released with a promise to meet them ner Saturday night to give them the information the

I connot sit up to write much, but the whole thing was for my politics—they said they has nothing else against me; that they had lately hele meetings and pledged their members to kill a men that resist them; that they intend to restor be old Constitution as it was before negroes free; that they are going to place them unde white men, and all white men who resist them the will kill. I cannot write all, but if our Govern Governor, why not have this section placed up der martial law? We cannot live without it am stronger in my devotion than at any previous day. I will try to make it a dear affair to some hem, yet the night was so dark I could not se enough to distinguish any one, but I thought knew the voices of some, and circumstances me tioned by them convinced me that they were me that I knew and that live in this county. I hen that they whipped another man last night; the destroyed the Star Office and swore they wonk kill Judge Logan and hunted for him last nigh Excuse errors. I am too weak to write more now The troops at Shelby do us no good in Rutherford

I am with great respects.

JAS. M. JUSTICE. Rutherford County says: We will merely add that Mr. Justice village of Rutherfordton on the main street and in the heart of the town, and it seems almost incredible that such an outrage could be perpetrated in any town in the State without the knowledge of some of the in habitants, yet no one who knows Mr. Justice will doubt his statement. How long, ob how long will this sad state of affairs continue in North Carolina. Oh shame where is thy blush ! on Justice where is thy lash !

Good men rise up in your might and sup

press this outrageous violence.



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A Union Man.

A Union Man.

Graham, June 14th 1871:

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