

# Franklin Courier

GEORGE S. BAKER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to  
GEO. S. BAKER,

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875

## Down and Out.

Who? Why Landulet Williams. He of the fine carriage and horses, paid for and fed by the people of the United States. He, who was head of the outrage mill by which sensational stories were manufactured to inflame the minds of the people of the North against those of the South, just prior to every election. He who was Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, operating in Rebel, KuKlux territory. He, the employer and supporter of such saints and philanthropists as Jo Hester. He who essayed to command the downfall of State Governments, and had an army at his back to enforce his decrees. He who set himself up high above the laws of the land. He, whose will was the law of the country. He who a Republican Senate refused to confirm as Chief Justice on account of his bad moral character, yet retained by the Military Ruler of this country in the office of Attorney General and vested with powers that were denied the Czar of the Russias, or the Sultan of the Turks.

And has it come to this! Are we at last, come to take our final leave of this mightier than potatoes, King or Emperor! Are we no longer to view with admiration and delight the great man who has swayed a country to and fro! Who had but to say to the people "do this," and it was done; "do that," and it was done; "refrain from doing this," and it was done. The slightest intimation of whose will, the people of the country dare not disobey.

And he! At last, to retire from this pinnacle, and take his place among his fellow citizens as a man among men. He to retire to the plains of Oregon! There to pass his life among the citizens of that State as a private man. Can it be! that he has of his own free will and accord resigned all of this greatness that has been conferred upon him by a grateful country; or has he like poor Jack Bunsby fallen into the hands of some Mrs. McStinger, who is controlling his action? The last cannot be.

It is unreasonable for a moment to think so. No! The patriotic Landulet is acting only from an impulse of public virtue. The great and ruling principle that characterized his every public act. He retires from the service of his country in order that some of the other Satellites of the great ring may have some taste of the greatness that he has enjoyed to go great an extent. The country while deploring its great and almost irreparable loss, will nevertheless do the best that it can to survive this calamity that has overtaken it in this inopportune time. Good bye, Dear Landulet; may thou always have elegant carriages and horses, with servants in livery at thy command, and may thou always escape the officious inquires and meddlings of suspicious persons who thrust their noses into the business of other people. When the great batch of those busy-bodies assemble in thy late city next winter, may thou be enjoying thy purple and costly raiment, and thy elegant and palatable viands under thy own vine, and fig tree in thy far off western home where none dare to molest thee or make thee afraid. Again, Dear Landulet, and must we say the last and final word.—*Adieu.*

## Oxford Court.

The Spring Term of Granville Superior Court, commenced on Monday 23rd. Judge Watts on the bench. It was our pleasure to spend several days among the intelligent and hospitable people of Granville, during the first week of Court. We left home on Monday and when we got on the train at Franklinton, we found the following brother chips on board.—Woodson of the News and Pool, of *Our Loving and Our Dead*, both booked for the same town with yourself. On arriving at Henderson, Bro., Hyrdol of the *Tribune* met us at the Depot and marched all hands off to see his Job Office, arriving there he soon had Havana's, and matches, after bringing up, we were shown through his office, he claims to have the cheapest Job Office in America.

After getting a good dinner at Kittrell's Hotel, Capt. Spencer of the Oxford Mail line whistled all aboard, and we were soon being born over the rough and rugged road that leads from Henderson to Oxford.

On arriving at Oxford, we were received by Bros. Blow & Britt of the

Leader, and Davis of the *Torch Light*, with wide open arms, and during our whole stay these gentlemen did all they could to make our time pass pleasantly while in their town, and we shall not soon forget their kindness. We were pleased also to learn that both the *Leader* and *Torch Light* were succeeding well. Oxford certainly is fortunate in having those wide awake papers in their town.—The *Childrens Friend*, is also published there at the Orphan Asylum, in the interest of that grand and charitable institution. On Tuesday-night in company with several gentlemen, we attended an exhibition at the Asylum. The Orphans sang several songs and also went through the calisthenics exercises, after which they were addressed by His Honor Judge Watts, and Hon. J. J. Davis. A collection was then taken up and we learn quite a nice little sum was realized. When you visit Oxford, be sure to go to the Asylum and see the great work which is going on in the way of educating and caring for the Orphans of our State, and we are sure that your purses will open more readily to assist in sustaining this great enterprise.—On Thursday morning we left for home, much impressed with the hospitality and enterprise of the Oxford people.

## AN ACT TO CALL A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The Present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; and whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, 6th day of September, A. D. 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient subject only to the restriction hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August 1875, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof including registrars and judges of election, appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day fixed therefor, by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State, who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and from day to day, until a quorum shall appear; and on the appearance of a quorum, he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate elect shall choose) that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God!"

And no delegates shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in said Convention, or act as a delegate thereto, until he shall have subscribed the above oath or affirmation; and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their own presiding officer, and such other officers and servants as they, from time to time, shall find necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as they like vacancies are filled by law in case of vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanic's and laborer's lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, or to alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V., of said Constitution, nor change

the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established, nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vesting any office or term of office now existing and held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the establishment of any office when the present term thereof shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration or imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting, nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Constitution, as amended shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded.

SEC. 6. There shall be printed immediately ten copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and hundred copies within thirty days after its ratification for each board of county commissioners, and the use of the registrars and judges of election in their respective counties; and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

## Resignation of the Attorney General.

Nothing since the opening of Grant's administration, of the same nature, will convey half the pleasure to the South as the withdrawal of this ignorant incarnation of mischief from his seat in the Cabinet. It would be safe to say that Grant himself has been made to change his nature under the diabolical suggestions of one with whom hatred of the South was a vital principle. Whichever the President has named in his march of oppression, Williams was there to urge him on. Wherever he was at a loss for pretexts or precedents Williams was there with just enough of law to furnish the precedent, and with more than enough of malice to furnish pretext. Most of the unlawful and oppressive measures in connection with Louisiana, owe their inspiration to Williams. Many of the violent and unconstitutional plans proposed for the enslavement of Arkansas are due to his suggestions. In fact, within the last two years, there is little of injustice and of oppression which had not their direct origin in Williams.

He retires from his bad eminence with a character for malignity as great as that of his predecessor, not, unrelieved by the legal learning which did give a gloss of respectability to the character of the later.

## Raleigh News.

The following is from a Green County correspondent of the Goldsboro "Messenger."

There is in the county of Greene, eleven miles from any railroad or town a small farm with less than two hundred acres that was valued forty years ago at \$1000. The present owner came in possession of it twenty years ago at a valuation of two thousand dollars, and has recently refused \$6000 for it. When the present owner came in possession of it twenty years ago he had no family but a wife he had just taken better for worse. No other property but one horse and a years provision for the war he had bought and paid for five likely negroes, during the war cleared \$5000 in Confederate scrip, which he has on hand. Since the close of the war has bought and paid for five hundred acres more in the same county all made on the same small farm. He has never used any fertilizers, has never bought any pork or corn for his own family use, never worn but two suits of clothes (except linen) that was not made at home, never paid more than \$25 interest, never was warranted or sued, never paid one cent to lawyers, never held any public office, never was under the influence of strong drink, has a good selection of fruit and never bought a tree, has six children—none teaching, one clerking and the remainder going to school. This man is 44 years old, has never been witness in court, but one, is out of debt and has a surplus on hand. He has never loaned money at more than eight per cent, has always paid the preacher, and last, but not least, has always "paid the editor in advance." And now, Mr. Editor, how do you think the Usury law will affect him. He says that if you call his a better-half, who was one of Wayne counties most domestic daughters.

## Uncle Billy Objects to Civil Rights.

I "interviewed" Uncle Billy, a good colored friend of mine, other day, on the question of civil rights.

"Don't want nuffin no," said Uncle Billy. "Got too much already for dis niggah."

"How is that, Uncle Billy? Is it no 'good thing to be equal before the law?"

"Now, Marse Boss," grunted Billy, plaintively, "dar's jist whar de misery comes in. We're ekal befo' de law, an' dar yer hit our weak pin'. Befo' de law, et niggah stole chicken an' pig, yer j'ked him up, giv' him thir'-nine lash's, an' let him go. But jist let a culled pusion try it now! Yer haits him 'fore Court an' sen', him to de penitentiary jist like he was one of yer poor white trash. Dat's what dis to be ekal 'fore de law?"

I suggested to Uncle Billy that this might be obviated by being a little more bones.

"Marce Boss," interrupted Billy, "we can't run agin natur. It's natral for niggah to steal pig and chicken, fryin' size. Yer know it is, an' taint no use tryin' to stop us. Now, we uns are willin' to let you uns alone, and you all jist let us alone on this pint. We're powerful weak on dis pint. Marce Boss?"

Just here a perverse and disloyal spirit tempted me to hint to Uncle Billy that the colored people were indebted to their Republican friends for this change in their status.

"Well, den, Marce Boss," said he, "I's got to say is, de law's got to be changed. Mus' hab a law for de white man and a law for de black man."

Strange as it may seem, some of our best citizens echo Uncle Billy's sentiment. They are inclined to view the negro's minor transgressions in a lenient light, and I know that some of our Democratic judges impose lighter penalties upon colored men for minor offenses than they would do in cases where the guilty parties were white.

Before Uncle Billy left I asked him how he would like to sit down at the table with white folks at the hotel.

The good old man exclaimed, "I fool youse tryin' to make fun o' dis chile. Why, you knows yourself no culled pusion eber lets a white man see 'em eat it dey kin hep'it."

This is strictly true. The ordinary Southern negro will not eat in the presence of a white superior.

"Well Uncle Billy," I said, "it is very evident that you don't want any civil rights."

"Not anythin' no," I thank you," replied Billy. "Nearly done ruined now. Hev to pay my own doctor's bill; lost all my money in the Freedman's Bank; nebber got no forty acres no' de mule dey promised me; an' can't help myself to a little chicken, fryin' size, widout gwine to de penitentiary. I's got 'nuff civil rights!"

The above is no production of the fancy. It is a true incident, honestly told, and it is impossible to talk to the contrary negro's without hearing just such things as I have related.

## Indepent.

## No Onions This Spring

A little bit of a man, wearing a bilious-looking plug hat and speaking in child-like tones, was conducted out and His Honor looked up and inquired:

Why,er, thou seedin'?

I'm a prisoner, but I'm entitled to be treated with respect! squeaked the little man, standing on his tiptoes and growing red in the face.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, replied the court wadding his hand around and letting it gently drop upon a seek-no-further.

I want be made fun of—I tell you I won't! squeaked the prisoner.

Fuel had repeated His Honor. Si this is a serious world, with four pounds of heartache to the old-fashioned grin. No, sir, I see no fun here. The charge is being drunk and raising a great row—a very serious thing.

Who says I got drunk? squeaked the little man; who says I raised a great row? It is a conspiracy to get me out of the neighborhood.

Prisoner at the bar, said His Honor, when the evidence was all in, now is the time to make a Fourth of July speech if you are ever going to make one. If you have any evidence hurl it at me!

Silence.

Darius Worthington Jones, resumed the Court, after waiting for answer, you are chalked for sixty days. You want set out any onions this spring and you want be around when the first circus strikes Detroit. May day berries will have ripened and vanished before we gaze upon your face again.

Detroit Free Press.

THE USE OF ADVERTISING.—The Alexander "Sentinel" gives the following sensible advice about advertising:

"Now, many men, when asked to advertise, complain that there is no trade to catch, and that is exactly where our people make their great mistake. Suppose you put your card in the paper, and it never directly brings you a customer, yet if all the business men of your town do likewise, the indirect profit will pay you. Men will look at your city paper, and judge from it that you are a live people, and be drawn toward you. Not only so, but you will strengthen the paper's power to do you good, to extend its information, and to build up your interest in a thousand ways. The business men of a city would find it profitable to contribute to the support of its papers, even if they did not receive an inch of space for their own particular advertisements."

## (ADVERTISEMENT.)

## NOTICE.

## U. S. Internal Revenue SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	\$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, whole sale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured 20 00	
And for each worm manufactured 20 00	
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels 50 00	
Brewers of 500 barrels or more 100 00	

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to ISAAC J. YOUNG, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh, N. C. and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. Douglass,  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
Office of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875.

## NOTICE.

Having been appointed a Committee by the Board of County Commissioners, to receive sealed proposals, for extending the bridge over the river at this place, beyond high-water mark, we will receive said sealed proposals, until the 3rd day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders will state in their bids, what the work will cost in money, and also in County Orders. Bond and approved security of \$500, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful performance of the work according to the following specifications:

- Bridge to be a double track, 140 feet long 18 feet wide.
- 4 New spans.
- 40 Stringers 36 feet long, 13x9 in. to be well hewed.
- 13 Cap Sills 18 feet long, 14x14 in.
- 28 Flooring plank 22 feet long 3x10 inches.
- 28 Post 4 feet long 6x8 in.
- 28 Scantling 3 feet long 3x4 in.
- 56 Plank 20 feet long 1-2x8 in.
- 140 feet of timber in length for center track 4x8 in.
- The flooring to be 18 feet long 3x10 in.
- All of said timbers to be of good heart pine.

## Stone Work.

There are two wooden arches and the stone abutment to be removed, and stone arches to be put in their place, in all seven arches or pillars, 18 feet long 6 feet wide. The abutment to be a wall of stone on each side, in a line with the bridge, said walls to be four feet wide and run to the hill on a level with the floor of the bridge, between the walls of said abutment to be filled with rubbish stone and dirt.—The Arches to be first class rubble-work, Dry.

J. A. STONE, } Bridge  
A. M. HAWKINS, } Committee.  
April 16 3-w.

## SMITH & BEACHAM

## Building Contractors

—AND—

## CABINET

MAKERS.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

## SASH, BLINDS AND

## DOORS

MADE TO ORDER, and all kinds of machine work done at short notice, on as reasonable terms as elsewhere in the State. All grades of Collins, Furnished, with bearse.

## Tongue and Groove floor

ing and ceiling, a SPECIALITY.

Plastering Lathes always on hand.

SMITH & BEACHAM.

## GO TO

## Barrow & Pleasants

## To Buy

## Everything

you want.

## Their new

## STOCK

## HARNESS

## &

## SADDLERY ESTABLISH-

## MENT.

is now

## Arriving,

## and constitutes

## far the largest in

## Louisburg.

## Low for Cash,

## Our Motto.

## All kind

## of Groceries

## Guaranteed at

## "Northern

## Prices—

## Freight

## Added."

## 200 Barrels

## Flour, bought

## before the ad-

## vance, which we

## are selling at old

## prices.

## Barrow & Pleasants'

Louisburg, N. C.

## Professional Cards.



## Dr. R. E. KING

## DENTIST.

Offers his Professional Services to be public in

Every department of Dentistry.

OFFICES,  
Louisburg at Warrenton over  
Dents Hotel, | Norwood & Davis' Store.

## JOS. J. DAVIS.

ATTY and COUNSELLOR at LAW  
LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of Granville Franklin, Nash, Warren and Wake, N. C. Prompt attention paid to the collection and remittance of money.  
July 15, 1871.

## HARNESS

## &

## SADDLERY ESTABLISH-

## MENT.

I have just opened a harness and saddle shop in Louisburg. I shall keep always on hand a good stock of Machine made Harness and Saddles. I employ good and experienced workmen, and I warrant all the work put up by me; all kinds of repairing in my line done on short notice and on very reasonable terms. My Shop is over Mr. T. N. Carline's Store on Main Street.

I solicit the patronage of the people of Franklin.

Y. B. CLIFTON.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC

## Gallery.

At my Gallery over Mr. T. N. Carline's Store can be found at all times, round, square and rustic frames. I am also prepared to take Gem types, Card and cabinet size Photographs. When you want a good picture of yourself and family, call at my Gallery. Very Respectfully,

Y. B. CLIFTON.

## SIX REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD INSURE IN

## THE PENN MUTUAL

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

921 CHESTNUT STREET,

## PHILADELPHIA.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.

2d. Because every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having a right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.

3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.

4th. Because of economical management, its ratio of expenses to total income is far below the average of Life Companies. (See Official Insurance Reports.)

5th. Because it has declared more dividends in number, and of a larger average percentage, than any Company in the United States.

For example: Policy No 16, for \$5000, has been paid to the widow of a Philadelphia merchant, upon which twenty-three dividends had been declared, averaging fifty seven per cent. Had these dividends been used to purchase additional to this policy, \$5,046 more would have been realized—making the policy worth \$11,046.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlements, safe beyond a contingency, and its rates are as low as any first-class Company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.

W. H. FINCH, Gen'l. Manager for North Carolina.  
W. D. SPRUILL, Gen'l. Agent, Franklinton, N. C.

## BLATCHLEY'S

Improved Cucumber Wood Pump is the acknowledged STANDARD of

the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check

Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time.—For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, describe circular, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

Charles E. Blatchley,  
Manufacturer.

506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 3-4-75.