

# Franklin Courier

GEORGE S. BAKER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to  
Geo. S. Baker,  
FRIDAY, JUNE 25 1875.

## FOR THE Convention, COL. W. F. GREEN,

Vote for Green, and send a delegate to the Convention who can advocate and defend the rights of our people in the Convention with an ability that will command respect from all quarters.

A vote for Col. Green is a vote to put the government of the State and the County on the same footing that it was in the good days when a man who served on the Jury, could at the end of the service present his certificate of attendance to the County Trustee and get the money for it. Now he trades it off at the store for second hand goods at seventy-five cents in the dollar.

Let it be known that the county of Wake, which last year elected four Democratic Commissioners, a Democratic Sheriff and Treasurer, and a full Democratic delegation to the Legislature now pays her county orders in cash upon presentation to the Treasurer. Before, it was there, as here. Never any money in the Treasury, and County orders were hawked about the street at from 50 to 75 cents in the dollar. Franklin County should take no step backward. Let us carry the county by a handsome majority for our ticket this year, and next year assume full, complete and entire control of affairs. Everywhere, dishonesty and shoddiness are giving way for honesty and worth. Shall Franklin be an exception? No! A thousand times no! We must succeed. Let us work to that end.

Let activity and vigilance be the watchwords of the Campaign. Press the Enemy to the walls. Make the fight an aggressive one. The majority we obtained over the enemy last year should be largely increased, thereby assuring our certain victory next year, when we hope to inaugurate a system of cheap and honest management of our local county government. Everything should be sunk out of sight, that in anywise may hazard the success of our ticket this year. One common purpose should animate every man in the County who desires to see our local affairs restored to that purity and honesty that characterized their management anterior to the adoption of the present alien constitution, with its novel and unseemly features forced upon our people. A victory this year paves the way for a full fruition of our hopes of an honest government after the Elections of next year.

### FOR THE COURIER. Our County Affairs. No. 1.

Much has been said through the Press and otherwise lately, as to the mismanagement of the affairs of our County. The matter has been discussed among the people in every part of the country, and I apprehend they now find that they have not heretofore taken sufficient interest in the affairs of our government. In a government such as ours, where every man is called upon at stated periods to pass upon the conduct, and doings of the servants of the community, no man is excused from bearing his share of the responsibility of the acts of those who are invested with places of trust and power. To hear a man say that he takes no interest in politics and elections, is equivalent to his declaring that he cares nothing for the weal or woe of his neighbor, or of the general good of the public. If he be a good man and fails to vote he may thereby indirectly assist some bad man in obtaining a place in which his acts may be detrimental to the public good. The vote of this careless class may at times be the balance of power. By the failure of this class to exercise the privilege of suffrage the management of the government often passes into the hands of bad men. So, I take it, that it is no evidence of patriotism to hear a man say that he cares nothing for politics. This theory is very fully and forcibly sustained by the facts connected with our last election, and some of the consequences growing out of the indifference of our people regarding the election of County Commissioners.—Had our party and people exercised that diligence and industry that the importance of the office of the County Commissioners demands, then we might have elected at least a majority, if not a full Board of Democrats. Had this been done then it is quite certain, to the mind of the writer, that many things would not have been done that have been. Among others, which seem to the writer in the highest degree extravagant, as well as unprofitable, is

the extension of the Bridge at Lonsburg, at an enormous cost. There is at present already at that point the best bridge in the County, which in ordinary times answers admirably and amply all the purposes for which it was erected. Generally once or twice a year the River is impassable for vehicles by reason of a swell therein.—At these times means are always provided by which the people can for a small pittance be transported across to the town. It seems to the writer that as the people of the County had always borne this inconvenience without murmuring they would have continued to do so, and the sequel has proved the correctness of this opinion. It may be asserted without any hazard of successful contradiction that if the vote of the people of the county was taken on this expenditure, that not 100 out of the 3500 voters therein would sustain it. The people of Lonsburg who are more interested in the matter than any others are almost a unit in opposition to it. This work will in all probability cost somewhere between \$4,000 and \$7,000, which is likely to be nearer the latter than the former figure. This too, at a time when the County is much in debt, and its credit going at a heavy discount in the market. The creditors of the County never being able to get any money from the Treasury unless it is wrung from it by a mandamus and special tax. At a time too, when there is not a Bridge on the River between Lonsburg and the Nash line. Following too in quick succession the building of a costly jail, which exceeded the original contract nearly \$2,000. And also the next year after a tax of \$1.40 cents on the \$100 of property in the County was levied and collected.

Ought a Board of officers which regard so little the interests of the people of the County have been elected? There can be but one answer to this question, and that is in the negative. The writer finds that he cannot finish this subject in this paper without occupying more space than he fears would be allowed him. He will therefore continue it in another article next week.

Meanwhile he is with the people for RETRENCHMENT.

### [From Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger] The Greatest Insult ever offered to the American People.

But was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice \* \* \* \* \*

—but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term"—Gen. Grant's Letter to Gen. White.

A few years ago there was a man who had been educated in our West Point Academy at the public expense. He had dropped out of the army and become a hauler of cord wood to the St. Louis market. Common report says he used to be found dallying long by the roadside on his way home.

Later he was a clerk in a leather store in Galena, very poor.

He was appointed a colonel in the army, and promoted and promoted, until he had the command of all our armies. Many persons always thought that much, very much of his success was owing to the superior opportunities that were given him.

Finally a rank and title never before conferred in this country were created especially for him. He was made the General of the United States Army. Then he was nominated for President of the United States and elected. Next he was re-elected.

Elected and re-elected to what? To the highest elective office ever created by man! To an office, to hold which, in the infancy and beginning of the republic, George Washington was proud! An office which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson gloried in the privilege of filling.

And now look upon the bargain on horseback—the penniless wood hauler—despised then, not for his poverty, but for his gross weaknesses and faults, coming out in a later and spitting in the face of the whole American people, and insulting them in the most odious and offensive manner, and prating upon the "sacrifices"—"sacrifices," that's the word—which he—he—he—Ulysses S. Grant uses—the sacrifices he made in becoming their Chief Magistrate!

Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is? Let the contempt of the whole great American people he has insulted cover him countless fathoms deep!

the most profitable advertising jobs ever given to a ring organ. It occupies 420 columns, and is by law, to appear four times at the rate of twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.—The total amount of the bill will be more than \$90,000, of which more than \$70,000 will be clear. The history of this advertising job is just now especially interesting. The act of Congress passed June 20, 1874, abolishing the Territorial Government of the District and creating the Commission, directed the publication of a complete list of all the taxes in arrears of the first of March last, in a newspaper of the District, eight times. As soon as this act was passed, the influence of the White House was solicited by a representative of the *Republican* to secure the job for that paper, and General Babcock, either personally or by letter, requested Mr. Blow, who had just been appointed one of the District Commissioners, to give the contract to the third term organ. It was understood to be the especial desire of the President that the newspaper which was accepted throughout the country as his accredited representative should be in this way rewarded for its fidelity. Mr. Blow promised General Babcock the job for the *Republican*, and in accordance with this promise a contract was afterwards made on the terms already given. Had not the law been changed, the bill, according to that contract, would have amounted to nearly \$200,000, of which at least \$170,000 would have been profit. At the last session of Congress, the act of June 20, 1874, was so amended as to provide for four publications instead of eight, and to postpone the advertisement from March to June, thus reducing the number of publications, and cutting down the expense one-half. This expense has been still further reduced by the settlement of a great number of delinquent taxes within the past three months. But the sum of \$70,000 is still a handsome profit on the work, and is ample remuneration for the energy and devotion with which the *Republican* for about a year, advocated a third term for General Grant.

### The State University.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State University held in Raleigh on the 17th and 18th inst., the following Professors were elected to fill the several chairs, viz: Ancient Languages—John D. B. Hooper of Wilson, Mathematics—Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D. of Davidson College. Literature—Rev. A. W. Mangum of Raleigh, and George T. Winston Assistant Professor in the same school. Natural Science—Rev. A. P. Rodd of Raleigh. Agriculture—Jno. B. Kimbely of Asheville. Civil Engineering—R. H. Graves Jr. of Hillsboro.

Professors Hooper, Phillips and Kimbely have heretofore occupied chairs in the University, with great credit to themselves, and benefit to the Institution. The exercises of the University will commence in September, and we hope that many years may not pass before this renowned seat of learning may surpass even the success that attended it in its palmy days under the skillful control of the lamented Swain, and his able coadjutors.—We believe the people of the State are anxious to see this school once more in a flourishing condition.

ARTEMUS WARR'S COURTSHIP EXPERIENCE.—'Twas a calm still morn in June, when all nature was hush and nary a Zeffier distributed the serene sibilance, I sot with the obje of my hart's affeckshuna on the fence of her daddy's pastur. I had expirnsed a hankerin arter hqr for sum time, but darsnt proclaim my passion; wall we sot thar on the fence a swingin of our feet 2 & fro & blushing as rod at the Riding-hill skule house when is was first painted, & looking very simple, I make no dowt. My left arm was upkide in ballanain myself on the fence, while mi rite arm was wound affeckshunly round Suzanne's waste, Sez I. "Suzanner, I thinks very much of yu." Sez she, "How you do run on." Sez I. "I wish there was winders to my sole soz yu cood see sum of mi feelins," and I side deeply. I parsed here, but as she made no reply to it, I continued on in the following strane: "Ar, cood yer know the sleepis nites I parse yer no account, how vittles seast to be attractive to me, & how mi limbs is shrank up, ye woodnt dowt me now by no means. 'Case on this wastid form and these sonken ize," I side, jumping up. I shoold have continued sum time longer probly, but unfortunately I lost mi balance and fell over into the pastur kee smash, tarin mi close and severely damagin myset generally.—Suzanner sprung to mi assistance and dragged me 4th in double quick time, then drawing herself up 2 yer fall hite, sod: "I won't listen to yer noncents any longer. Jest yu as rite out what you're driven at. If yu meen gettin hitched, I'm in."

### 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 by the officers thereof including registers and judges of election, appointed, the votes counted and compared, the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is 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:

1. The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanic's and laborer's lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law, nor, 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 vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or 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 abolition of any office when the present term therein 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 of 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 registers 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.

ESTABLISHED 1847,  
W. H. Morris & Sons,  
COTTON FACTORS AND

Commission Merchants,  
23, 25 and 27 Commerce St.  
Norfolk, Va.

Will make liberal Currency advances on produce or bill lading in hand. Mr. A. M. Noble, of N. C., is connected with our house, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his friends.

Ladies Trimmed Hats.  
A fresh supply of Trimmed Hats, Latest Styles very cheap, Just received by

White & Shaw,  
Calicoes, Percals and  
Lawn.

NEW STYLE CALICOES  
NEW STYLE PERCALES.  
A second supply of those cheap use full victoria Lawns, just received by  
White & Shaw.

Ladies Cravats  
AND RIBBONS.  
A handsome lot of New style silk cravats  
A supply of Sash, Bonnet and neck Handkerchiefs,  
Just received by  
White & Shaw.

Crain Cradles &c.  
A supply of Grain Cradles and Grass Blades  
For sale by  
White & Shaw.

Choice Cider Vinegar.  
Three Barrels of Choice Vinegar two years old  
For sale by  
White & Shaw

White & Shaw  
No Top Buggy.  
One handsome new style box body Buggy for sale very cheap.

White & Shaw,  
LOUISBURG, N. C.

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 Coffins, Furnished, with hearse.

Tongue and Groove floor  
ing and ceiling, a  
SPECIALITY,  
—O—  
Plastering Lathes always on hand.

SMITH & BEACHAM.  
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH  
THOMAS,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 53 Fayetteville Street,  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
Opposite Metropolitan Hall.

Atlantic Hotel,  
—  
NORFOLK, VA.  
R. S. DODSON,  
Formerly of the  
FOUNTAIN HOTEL,  
Baltimore, Md.,  
Proprietor.

This magnificent HOTEL, after having been thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now open for the accommodation of guests. Board, first and second floor, \$4 per day. Third and fourth floor, \$2.50 per day. Liberal terms to permanent boarders.

### EAGLE HOTEL

Louisburg, N. C.  
A. D. Green  
Proprietor.

The present proprietor has leased the Eagle Hotel, (formerly occupied by James Dent) for a number of years. He is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders, has nice rooms, well furnished, and fitted up in the best style. He has also large and convenient rooms for Salesmen to display their samples. The table is daily supplied with the best the market affords. He will spare no pains in making his boarders comfortable, and hopes he will receive a liberal patronage from the public.  
Jan. 8th 1875.



The only Blacking that will Polish Over Oiled Surface  
AND  
PRESERVE THE LEATHER!  
H. A. REAMS & Co.  
Manufacturers of Reams  
Durham Boot and Shoe Polish,  
DURHAM N. C.

Warranted to Exceed All Others or Money Refunded!

The only Blacking that will polish on oiled surface. It is guaranteed to preserve the leather and make it pliant, requiring less quantity and time to produce a perfect gloss than any other. The brush to be applied immediately after putting on the blacking. A perfect gloss from this will not soil even white clothes. We guarantee it as represented, and ask for patronage strictly on its merits.

In testing our blacking use a brush that has no other on it. Prices as low as other Blacking. Liberal arrangements made with merchants and wholesale dealers.  
H. A. REAMS & Co.,  
Manufacturers, Durham, N. C.

This Blacking is recommended in the highest terms, after trial, by Gen. F. Brown, J. Howard Wainer, New York; the President and Professors of Wake Forest College; and a large number of gentlemen in and around Durham, whose certificates have been furnished the Manufacturers.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

NOTICE.  
Valuable Flouring, Grist  
and Saw Mills, for Sale.

The Davis mill property situated on Sandy Creek in Franklin county is offered for sale on reasonable terms.—The Mills are in good running order, and draw custom from a large scope of country. Connected with the mills is 80 acres of good land.  
Apply to W. L. THORP,  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

G. W. MINNIS,  
Photographer,  
Old No. 47, New 141 Sycamore St.  
PETERSBURG, Va.

Executes every style of likenesses from card to life size, in the best styles of art. Prices moderate, satisfaction guaranteed. Gallery established in 1874 Oct. 2 1y

53 53  
PETERSBURG Va.  
E. RICHTER,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

FINE Watches and Jewelry of the best Manufacturers and at the lowest prices. All work personally attended to and warranted.  
53 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

To the Public.  
Having moved my shop to my house about half mile from the business part of Town, on the Franklin road, I take pleasure in informing the people of Franklin, that I am prepared to do all work in my line, as cheap as can be done elsewhere. I am very thankful for past patronage, and sincerely hope that you will continue to patronize me. I am very Respectfully,  
ISHAM GREEN.

P. S.—Parties wishing to have work done, will leave it with Mr. Ballard, at Messrs. Barrow & Pleasants store and will be attended to promptly.  
Jan 29-47.

John Armstrong,  
No. 1 Fayetteville Street,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

BOOK BINDER,  
—AND—  
Blank Book Manufacturer,  
Newspaper, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best Style and at Lowest Prices,  
Jan 29 12m

### Professional Cards.



Dr. R. E. KING  
DENTIST.

Offers his Professional Services to the 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. Es. Prompt attention paid to the collection and remittance of money.  
July 15, 1874.

T. T. MITCHELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKLINTON, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of the 6th judicial district.  
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. No 50-1f

C. M. Cooke, W. H. Spencer  
COOK & SPENCER  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW,  
And Solicitors in  
BANKRUPTCY  
LOUISBURG N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Wake Counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts. No. 7-1f

HARNISS  
&  
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,  
MAIN STREET.

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 by 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 additions 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.