

Carolina Watchman.

JULY 6, 1876.

\$2.10 Persons making remittances for the Watchman should send \$2.10 to pay for a year—10 cts. to pay postage.

OUR STATE TICKET.

For Governor: ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant Governor: THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF FITT.

For State Treasurer: J. M. WORTH, OF RANOLPH.

For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD, OF NEW HANOVER.

For State Auditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

For Attorney General: THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction: J. C. SCARBROUGH, OF JOHNSTON.

For Congress—2d District: ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NEW HANOVER.

For Congress—4th District: JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress—5th District: GEN. A. M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.

For Congress—6th District: COL. WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

For Congress—7th District: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, OF IREDELL.

ELECTORS AT LARGE: D. G. FOWLE, of Wake, J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: 2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN, 3D DISTRICT—JOHN D. STANFORD, 4TH DISTRICT—FAB. H. BUSBEE, 5TH DISTRICT—F. C. ROBBINS, 6TH DISTRICT—R. P. WARING.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by the past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Sanders, Fisher, Wm. H. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Dicktown, and of our unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legs of the State, and of such works as the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Tilden's vigorous pursuit of the Erie canal thieves won for him a national reputation, and will land him into the Presidential chair.

Congress met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th. We hope they will return to Washington with the high and holy inspirations of the place and the heroes of 1776.

The nomination of Tilden is more the work of the people than of politicians. The people demand reform and the prosecution of official thieves, and have chosen Gov. Tilden to do the work.

The Centennial 4th was very generally celebrated throughout the South, we believe, and certainly very properly so. Both parties rejoiced in it, and we are glad the occasion was one in which both might well do so all over the country.

The nomination of Tilden was greeted here with the most cordial pleasure. The whole town has been in a broad, beaming smile ever since, and hope springs up all around producing and inspiring a cheerfulness in which the people revel with delight.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

To the Editors of the Watchman: Article X of the present Constitution, relating to Homesteads and exemptions, was left untouched.

There was only one amendment proposed to "ARTICLE XI. Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities."

It contains eleven sections, only one of which is proposed to be altered. Section 1 now reads thus:

"Section 1. The following punishments shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: death, imprisonment, with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State."

The amendment proposed adds thereto the following: "(The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works, or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson. Provided, That no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the Penitentiary Board, or some officer of this State.)"

The alteration proposed will authorize all convicts, except such as shall have been sentenced for murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, and arson, to be employed on public works, highways, or otherwise for the benefit of the public; and it also permits the farming (or hiring) out of such convicts for any purpose and in any manner provided by law.

These convicts, however, will not be punishable for any failure of duty on their part by any one except a responsible officer of the State; and when farmed out, they shall at all times be under the supervision and control, (as to their government and discipline,) of the Penitentiary Board, or some State officer.

The object of this amendment is to give the Legislature the power to employ the convicts in the jails and prisons of the State in any manner that body may deem best, for the public benefit; and to prevent this authority, thus vested in the Legislature, from ever being called in question by the courts.

This amendment will be the means of greatly hastening forward, the completion of our unfinished Rail-Roads, such as the W. N. C. R. R. and others.

No amendment was proposed to Article XVII, relating to the Militia.

Very important alterations were proposed to "ARTICLE XIII. AMENDMENTS."

"Section 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. Section 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall be read three times in each House of the General Assembly and agreed to by three-fifths of the members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members of the General Assembly. If after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representatives throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

"Section 1. No Convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention of No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election, in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said Convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 3. As it now reads, authorizes the calling of a Convention in two ways.

First, By a two-thirds vote of all the members of the General Assembly, without taking a vote of the people upon the question at all.

Second, By a direct vote of the people themselves, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed by a majority vote, submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to them.

It is true, there have always been some who entertained doubts about the Constitutionality of an Act of the Legislature, submitting the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people, by a majority vote simply but it cannot be questioned, that if the people should vote in favor of a Convention, in pursuance of such an Act of the General Assembly passed in due form of law, there is no way under the Constitution to prevent such Convention from assembling and acting as the sovereign power of the State.

If the amendments, however, shall be ratified, no Convention of the people can ever be called into being hereafter, unless the Legislature shall by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House first pass a bill submitting the question of "Convention or No Convention" to the qualified voters of the State—nor also unless a majority of such voters shall authorize the call.

As the sentiment of the people seems now to be opposed to Conventions, this amendment ought to be acceptable to the masses of both political parties in this State.

Sec. 2, as it now stands, in addition to the Convention mode of amending the Constitution, authorizes the Constitution to be altered in the following manner: 1. One Legislature must first pass a bill proposing the alterations by a three-fifths vote of all the members of each House.

2. The bill must then be published six months previous to a new election for members of Legislature.

3. The bill must then be passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House of the new Legislature, which shall also prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments proposed shall be submitted to the people.

4. And a majority of the people must also vote in favor of such amendment or amendments.

All these conditions having been complied with, the said amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of the State, but not otherwise.

This plan of amending the Constitution, is what is commonly known as "the Legislative mode;" and, as plainly appears, is a very long, complicated and tedious method. It will be recollected, that the Legislature of 1871 and 1872 passed 31 separate amendments to the Constitution by the requisite three-fifths majority, but when they came before the next Legislature—a two-thirds majority being required for their passage—only 8 of these amendments were adopted, no less than 23 falling to get the necessary two-thirds vote in their favor. These 8 amendments, on being submitted to the people, were ratified by majorities ranging from 35,000 to 40,000 votes.

The whole 31 amendments would have been ratified by the same average majorities, if the people had been permitted to vote upon them, and if those amendments had all been adopted by the people at that time, the Convention of 1875 would most certainly not have been called, nor even needed.

The proposed amendment to section 2 of this Article will greatly simplify the "Legislative mode" of altering the Constitution; for by this amendment a bill proposing changes in the Constitution will need to be passed by a three-fifths vote of all the members of each House of one Legislature only; and the proposed amendments may then be submitted directly to the people of the State at the next general election, and if they shall be adopted by a majority of the votes cast, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution.

amendments are ratified it will be exceedingly difficult to call a Convention—but it will not be near so hard as formerly to amend the Constitution by the "Legislative mode;" and yet it will not be too easy to make amendments. When three-fifths of all the members of each House of the General Assembly and a majority of the people at the polls shall say an amendment is necessary, nobody will have any just right to complain. A three-fifths vote of the Convention is required, because it frequently happens, that a bare majority of the General Assembly does not represent a majority of the people—but it rarely ever happens, that a majority of the people will refuse to ratify what three-fifths of their representatives in the Legislature may propose.

If the Convention of 1875 had done nothing else except to pass the two amendments I have just been considering, it would have done more than enough to pay for the expenses incurred by the State on account of its assembling and to justify its call. These two amendments are probably of more real importance, and will doubtless in the end prove to be of more practical benefit to the people, than any of the others.

Only one amendment was proposed to "ARTICLE XIV. MISCELLANEOUS."

A new section is added to this article, in these words:

"[Sec. 3. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.]"

This section needs no explanation—it speaks for itself. It is a blow at so-called "civil rights" and "social equality." It is exceedingly appropriate that such an amendment should be the last. It is an index to the whole number, and no better one could have been suggested to complete the list. The men who are inclined to vote against the Constitutional amendments—whatever they may pretend to the contrary—will certainly be classed with those who favor the abominable provisions of the infamous "Civil Rights Bill." This is a free country, and every one has a right to vote as he thinks proper upon any subject before the people, but he who is really opposed to negro equality, and to inter-marriage of whites and blacks, ought to pause and seriously consider, before he casts his vote for the rejection of the proposed amendments.

The proposed amendments as a whole, and separately, ought to commend themselves to every friend of freedom, of honesty, of reform, of economy, and to all who favor the maintenance and preservation of true Democratic institutions; and they ought to be heartily approved by every advocate of law and order, of social purity and personal integrity, and by all lovers of harmony, reconciliation and peace.

This State and this whole Union seems to me to be on the eve of a great political change. The action of the National Convention at St. Louis in nominating for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, two such pure and able statesmen as Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has consolidated the masses of the Democratic party from one end of the country to the other—and around the standard of these two men will rally not only all the Democrats, but hundreds of thousands of good and true men, who have heretofore, from pure but mistaken motives, acted for the Republican party. In North Carolina, if every man who goes to the polls and casts his vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and Vance and Jarvis, shall also remember to put in one vote more for the "ratification" of the Constitutional amendments, there will, in my opinion, be no possible doubt of the result. But if Tilden and Hendricks, and Vance and Jarvis, shall all be elected, and if the "amendments" to the Constitution shall be rejected, then the work of regeneration, in this State at least, will be but half accomplished.

The watchwords in this campaign will be "Honest men for office," "Economy in the administration of public affairs," "Reform." Nothing will contribute towards these results in this State more than the ratification of the proposed amendments.

JOHN S. HENDERSON.

An exchange asks: "If there's a place for everything, where is the place for a 'bell'?" It has been said that the best place for such an ornament is on some other fellow. And we don't think a better location can be discovered!

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Raleigh, May 31st, 1876. To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, That I have thoroughly examined the "Business Affairs and Finances" of "The Southern Underwriter's Association," Raleigh, North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend sections 42, 43, and 44, "Battles' Revision," chapter 36, ratified 16th March, A. D. 1875, and do find that said company is "doing business upon sound principles, and that they are possessed of the following securities, which will more fully appear from statement on file in this office: United States Bonds, (market value), \$70,000 00 N. C. Rail Road Bonds, (market value), 19,000 00 N. C. County and City Bonds, (market value), 15,275 00 Mortgages on Real Estate in North Carolina, (first liens), 25,106 00 Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents, 10,108 19 Total, \$139,529 19 In accordance with the authority delegated to me by the Legislature, I hereby approve the Report of said Company filed this day. Given under my hand and seal of office. WM. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

The Executive Committee of the various Townships in the County are earnestly requested to meet at the Court House in Salisbury on Saturday, the 15th day of July 1876, for the purpose of taking counsel together as to the best plan of organizing the Democratic Conservative party in Rowan County during the approaching political canvass. Our opponents are well disciplined and thoroughly organized. We too need the same kind of discipline and organization in our own ranks. If we will stand together as one man, victory to our cause is sure—but if we divide among ourselves, we deserve to fail.

Every member of each Township Committee is urgently solicited to attend the meeting.

By order of the County Executive Committee, JAMES E. KERR, Chairman.

The following are the Executive Committees of the different Townships:

- Salisbury Township: J. J. Brumer, J. W. Mauney, Kerr Craigie, H. C. Bost, W. M. Kincaid, Wilson Trott. Franklin Township: John Rice, George K. McNeil, Cathew Rice. Unity Township: J. G. Fleming, Jos. A. Hawkins, William A. Luckey. Mt. Ulla Township: N. F. Hall, J. S. McCubbins, J. K. Graham. Atwell Township: John M. Coleman, John L. Sloan. Locke Township: W. F. Watson, John Lingle. Litaker Township: John Sloan, Dr. M. A. J. Roseman, A. H. Heilig. Gold Hill Township: F. H. Mauney, Dr. S. M. Coleman, N. B. McCausland. Morgan Township: Isaac M. Shaver, J. W. Miller, W. L. Parker. Providence Township: Cornelius Kesler, S. A. Earnhart, Lewis Agner.

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The Next Session will open August 30th, 1876. Circulars, with terms, etc., upon application. References: Rev. W. A. Wood, Statesville, N. C.; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. W. J. Martin, Davidson College, N. C.; Rev. R. Burwell, Raleigh, N. C.; and all friends and pupils of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, late Professor in University of N. C. July 6 76-ly.

ROWAN COUNTY In the Superior Court.

Thomas M. Kerns, as adm'r. of Nancy Sloop, deceased. Against Wm. A. Garver, L. B. Garver, John D. Felker, S. A. Garver, Flora Garver, Henry Baker, John Baker, Ellen Shinn, Mary Baker, Margaret Fink, Catharine Kerr, John Baker, Pospo-man Baker, Margaret Beaver, Mary Donahue, Sophia Gentle, Moses Baker, Michael Wilhelm, Daniel Wilhelm, Margaret Ritchie, Anna Wilhelm, Nancy Wilhelm, Samuel Wilhelm, Jacob Kridler and John Baker.

You are hereby commanded to summon the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County of Rowan, within 20 days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within ten days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 28th day of June 1876. J. M. HORRIL, Clerk Superior Court Rowan County, 38:61:89.

Greensboro Female College. GREENSBORO, N. C. The Fall Session will begin on Wednesday, 22d of August, and continue 20 weeks. Board (exclusive of washing and lights) \$75 Tuition in regular English course, 25 For catalogue, apply to Rev. T. M. JONES, President. N. H. D. WILSON, Secretary. Raleigh, May 31st, 1876. (37:2ms.)



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