W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor. J. J. CASSIDEY. Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1875. Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

## For Constitutional Convention.

A. M. BOGGAN.

JAMES E. BOYD.

BBUNSWICK EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE. E. R. HAMPTON, JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE. J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN. A. McDONALD.

F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM. B. I. HOWZE, R. W. YORK.

CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM. A. A. CAMPBELL

CHOWAN. JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND. Hon. R. P. BUXTON, J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN. R. H. LEHMAN JOHN S. MANNIX.

THOS. T. DONOHO,

WILSON CAREY. JOHN T. CRAMER.

JOHN MICHAEL.

DARE. GEORGE B. BLIVEN.

W. P. MABSON, A. McCABE.

W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN. B. F. BULLOCK, JR

JOHN PARKER.

GRANVILLE. ISAAC J. YOUNG, JAMES A. BULLOCK.

JOSEPH DIXON.

A. W. TOURGEF

A.S. HOLTON.

GASTON.

JAMES HOFFMAN.

HALIFAX. J. E. O'HARA, J. J. GOOWYN

NEILL MCKAY.

HENDERSON. FRANK WOODFIN.

HERTFORD.

JOHNSTON. BRYANT R. HINNANT,

JORDAN J. HORTON.

P. T. MASSEY.

J. F. SCOTT.

RICHARD W. KING.

J. W. BOWMAN.

MONTGOMBRY. ALLEN JORDAN MOORE.

W. M. BLACK.

J. J. MARTIN.

W. W. ROLLINS. McDOWELL.

JAMES DUNCAN

COL. W. R. MYERS,

DR. W. M. KERR.

WILLIAM BARROW.

HON, DANIEL L. RUSSELL, J. H. SMYTH, Esq., GEN. S. H. MANNING.

J. J. SHARP.

JOHN T. HOGAN, WASHINGTON DUKE.

N. B. HAMPTON. PASQUOTANK.

PERQUINANS. W. ALBERTSON.

J. W. BEAN, A. M. LOWE.

O. H. DOCKERY.

NEILL MeNEILL

R. M. NORMENT.

OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

I. W. JONES, JOHN A, RAMSAY.

CLIFTON WARD, JAMES T. GIDDENS.

C. C. FOREMAN.

J. M. BROWER. TYRRELL. EDWARD RANSOM.

W. W. MCCANDLISS,

J. J. HASTY.

WASHINGTON. W. A. MOORE.

RICHARD G. BADGER, ALEXANDER B. DAVIS. MADISON C. HODGE. JEREMIAH J. NOWELL

Col. T. J. DULA

GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN. J. WILLIAMS THORNE,

J. O. CROSBY. W. T. FAIRCLOTH. GEO. H. GRANTHAM.

B. F. JONES.

W. M. MOORE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

J. J. CASSIDEY, J. C. HILL. 1st WARD-HENRY BREWINGTON 2D WARD-S. VANAMRINGE, 3D WARD-W. H. MOORE, 4TH WARD-ALEX. SAMPSON 5TH WARD-ANTHONY HOWÉ.

> FOR CONSTABLE. SOL. W. NASH. FOR CLERK.

S. T. POTTS. SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ALFRED HOWE, A. H. MORRIS, J. E. SAMPSON.

THE IGNORANT MASSES. It is a favorite expression with democratic demagogues to charge upon the Republican party all the ignorance that exists in the State. These charges come with bad grace from those who for long years systematically opposed anything like education among the masses of the people, and even made it an offence punishable with great severity for any person to teach a negro to read or write. Ignorance was the corner-stone and chief support and guard of slavery, and this dark and hideous monster sat enthroned in regal state in every cabin and hut in the State, even though they contained thousands and tens of thousands of white people. To perpetuate slavery it was necessary to perpetuate ignorance, and ignorance could not be maintained among slaves without its being maintained among poor whites

Human slavery was the wealth of the aristocrats of North Carolina previous to the war, and ignorance was the principal fetter with which they were bound, and little did these aristocrats care for the welfare of the poor white people of the State, and little did it interest them if they were reared up in the shades of the deepest ignorance and in the practice of the many vices that ignorance always entails. Their welfare was but a secondary consideration, and 'poor scrubs' as Hon. J. M. Morehead is pleased to call white men, were always considered by the aristocrats as but cumberers of the land, only tolerated and endured because they knew of no speedy or safe way of disposing

Under the old "code" that was in force until the close of the war, it was made a criminal offense for any person to teach or attempt to teach any slave to read or write, or to give to them any book; the punishment for which was a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, or thirty-nine lashes on Chap. 34 Sec. 82.

This was the law against teaching slaves. But on the other hand there was no law or provision made for educating the poor whites, and consequently they grew up in as utter ignorance as that which enveloped the slaves.

With the better days of freedom came the better days of all the poor people of the State, and with a generosity and benevolence never before known in the history of the State, the framers of the Constitution of 1868 provided a general and uniform system of public schools, free of tuition to all the people of the State. Here it was that the beautiful light of education per, or a book, or even God's holy BIBLE could be placed in the hands of a poor man without the certainty of the fine, or the jail, or the whipping-post and the bloody lash, being his reward for his philanthropy. The poor whites of this State never knew or dreamed of the sweets of liberty until they were

posed principally of seventy thousan It is true that as

are Republicant and they would be unworthy of the dearly-bought liberty that they now possess if they were not. An experience of more than one hundred years in slavery with dem-ocrats as their masters and the bloody lash as the sure enforcer of their tyranical will, satisfied them that they were not as much the friends of the colored race as those who loved the Union more than they did slavery, and who, when the issue came, hesitated not to sacrifice slavery and secession for the sake of liberty and the Union.

But the ignorance is not all among the negroes. There are in North Corowho can neither read nor write! Of in duty. ne forteril this number about three-eighths are white natives!! Of that class and number there are sixty-five thousand, twenty-one years of age and upward who cannot write their names !!! More than one-fourth of the native born white voters cannot read the ballots they cast !!

And while the democratic Legislature of this State neglects and refuses to put into execution the requirements made in the Constitution regarding the common school system of the State, whereby the children of every poor man can receive an education, they took good care to appropriate one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of State bonds, the interest of which is to go to the support of the University at Chapel Hitl, from which the sons of poor men are excluded, and to which only the sous of rich men can be admitted. Rich men are not taxed to educate poor children, but poor men are taxed that rich men's sons may go to college!!

The Democrats are becoming satisfied that the prospect of an easy victory in the National contest of 1876 is not nearly so bright as it was in December last. Ohio, which they felt very be a tough nut to crack. It will take a tidal wave to defeat Hartranst this for any such purpose." Fall. New Hampshire is already won back to Republicanism. In North Carolina there is every prospect of a Democrats with the doings of the late Convention, although the Baltimore absolutely destroyed during the war, newspapers testify to the unblemished character of John Lee Carroll, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland, but are not unanimous in their opinions regarding the entire work of the State Convention.

The American, while speaking highly of Mr. Carroll's personal character, thinks he is "just now in exceedinly bad company." Of the whole ticket it says: "It is only publishing an open secret to say that these nominations testify to the complete and entire success of the Baltimore city ring, the Ohesapeake and Ohio canul ring, and the State Treasury ring—three corporations that are mutually dependent one upon the other, whose members must stand or fall together, and who would have come to something worse than disgrace and defeat if they had not carried the Convention." There is a strong probability that an independent nomination will be made which will carry the State.

We commend these indications to our Georgia cotemporaries, who appear to have heard nothing from other States since the "great Democratic uprising of 1874." They will find that every man is needed if they expect to win next year. It won't do for them to turn the cold shoulder to Tilden, turn out the World, or snub Forrest and Pillow. Even Ben Butler and Pig Iron Kelley will be welcome to the Democratic fold when the fight really begins .- Union-Herald,

A Martyred Judge. One of the truest heroes of his generation was Judge E. F. Dyer of Colorado, whose death by violence the telegraph reported a few days ago. Luke county, where he lived and exercised his the bare back !! | See Kevised Code, | judicial functions, is infested by many of those desperate ruffians who are naturally attracted to the frontier, and especially to a mining region. The decent people were thoroughly crowed by them, and the fierce ou laws insolently defied all restraint. They filled some of the offices from their own number, and other officers did their bidding without remonstrance. But Judge Dyer was made of other stuff. He paid no regard to their threats, but did his duty. fearlessly and honestly. Last month it became the duty of this upright and fearless magistrate to issue warrants for the arrest of certain notorious despe-radoes, charged with grare offenses. He did not shrink from it; but when his act was made known an enraged meb headed by the sheriff of the county, as-sembled and seized the Judge while he that the beautiful light of education first found its way through the surrounding darkness that the aristocratic staye owners had so loud thrown over the poor people of the State. Here it was that for the first time ju the history of North Carolina that a newspatory of North Caroli

Gilliland is missing this morning, but My love to all friends, and I say I

am proud to be your son. There is no cowardice in me, father. I am worthy fou and keep you always. I am in this one respect like Him who died for all. I die, if Jie I must, for law, order and principle; and, too, I stand alone, Your loving and true, and I hope in some respects worthy, son,

ELIAS F. DYER, Judge Dyer's courage and steadfastness were of that heroic quality which neither Colorado nor the nation can afford to let pass without some signal token of henorable recognition. No judge or magistrate of whom his ory makes mention better deserved to have thousand people over ten years of age as an illustrious example of faithfulness

The Augusta Constitutionalist spoils two columns of its paper by printing party or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense in-New York Day Book, a crazy democrat- curred im making and saving said crop, ic communistic paper. Here is a sample and until the said party or his assigns of what such an editor can do this hot weather. Addressing the workingmen | which, according to agreement, written of the North, he says:

"Impoverished nations are the most disgraced of all paupers. The people disgraced of all paupers. The people are slaves. The poor are many, and the few rich are the very meanest of under the agreement to receive rent for a Registrar or Judge of Election. In despots. Workingmen, we are fast said land, and his assigns, shall be enmerging into that condition now. Your rich bondholder has no sympathy with you, and feels nothing for your struggles and woes. His contract is the pound of your flesh.' He takes the interest you have toiled out, and lives abroad. He is a miserable soulless leech, who helps bleed his country to death, and cares nothing for the consequences.

The writer then goes on to prove that United States bonds are a very poor investment. We can never pay the in terest on them, because free negroes will not work, and therefore we can raise no more cotton.

"Of course the poor, blind and besotted creatures (the Republicans) fancy, with their 'idea' of a colored or black white man, that the negro, left to himself, will labor as white men do; but his organization as thoroughly forbids sure of, is now generally conceded to the white man. With the pressure of or at any time thereafter, upon the filthe Republicans. Pennsylvania will immediate necessity he works, of course, forth the amount claimed and the proas children do, but God has not adapted, and therefore has not destined him

Having thus ignored the thirty million bales of cotton produced by free labor since the war, valued at three thousand millions of dollars, of course Republican victory in the Convention it is easy to prove that the country is queston. In Maryland there is great going to everlasting smash. He theredissatisfaction among the best class of fore asserts that one-half of the wealth accumulated by the people of the United States from 1620 to 1860 was and that there is not the slightest prospect of ever getting it back. In order to exist under the burdens of the present, he says: "Men and women must both work in

the fields, say fifteen hours per day, live on black bread, and meat once a week, with the coarsest and cheapest clothing; but even then can they compete in the same products and really create sufficient surplus to pay the interest of the foreign bond-holder? The South is dead or dying; it cannot produce a dollar; it is necessarily getting poorer every year as the negro limes the restoration of commerce without that labor, and, therefore, the sole and only possible source of a surplus for the foreign bond-holder is the plain, simple, straightout, hard-handed sweat and toil of the workingmen and women of the North, and we again ask, if it be possible for them, even with the hard life and misery of the European laborer, to compete in the same products and furnish sufficient surplus to pay the interest on the bonds?

We are not surprised that the Day Book should publish such balderdash, but are amazed that any one should seriously take it as expressing anything but the ravings of a flatulent demagogue. The millions of the American people who will assemble at Philadelphia in 1876 to exchange congratulations upon their mutual prosperity, to view the products of their mutual labors, and to prepare themselves for future triumps, cannot be scared by the frothings of such simpletons. Nor will the farmers and planters of the south, whose pockets will this year, after the sale of their crops, hold on to more money than was ever kept there in the palmiest days of slavery, stop to grieve over a system which has gone down by the decrees of fate under the moral condemnation of the whole world and because of its own inherent weakness .-The results of the war to the north and to the south are worth all its tremendous cost, and the people know it.-

A Fool or a Knave An obsequious pimp of codfish aris tecracy publishes a communication in yesterdays's News, in which he endeavors to create the impression, that he is on terms of equality with gentlemen, by tendering advice to Northern men to surrender their political principles in order to gain admission into what he considers ganleel society. This man is known to be a hanger-on and a fraud. He doubtless thinks he will gain some approving smiles from those around whom he plays the tonly, and judging others from himself, he thinks that Northern gentlemen would be willing to surrender principle for the privilege of recognition at the hands of the renture. The humblest man who

bestowed upon them by the Coustitution of 1868.

Democratic speakers say that the
Republican party in this State is com-



SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That chapter ty 30 days previous to the election, and sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be that they are not disqualified from amended as follows: Strike out all of voting by the Constitution of the united States or of this State; and that amended as follows: Strike out, all of and insert in lieu thereof the following:

bal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless other-wise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any, and all crops raised on said land shall be desired and be paid and until all the stipulations party entitled to receive the rent, the shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER titled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party en-titled to receive the rent, and to the

are satisfied, or his assigns to the reme-

dies given in the Code of Civil Pro-cedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property. SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it ing possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once court of a Justice of the Peace if the voters, and at them ! amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons

be, directing him to take into immedisatisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such | ployment. sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term. SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from

giving him or his agent five days notice satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR. SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such ease or contracts to lease are made, he parties thereto shall be fully subject o the provisions and penalties of said

such land without the consent of the

owner of the land or lessor, or party en-

titled to receive the rent, and without

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification. Ratified the 19th day of March, A.

Election and Registration Laws. 1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention, shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, See Battle's Revisal, Chap. 52.

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal. Sec.

12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to yote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c. 3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Regis-trars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and in-

day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. But. Revisal, Chap. 52, Sec. 8. 4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—But. Rev. chap. 52, sg. 13.

cluding the day before the election in

August, from sunrise to sunset on each

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—But. Revisal, Chep. 52 sec. 12. 6. The Registrars and Judges of

the least, though fully awate death would be the comethe rioters then dragged him works for his daily bread, be he Repubhelian of them shot behind, killing him instance of the manto the judge, facing the manir pistols, wrote to his father, a grean outsty shout suspending the Countington of their six and suffer more of denumentation of T. F. Lee, a start in God and His to county.

Here we me under guard. Mr. county. Election are to attend at their respec-

duty of the judges of election to chalbe known of suspect qualified vot vote may be States, are 21 years in the State one year, and in the coun-

they are the identical person as de-scribed in the registration books, &c. Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented "This oath if taken, cannot be gainor leased by agreement written or versaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or faisity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen rs. Canaday.

held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the reat and his assigns at all times, until the reat for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations vision to seci 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev. contained in the lease or agreement the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871-72, is unconstitutional, as has thereof shall be paid to the lessor or been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present; and after being counted, &c., are to be returned

as prescribed in the Convention Act. NOTE .-- It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amendother respects, the law is the same; except as the decision of the Supreme the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive, possession of the crop until said liens

The Convention is now a fixed fact no man can prevent its meeting nor restrain its power when convened .- Southern Home.

Another admission. Mark the words, "nor restrain its power." Everywhere shall be competent for the party claim- the revolutionists are discarding the restrictions. They loudly proclaim their to have the matter determined in the autention to enslave the people. Up,

Let the people remember, that if the Democrats have a majority in the Convention they will change the present mode of voting by ballot to that of ing an affidavit of the claimant setting | man's name will be registered in a book, perty upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the will be called out and he will be re-Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior quired to say in a tone loud enough to Court in whichsoever court the suit be heard by those standing around, shall be pending, to issue an order to which candidate or candidates he votes the Constable or Sheriff as the case may for. The object of this is to intimidate ate possession all of said property, or so white and colored Republicans and much thereof as shall be necessary to prevent them from voting for men of their choice, or if they vote the Republican ticket, their employers will use it as an excuse to turn them out of ent-

> Wadesboro, on Monday, 19th inst., doclared that the HOMESTEAD WAS NOT GOOD AGAINST OLD DEBTS. If Vance denies this we can proce if

> on him. This shows that if the Democrats get a majority in the Convention they will set aside the decision of the the people's homes will be sold for debt.

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CHANGE OF SCHEDUER

and after Punday, July 4th, the fel lowing schodule will be run on the

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TKAIN, (daily)

Leave Columbia... ...... 8.15 P. 1 

Passengers going West beyond Columba take this train, leaving Wilmington at 622 p. m. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday Arrive at Florence ...... 12.05 P. H Leave Fiorence 12.45 P. Arrive at Wilmington 6.22 P.

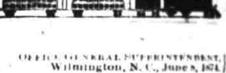
Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Couch attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Phrough Freight Train Daily texcess Sundays.)

Leave Wi'mirgton ..... 1 55 P. W Leave Columbia ...... 5.30 P. Leave Florence ..... 4.004 Arrive at Wilmirgton .......... 3.00 r Local Freight Trains, with Passenge Coach attached, leave Wilmington Ton days, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.20 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wed-nesdays and Fridays at 5.20 P. M.

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Gen. Superintendent



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Ex-Governor Vance, in a speech at Leave Union Depot, daily, Sun-Pinh A M days excepted, at. :11.45 A. M Arrive at Rocky Mount at Arrive at Weldon at . Leave Weldon daily at Arrive at Rocky Mount at. 11:41 A. Arrive at Holdsboro at . .

Arrive at Union Depot at. . G:05 P. BACKE'S AND THROUGH FREIGH

Leave Union Depot daily at Arrive at Goldshoro at ... 12 25 4.8 Arrive at Kocky Monnt at Arrive at Weldon at . 6:00 A Leave Weldon daily, at 7 00 P. Arrive at Rocky Mount at .v. 20 E. Arrive at Goldsboro at . . 11 25 4.3 Arrive at Union Depot at

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