THE ERA.

A REPUBLICAN WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER-THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

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DIRECTORY.

United States Government.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, President. Henry Wilson, of Mass., V. President.

Hamilton Fish, of N. Y., Sec'y of State. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury. William W. Belknap, of Iowa, Secretury of War.

George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior.

George H. Williams, of Oregon, Attorney General. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Post-

master General.

Supreme Court of the U.S.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice.

Nathan Clifford, of Me., Asso. Justice. Nosh H. Swayne, of O., Samuel F. Miller, of Ia., David Davis, of Ill., Stephen J. Field, of Cal., William M. Strong.of Pa., Joseph P. Bradley of N.J. Ward Hunt, of N. Y., Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington. S. C. Bepresentation in Congress.



RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

DIRECTORY.

VOL. IV.

Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education. The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary o. the Board.

Supreme Court.

Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice. Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Asso. Justice. Wm. B. Rodman, Beaufort, "

W. P. Bynum, Mecklenburg," Thomas Settle, Guilford, 64 44 Tazewell L. Hargrove, of Granville, Reporter. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk.

D. A. Wieker, of Wake, Marshal. Meets in Raleigh on the first Monday in January and June.

Superior Courts.

Samuel W. Watts, Judge Sixth Judicial District; residence, Franklinton. J. C. L. Harris, Solicitor, Raleigh. Wake County Government.

Commissioners-Solomon J. Allen, Chairman; Wm. Jinks, A. G. Jones, Wm. D. Turner, J. Robert Nowell. Sheriff--S. M. Dunn. Superior Court Clerk-Jno. N. Bunting.

Treasurer-David Lewis.

States, in admitting the insurrectionary States to representation, the people to interfering with the hustings, or even in the public dis- nity of manual labor in the fields Constitutions changed in some parattempted to erect barriers against Constitution, it was generally un- cussions of the Legislature. The have entered into their estimate ticulars and carefully modeled in this anticipated movement, not derstood that the attempt was people are blindly led or driven, of individual character and of social others, it is not supposed to be difonly by suitable amendments to the abandoned in North (arolina, and and each citizen is inquiring of his standing. From their point of ficult to hold the negroes under the National Constitution, but by re- that the initiatory of the anti-re- neighbor, what is meant to be done view, necessity, as well as their so- control and domination of the quiring their State Constitutions to construction programme was to be when the convention shall meet. It cial arrangements, seem to require whites. It can be done by legislabe so remodeled as to afford an ad- transferred to some other State. seems to be a secret well preserved that the negroes be held to the po- tion more or less direct, and by the ditional guaranty. The difficulty of Consequently, in the canvass and among the initiated leaders, and sition of field laborers, and gen- manner of administering laws based enforcing, in the States, the guar- election in 1874, nothing was said, which cannot be safely divulged to erally to the performance of servile upon distinct conditions applicable anties of the Federal Constitution either upon the husting or by the the prudent and more cautious duties. In so far as the negro is re- mainly to one race and not to the relating to individual rights of a press, of any further purpose to masses. It would seem to be due lieved, these burdens must fall upon other. Should such laws bear hardmunicipal character, was fully un- amend the Constitution. But the the people in order that they might the whites, with whatever of de- ly upon whites, in exceptional cases, derstood and considered. It Legislature elected was democratic consider it in their selection of dele- gradation may attach. The recon- this may be met by alternative prompted the requirement of addi- by two-thirds in each House. As gates, and especially should they struction policy breaks down all penalties and by latitude of discretional guaranties in the organic law soon as the result of the general have this opportunity, inasmuch as barriers against full and free com- tion vested in judicial and ministeof the States themselves. But the fall elections of 1874 at the North the convention has been called petition on the part of the colored rial officers. Protection to justice great difficulty foreseen on the one became known, the anti-reconstruc- without consulting or notifying race for landed proprietorship, for and liberty afforded by laws, is deside, and calculated upon on the tion leaders seemed to take new them. It would seem to be difficult personal self-assertion in daily in- pendent more upon their adminisother, was the liability of the State courage, and began to talk of call- for the people to vote understand- tercourse, for official authority, and tration than upon either the letter or Constitutions to be changed. This ing a convention in North Carolina ingly for delegates to represent their indeed, for all things that enter into spirit of the laws themselves. Laws point has been kept steadily in view by the Legislature, and that, too, wishes, when the objects of the the strifes and emulation of individ- palpably and violently in conflict by the Southern opponents of recon- without submitting the call to a election are not divulged. The uals in the common walks of life, with the feelings and prejudices of struction, as their leading hope of popular vote. Many of the ablest most they could possibly do, un- They do not believe the two races any considerable community, are deliverance from what they believe and more moderate leaders, in let- derstandingly, under such circum- can live together in peace under seldom executed there with enough to be oppression by the Federal ters and in articles over their own stances, would be to elect delegates such conditions, nor indeed, under efficiency to be of any avail. But Government.

That the issue between the recon- cratic papers of the State, expressed structed States and the national their disapproval of the proceeding. tacitly understood. Notwithstand- ity of the one, and subordination of ordination of a weaker class, sel-Government might be thus raised, They urged, among other reasons, ing ill-disguised pretences of dis- the other, based fundamentally on dom fail of being so executed as to has been, all the time, foreseen by that the people were not apprised claimer, the air is full of the pur- color. And, in the present state of attain the end in view. The Na-

After this manifest aversion of either in the public prints or upon the tion. Their ideas against the dig- legislation, with the present State signatures, published in the Demo- pledged to do nothing at all.

THE ERA

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY (SEE RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION ON THIS PAGE.)

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any other condition than that of the laws made and executed by a domi-But really the whole matter is recognized and accepted superior- nant class, for the oppression or sub-

A. S. Merrimon, of Wake. Mat. W. Ransom, of Northampton. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1st District-Jesse J. Yeates. J. A. Hyman. 4.8 A. M. Waddell. 3.1 Joseph J. Davis. 411 .5th A. M. Scales. Thomas S. Ashe. tich Tth W. M. Robbins, Sth Robert B. Vance.

United States Courts.

The stated terms of the U.S. Circuit and District Courts are as follows :

United States Circuit Court-Eastern District North Carolina-Held in Raleigh first Monday in June and last Monday in November.

H. L. Bond, Circuit Court Judge; residence, Baltimore, Md.

Geo. W. Brooks, District Court Judge, Eastern District; resid. Elizabeth City. U. S. Marshal, J. B. Hill; off., Raleigh. N. J. Riddick, Circuit Court Clerk; office, Raleigh.

EASTERN DISTRICT COURTS. Elizabeth City, third Monday in April and October. Clerk, M. B. Culpepper; resi., Eliz.

f'ty. Newbern, fourth Mon. ay in April

and October.

Clerk, Gb, E. Tinker; resi., Newbern. Wilmington, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October. Clerk, Wm. Larkins; resi., Wilming-Link.

Marshal, J. B. Hill, office; Raleigh. District Attorney, Richard C. Badger; residence, Raleigh.

Assistant, W. H. Young, Oxford. U. S. CIRCUIT COURT-WESTERN DIST H. L. Bond, U. S. Circuit Court Judge, Over the way, over the way, Baltimore, Md.

Western District ; resi., Greensboro.

Robert M. Douglas, U. S. Marshal; office, Greensboro,

Western District are held at the same

Greensboro, first Monday in April and October.

Clerk, John W. Payne ; re i., Greensboro.

Statesville, third Monday in April and October.

Clerk, Henry C. Cowles; resi., Statesville.

Asheville, first Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October.

Clerk, E. R. Hampton; resi., Asheville.

ney; residence, Asheville.

Register of Deeds-W. W. White, Coroner-James M. Jones. Surveyor-N. J. Whitaker.

City Government.

Mayor-J. H. Separk. Aldermen-First Ward-Jas, McKee, John Armstrong, H. J. Hamill, Second Ward-J. J. Nowell, W. H. Martin, Stewart Ellison, Third Ward-P. F. hended. But impatience of the third Monday in November, 1874. Pescud, Jr., John C, Blake, Wm, C. Stronach, R. H. Bradley, J. C. R. Little. cipitate the issue, were early mani-Fourth Ward-H. C. Jones, James H. fested. North Carolina seems to Jones, James H. Harris. Fifth Ward-P. C. Fleming, J. Ruffin Williams, R. Treasurer-Leo. D. Heartt. Clerk and Collector-George H. Wil- is true, her present Constitution Chief Police-B. C. Manly.

POETRY. Over the Way.

Over the way, over the way, I've seen a head that's fair and grav;

H. Jones.

I've seen kind eves not new to tears, A form of grace though full of years! Her fifty summers have left no flaw-And I, a youth of twenty-three,

So love this lady, fair to see, I want her for a mother-in-law.

Over the way, over the way, I've seen her with the children play; I've seen her with a royal grace Before the mirror adjust her lace; A kinder woman none ever saw God bless and cheer her onward path, And bless all treasures that she hath, And let her be my mother-in-law.

I think I'll venture, dear, some day Robert P. Dick, U. S. District Judge, (If you will lend a helping hand, And sanctify the scheme I've planned), I'll kneel in loving, reverent awe, Down at the lady's feet, and say : Circuit and District Courts in the "I've loved your daughter many a day-Please, won't you be my mother-

in-law ?"

POLITICAL. The Convention in North Car-

> olina. (EX-SENATOR POOL.)

The second phase of reconstruction, from the first anticipated by Virgil S. Lusk; U. S. District Attor. thinking men, is now about to be inaugurated by the call of a Con-

thinking men, and the fear of its of such a purpose previous to the consequences has been a source of election of the Legislature. But painful apprehension. It was hoped, so intent were the pltra leaders, however, that circumstances might and so encouraged by the fall elecdefer it long enough for the popular tions, that a bill, calling a convensentiment of those States to become tion to amend the Constitution, was so far reconciled as to greatly di- introduced in the Legislature at an minish the danger to be appresituation and a disposition to pre- This bill was allowed to be posthave been selected, from the first, as the State in which the general movement should be initiated. It was admitted to have few features obnoxious to just complaint, and, on the whole, to compare favorably with the best and most conservative in the whole Union. But her people, of all the Southern States, were supposed to be the least liable to be suspected of extreme purposes in opposition to the Federal authority, and, perhaps, best fitted to proceed by solidly effective, rather

early day after it convened on the poned until after the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March, 1875, and no concealment was made of the fact that such postponement was induced, from fear that the Republican Congress might take some precautionary action on the subject. Shortly after the adjournment of Congress the bill was taken up, and passed by the required two-thirds vote in each House, calling a convention to meet in September, 1875, and ordering an election for delegates to be held on the first Thursday in August preceding.

In this whole proceeding there are some features of a remarkable than impulsive and ostentatious character. The people, as late as steps. The initiatory having been taken, it was well supposed that 1871, had refused, by a large majoriothers might follow, with less dan- ty, to allow a convention to be ger of arousing, in the start, the called. Those intent on amending dle ground between slavery, on the esteem the reverse of these charac- ly exclude colored men. The rigfears of the Northern people, and the Constitution had, notwithstandwith less likelihood of provoking ing such refusal, proposed eighteen remedial legislation under the amendments, ten of which the peopower conferred by the Thirteenth ple had rejected by electing members to the succeeding Legislature and Fourteenth Amendments. North Carolina was admitted to opposed to them. Nothing was said held by another class in a condi- ment, to which the reconstruc. But vagrant laws, and apprentice representation under its new Con- in the election of 1874 of a still en- tion of semi-vassalage. Congress tion policy has elevated them,- laws, and laws regulating the oblistitution, in 1868. In 1870, during tertained purpose to call a conven- decided wisely, or otherwise, to con- Errors and maladministration in gation and enforcement of labor the Kuklux terrorism, a Legislature tion; and yet the members then fer upon the emancipated slaves the government resulting from other contracts, are most relied upon. It was elected inimical to the recon- elected to the Legislature have full rights of citizenship. That the causes are attributed alone to their is easy to see the condition to which struction measures. In the canvass proceeded to force it on the people practical operation of such a meas- participation. The policy which the emancipated slaves might be preceding this election, nothing without even submitting the ques- ure might have to be enforced by has brought them in is held to be brought, by laws defining vagrancy had been said before the people re- tion, as was done in 1871. The as- the National Government, in the the cause of all bad government in and imposing upon it the penalty

The existing Constitution of the the Constitution of a State has, was apprehended. In order to put To this cause, likewise, are attributed or less duration-by subjecting State required a two-thirds vote in heretofore, been regarded as of so the power to enforce it, beyond all the continued poverty, prostration those contracted to service to sumeach branch of the Legislature, to serious moment that it has always question, the Fourteenth and Fif- in business, and the disorders that mary punishment before local magcall a Convention. But this Legis- been deliberately discussed and ma- teenth Amendments were adopted, prevail. The disruption of the istrates for failure to work diligentlature, by a majority vote in each turely weighed long in advance, conferring such power in express old established order of things, the ly-vesting the employer with auhouse, attempted to evade there- not only upon the hustings and in terms. As a further security and destruction of property, the waste of thority to compel service and to arquirement by submitting to a vote the public press, but in the social precaution, however, the Consti- means, and all the natural results rest and bring back his runaway of the people a proposition for as- circles of the educated and wealthy tutions of the States, about to be of civil war are lightly estimated. hands, imposing penalties on others

other, direct or otherwise, the na- South are ready, under all circum- easy to thwart this mode of protional policy of reconstruction, so stances, to maintain this relation of ceeding when the judicial and minfar, at least, as regards equality of the races by violence on the spot. isterial officers of the States are no political rights, is to be thwarted; There is also much in the person- longer trammelled by the State and, in order to do so, certain pro- al characteristics and in the condi- Constitutions. visions of the present Constitution tion and general habits of thought of Representation may be so appormust be stricken out, and other the emancipated slaves to give force tioned, and the conducting of eleccarefully prepared provisions in- to these views and assumptions of tions so arranged as to secure to the serted. The old regime is to be re- the dominant race. They were not dominant class the legislative stored. The political power of the brought up to habits of providence branch of the State govern-State is to be given back and secur- and thrift. They are ignorant, and ments. The election of Governor, ed, for all time, into the hands of generally shiftless. From the ef- of judges, and of magistrates, the class that ruled in the days of fects of long slavery they have be- may be taken from the people and slavery. The convention is to meet come almost devoid of self-assertion given to the Legislature. The apon the 6th day of next September and self-reliance, and when pro- pointment of sheriffs, constables, and proceed to its work.

adroitly planned revolution, or a ous, and rather calculated to pro- this would be but a return to the better laid scheme to smother the duce derision than respect. The old laws of that State. The whipwill of a people sick of strife and surrounding circumstances neces- ping post may be restored, and the anxious to avoid further collision sarily compel the blacks to sep- punishment inflicted for minor with superior authority.

sembling a Convention, and they and around the humble firesides of reconstructed, were required to be Negro suffrage and negro equality for employing or harboring such provided for the election, at the the poor and illiterate. To call a remodeled, and then submitted to are blamed for all that is bad or un- runaways, or for employing those same time, of delegates to consti- convention that may uproot and Congress for scrutiny and approval. fortunate. No remedy is seen, but discharged for alleged remissness or tute and hold the Convention, in change the organic law, with no It was so well understood that none to set aside the policy of reconstruc- failure to render satisfactorily the

poses in view. By some means or public sentiment, individuals in the tional Government will not find it

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ment, there seemed to be no mid- olence. Placed among men who may be so modeled as to practical-

one hand, and freedom, with all its teristics as the test of honor, and orous execution of harsh criminal incidents, on the other. A large as essential to entitle even one an- laws upon one class and habitual class of citizens, comprising not less other to consideration, they are leniency to the other, may be so than four millions, could not well naturally held to be unfitted for managed as to subordinate and debe suffered in a Republic, to be the equal participation in govern- grade to the verge of slavery. garding the call of a Convention. sembling of a convention to alter States, and even against the States, the Southern States since the war. of selling into servitude of greater

voked to it, upon occasion, it is and clerks may be given to the There has seldom been a more generally intemperate and boister- magistrates. In North Carolina arate association, giving the appear- crimes, followed by civil and politi-Elevating the emancipated slaves ance of combination against the cal disability thereafter, as was forto the position of entire civil and whites. They are by nature and meriy the law in that State. Such political equality with the whites, education docile and inclined to de- a law might, in its execution, be was considered by many good pendence-singularly free from re- made not to operate on the whites thinking men of the North as, at sentment, and, in collisions with by providing the alternative punleast, questionable. But, under the white men, generally wanting in ishment of fine, in the discretion of theory and form of this Govern- readiness to resist violence with vi- the magistrates. The jury system

contracted service, thus forcing

Assistant, W. S. Ball, Greensboro.

United States Internal Revenue. I. J. Young, Collector Fourth District, office, Raleigh.

Ac., office, Raleigh.

Raleigh.

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Government of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, Governor. John B. Neathery, Private Secretary. R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate. W.H. Howerton, of Rowan, Sec. of State. David A. Jenkins, of Gaston, Treasurer. A. D. Jenkins, Teller.

Donald W. Bain, Chief Clerk. John Reilly, of Cumberland, Auditor. Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk. S. D. Pool, of Craven, Supt. of Public Instruction.

John C. Gorman, of Wake, Adj. Gen'ral. T. L. Hargrove, of Granville, Att. Gen W. C. Kerr, Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

the Capitol.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Supt. of Public Instruct'n.

Institutions.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; the Inare at Raleigh.

Board of Education. The Governor, Lientenant Governor, The Congress of the United adopted by a majority yote,

vention in North Carolina to amend the State Constitution. The white ruling classes of the South accepted the emancipation of P. W. Perry, Supervisor Carolinas. the slaves, as an expected and reasonable result of the failure of the Charles Perry, Assistant Supervisor, rebellion. But the political equality of their former slaves, embracing the full rights of citizenship, to be enforced by the national Government, was not expected; nor has its practical enforcement been willingly acquiesced in at any time. Unlawful resistance to its enforcement has caused disorder in the South to such an extent as to keep back immigration and capital, and

violence.

leaders.

within a little over two years from the approval by Congress of the reconstructed Constitution, and before time had been allowed to test its

sition by a large majority.

forms as well as the spirit of the either by the candidates or by the remarkable feature in the present interests, industrial and otherwise. tiously and thoughtfully entertain- civil and political equality would be laws, in the face of the patently press. The people had no intima- proceeding is, that no particular The Southern view of what is ed by many men of reflection and left to be complained of by the disastrous effects upon the peace tion that such a purpose was enter- changes in the Constitution are sug- commonly called the "negro ques- forecast. and material interests of those tained. But, these eighteen pro- gested, and no definite object is tion," as entertained by the anti- But how can such a result be statesmanship and wisely directed States. It has been kept up with a posed articles required to receive a openly avowed. Whenever a con- reconstruction leaders, is distinct brought about, in view of the Four- humanity of the North? distinct and reasonable hope that vote of two-thirds of each house in vention has been proposed at any and definite. They believe the teenth and Fifteenth Amendments Color is now socially and prac-

forms of local law, and the recon- mitted to the popular vote. The amendments to the organic law, a well-define, subordinate position. ment? In the first place, it is illiteracy, poverty and habits of struction measures practically nul- succeeding Legislature was, there- have been stated distinctly, and the The pride of race and the odium of hoped that the Government may personal deference. It is a line lified without further resort to local fore, elected partly upon the issue remedy to be applied as distinctly former slavery they beleive to be recede from its position, and physically manifest, incapable of

case a majority of votes should be more ceremony and previous no- would be approved which might tion. cast for the proposition. Thus tice than is observed in the most in- contain any provision likely to con-

The southern mind has been in- sembled, but eight of the eighteen vention of 1835 in North Carolina ment. Their education, habits of to adopt, from time to time, such tion to generation, unmistakably, tent on maturing the best means of received the required two-thirds distinctly set forth every subject to thought, and social arrangements remedial legislation as may be by hereditary descent. Classes and accomplishing this result, and to it vote, and those were insignificant be considered by that body, and have all been based upon the rendered necessary to repress the castes which prevail in Asiatic and sane Asylum and the State Penitentiary has been directed all the sagacity and in nowise conflicted with re- the act was first submitted to the subserviency of the negro. Their efforts of the States, under the European governments, are noand states manship of the secession construction. These eight were people for ratification. In the pres- labor system on the plantations forms of local laws, to manage this where defined by such distinctive submitted to the people in 1873 and ent proceeding neither the evil seems to them indispensable to any- domestic affair of theirs in their features. If fully established, with nor the remedy has been set forth, thing like remunerative produc- own way. In the absence of such well-defined political and civil in-

It is generally believed by the them into vagrancy-binding out significant act of legislation, is a flict with the reconstuction policy, anti-reconstructionists that the the children of vagrants-binding serious novelty in American poli- that the Constitutions, then framed future prosperity of the South, as out children for alleged misconduct, tics. But when such extraordinary by those States, not only did not con- well as the maintenance of peace bad character, or poverty of parents and restless action is taken in the tain any such provisions but did and order between the races, re- -and, indeed, by all the manifold provisions, was an impatient at- face of the recently expressed will contain provisions so directly quire the negroes to be held in a devices which ingenuity, sharpened tempt precipitated to undo the work of the people, it may well excite auxiliary to the enforcement of decidedly subordinate postion, bor- by interest and unrestrained by of reconstruction. But the people alarm as concealing a purpose of no that policy, that their State courts dering, in the main, upon that of public sentiment, might suggest. of the State voted down the propo- ordinary import. In 1861 the Leg- would be bound to enforce it. Hence, appendages to the plantations. Add to this, either a legal requireislature submitted to the people a now arises the necessity of amend- However much of prejudice, or ment or a general understanding Notwithstanding this, the same proposition to call a convention to ing those Conititutions so as to un- pride of race, may enter into this among land holders and others, that Legislature, at its subsequent ses- consider the question of secession. trammel the State courts and officers, judgment, it is not wholly unsus- none shall be given employment sion, by the required vote of three- The people voted it down then, as and to leave or authorize the State tained by considerations of domestic who may refuse to enter into the fifths, proposed for submission to in 1871. But the Legislature, not- Legislatures to adopt such measures, and municipal conveniences and by regular labor contracts required by the people eighteen several articles withstanding the expressed will of evasive in terms or in purport, di- local and social conditions. It is law. With the execution of such of amendment to the Constitution. the people, proceeded, as in 1874, to rectly or indirectly, of the Four- not prompted by hostility to the a system in the hands of a class fit-It will be borne in mind, that, in call the convention peremptorily, teenth and Fifteenth Amendments, National Government, nor mainly ted for it by the habits and ideas of to otherwise paralyze all industries the canvass for the election of this which passed the secession ordi as shall fix the civil and political by any lingering feelings of resent- slavery times, with interest to and enterprizes. This resistance Legislature, nothing had been said nance. The analogy is not with- status of the negroes in accordance ment because of emancipation. It prompt, and old prejudices and has been continued contrary to the about amending the Constitution, out its significance. But the most with Southern views and supposed is deep seated, and it is conscient- customs to justify, how much of

South, or claimed in honor of the

Thos. R. Purnell, of Forsythe, Libra'n. the time would come, when it the succeeding Legislature before time, in any State, heretofore, the white race entitled to rule, and that and of the position assumed, up to tically a class distinction in the Henry M. Miller, of Wake, Keeper of might be made effectual under the they could be constitutionally sub- evils sought to be remedied by the negroes should occupy, at least, this time, by the National Govern- South. It is made more distinct by of these amendments. When it as- suggested. The act calling the con- something more than mere senti- that Congress may not be brought concealment, and runs from genera-

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