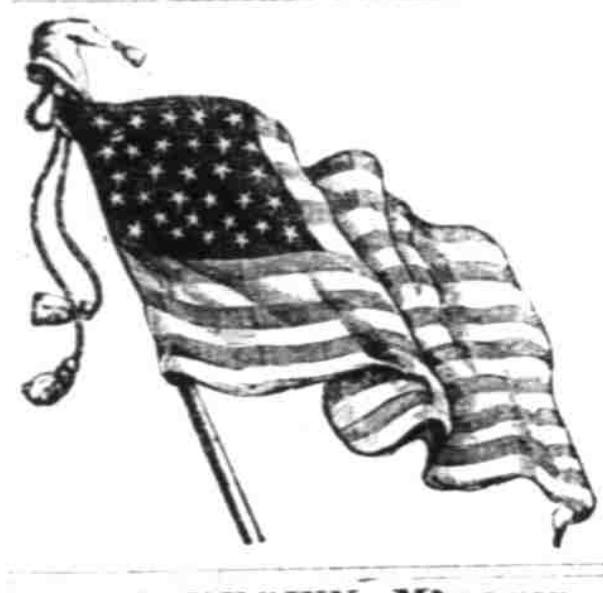


THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.



W. M. BROWN, Manager.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

An Election for Delegates to number One Hundred and Twenty, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be held on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1875. The Convention will meet at Raleigh, on the 6th of the following September.

Wake County Republican Convention.

A Convention of the Republicans of Wake county will be held at the Court-house, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 30th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating four candidates for Delegates from said county in the Constitutional Convention (to meet on the 6th of September), and to take into consideration matters affecting the good of the party.

The five wards of the city of Raleigh, the township of Raleigh, and the other townships are each entitled to three delegates in said Convention, to be elected by public meetings of the party in the respective wards and townships; and the ward and township committees are hereby requested to call meetings for this purpose, giving fair and reasonable notice of time and place.

Though the basis of representation is limited to three votes to ward or township, Republicans who may not be delegates can attend and reflect, in discussion, the wishes of the party in their respective localities.

By order of the Rep. Ex. Com., T. F. LEE, Chm.

PROPOSALS.—Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue inviting proposals for wrought and cast-iron work on the U. S. Court-house and Post Office in this city.

No DELAY.—We are pleased to announce, that a first class coach is now running through from Goldsboro to Charlotte, thereby preventing a change of cars at Greensboro.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

MARTIN.—It will be seen from the proceedings of the county convention, in this issue, that Col. Joseph J. Martin has been nominated as the Republican candidate for the Convention in Martin county. Col. M. is of the true blue order, popular, and every way qualified to represent the people.

Hon. D. M. Barringer. "If we call a Convention, that call must be absolute, and not conditional. The Legislature cannot control the sovereigns, but can call them together in pursuance of the Constitution."

Hon. Asa Biggs. "Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution as it is and desire a change, is a question that ought to be ascertained antecedent to any legislative action for altering the organic law."

Gov. Bragg. "A Convention of the people cannot be restricted by the Legislature. A Convention may make most unexpected and unacceptable changes in the Constitution, and the people can have no remedy."

Gov. Manly's Opinion. "Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single object of calling it, or can the Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the act calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question, it is probable they will exist in it. It cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assembly (two-thirds concurring) would be clothed with unlimited discretion over the Constitution. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being, but no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority."

Lord of Roanoke. "The history of North Carolina is full of curious and romantic incidents. Among the most curious is the circumstance of the creation of a peerage in the person of an Indian Chief, Sir Walter Raleigh, on the 13th of August, 1587, attended the baptism of Manteo, a faithful Indian Chief afterwards made him a feudal Baron under the name of the Lord of Roanoke. This was the first and last peerage ever created by English authority on American soil."

Read! Watch!! The Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic and Convention paper, thus speaks of the Address of the Executive Committee of its party: "When such men as Judges Gaston, Ruffin, Badger, Biggs, Governor Bragg, Avery, B. F. Moore, Haywood, and others, among the ablest men North Carolina has yet produced, tell us that THERE IS NO POWER IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RESTRICT A CONVENTION, we feel inclined to laugh at the pompous, but WEAK opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee."

Again we quote: "IT WILL HAVE THE POWER TO DO WHATEVER ITS MEMBERS MAY DEEM BEST."

—to give us decent judges, and all necessary reform measures, and if it fails to do it, it had better not assemble. Let us see no more about abiding by the Constitution as far as it goes.

FRANKLIN.—The Republicans of this county have nominated B. F. Ballou, Jr., Esq., for the Convention. This is a good nomination. A friend writes: "I am satisfied now that he will be triumphantly elected and the old court redeemed. Count one delegate gained from Franklin."

Charlotte is to have macadamized streets.

Then and Now. GOVERNORS GRAHAM AND REID.

In order to lay before our readers some of the objections to the old County Court system, we quote from the message of Governor Graham in 1846:

"By substituting for the present system of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms only of the Superior Court held by judges learned in law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change, transmitted from father to son, would require some addition to the present number of judges, to whom salaries must needs be paid, but this would be inconsiderable, compared to the payments now made to jurors, and justly attending four courts a year in the various counties, to say nothing of the three spared to all concerned, and the less accumulation of costs on the losing parties from greater expedition in the termination of causes. If all lawsuits could be ended in one, or at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, so loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance."

Gov. Graham is a candidate for the Convention, and should the Democratic party control that body, he will vote to undo what the Republicans, deferring to his judgment, put into the organic law.

Let all who formerly acted with the old line Democracy and who now propose to join with the revolutionists of this State in depriving the people of the power of electing their Judges and magistrates, read and reflect over the following extract from the message of Governor Reid, of date November 20th, 1864:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly."

David S. Reid, too, is a candidate for Convention, and he, like Gov. Graham, will "go back" on his recommitment.

With this issue the Era commences its fifth volume.

We are now engaged in one of the most important campaigns that ever enjoyed the attention of the people of North Carolina. The issue has been joined. The masses are called upon to defend themselves against a conspiracy to overthrow their liberties and deprive them of the right to manage their State government. The Era, as the central organ of the Republican party, will be found in the thickest of the fighting for the people. We appeal to all who oppose the revolutionary movement which has been forced upon us, to aid in circulating the paper. If the Republican candidates in the several counties of the State will exert themselves to have this journal distributed among their friends, we can safely promise that it will prove to them an element of great strength. There is nothing more needful to insure victory in the coming contest, than that the questions at issue shall be fairly presented to the people, and no more effectual mode of doing this can be set forth than through the party press. Let Republicans and all those who are opposed to the revolutionists, exert themselves to have the Era and other Republican papers widely circulated, and our word for it, will march to certain victory in August next. We trust that our speakers in every locality will call the attention of the people to the necessity of supporting their party papers. We hope that before the day of election, the Era may have a wide circulation, and be a welcome visitor in every county in North Carolina.

THE REPUBLICAN magazine for June, is a valuable number. As usual its leading articles show a thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed. "The Civil Service Experiment" throws light on the defects of the system which has recently been abandoned. The article on Joshua R. Giddings, is a fine tribute to a grand character. "Romish Designs in America," will awaken wide-spread thought on a subject that is daily growing in magnitude. "Elements of Wealth in the South," "Building Associations" and "Society in the South," are among the many good things served up for June. Every American citizen should possess a copy of this valuable magazine, published at Washington, D. C., \$2.00 per year. Begin with the new Volume.

Lord of Roanoke. "The history of North Carolina is full of curious and romantic incidents. Among the most curious is the circumstance of the creation of a peerage in the person of an Indian Chief, Sir Walter Raleigh, on the 13th of August, 1587, attended the baptism of Manteo, a faithful Indian Chief afterwards made him a feudal Baron under the name of the Lord of Roanoke. This was the first and last peerage ever created by English authority on American soil."

Read! Watch!! The Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic and Convention paper, thus speaks of the Address of the Executive Committee of its party: "When such men as Judges Gaston, Ruffin, Badger, Biggs, Governor Bragg, Avery, B. F. Moore, Haywood, and others, among the ablest men North Carolina has yet produced, tell us that THERE IS NO POWER IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RESTRICT A CONVENTION, we feel inclined to laugh at the pompous, but WEAK opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee."

Again we quote: "IT WILL HAVE THE POWER TO DO WHATEVER ITS MEMBERS MAY DEEM BEST."

FRANKLIN.—The Republicans of this county have nominated B. F. Ballou, Jr., Esq., for the Convention. This is a good nomination. A friend writes: "I am satisfied now that he will be triumphantly elected and the old court redeemed. Count one delegate gained from Franklin."

Charlotte is to have macadamized streets.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1864, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1864, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1864, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1864, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. In 1840, Gov. Dudley recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1864, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be made an executive officer, and that he should reside in the City of Raleigh.

Wake County.

An intelligent gentleman writing to us from New Light, under date 16th, says:

"As a people, this township is almost en masse opposed to any candidate who is in favor of a Convention. The Convention candidates will not receive more than one-fourth of their regular Democratic vote. As a former officer and a soldier for fourteen years in the late war, I ask my friends to beware of what they are doing before they plunge themselves in the same condition in which they were placed in 1861. Almost unanimously we are opposed to any alterations in the Constitution."

ADDRESS To the Voters of North Carolina.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM., RALEIGH, JUNE 16, 1875.

The late legislature, presuming upon the strength of party discipline, has called a convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, and a campaign was given to the people, in which it was contemplated. The question of a CONVENTION, OR NO CONVENTION, was not an issue in that contest; and generally when candidates for the legislature were interrogated upon the subject, they disclaimed the desire to call a constitutional convention.

When the legislature assembled, generally we were not present, and we do not know what was said; but for a long time it was in doubt whether or not the plotters would succeed, because, the opponent party, knowing the temper of the people, feared to risk the passage of a convention bill.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

an additional judge of the Supreme Court.

As in the case of the judiciary, and the election of the courts by the people, so in all the important changes made in the constitution. The establishment of a penitentiary; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; the organization of a bureau of statistics; and the various other old-time governors and leading men.

GREAT COMPLAINT was made because of the establishment of the Code Commission; and after much clamor, it was abolished. But Judge Battle to do the same work, requiring it to be done within a specified time. The General Assembly pretended to pass upon his objections; but so little knowledge had our law-makers, what had been accomplished, that the statute law has been thrown into confusion, and the best of lawyers are uncertain how to proceed.

ADDRESS To the Voters of North Carolina.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM., RALEIGH, JUNE 16, 1875.

The late legislature, presuming upon the strength of party discipline, has called a convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, and a campaign was given to the people, in which it was contemplated. The question of a CONVENTION, OR NO CONVENTION, was not an issue in that contest; and generally when candidates for the legislature were interrogated upon the subject, they disclaimed the desire to call a constitutional convention.

When the legislature assembled, generally we were not present, and we do not know what was said; but for a long time it was in doubt whether or not the plotters would succeed, because, the opponent party, knowing the temper of the people, feared to risk the passage of a convention bill.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

THE PARTY CASH WAS APPLIED, and one by one, those opposed to the project yielded to party discipline, under protest, declaring they did so as a party measure, and not as individuals. A large majority of the voters were thus compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been repeated, in an article of the fact of the legislature, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention.

present township trustees.

Besides being a system that has worked well in other States, it was thus not a novelty in North Carolina. The township system will not successfully work in a sparsely settled country.

But this system inaugurated the American Revolution. Because of it, the people were taught to rely upon their own strength, and to govern themselves. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

EDUCATOR IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It has been commended, at all times, by political thinkers, who have had at heart the good of the people. It is one of the principles of the township system, leaving absolutely to neighborhoods the right to govern themselves in local matters; and is essentially opposed to the idea of centralization, or a consolidated government, which comes with an ill grace from the party.

CRYING OUT AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

to favor the uprooting of a system that is diametrically opposed to the central idea. The system is necessary to a government of the people, of the people and for the people. By its operations, they learn self-reliance, and do not depend upon a central power for life and energy; and in turn, they strengthen the general government, giving to it health and vitality in all its parts.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Thus, in the old slave-holding States, the influence of the people have been wanting; and now, if this system is abolished, common schools can never be established, and the people will be deprived of the advantages of education.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their schemes. The township system, as now created by the township system, and fought the first battles in the war of independence, at Concord and Lexington.

and of him great credit as a leader

and of him great credit as a leader and champion of the Republican party. Motion of John W. Collins, a committee of three were appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Convention; whereupon, John W. Collins, E. R. Page and Thomas Sutton were appointed a committee, who, after reading and consulting reports the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the Legislature, and the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK

Cast-Iron Work for the U. S. Court-House and Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFF