

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

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 Courthouse, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 30th day of June,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating four candidates for DELE-GATES from said county in the Constitutional Convention (to meet on the 6th of September), and to take into considcration matters affecting the good of the

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 delsion, the wishes of the party in their recommend to the favorable conrespective localities. By order of the Co. Rep. Ex. Com.: T. F. LEE, Chin.

May 29, 1875.

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

announce, that a first class coach is North Carolina. The issue has been now running through from Golds- joined. The masses are called upon to boro to Charlotte, thereby prevent- defend themselves against a conspiracy ing a change of cars at Greensboro. to overthrow their liberties and deprive

All communications for the State Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C. * ** Republican papers copy tf.

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.

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 peothe are discontented with the Constitution as it is and desire a change, is a question that cught to be ascertained antecedent to any legislative | iter in every county in North Carolina. action for altering the organic law."

Gov. Bragg.

" A Convention of the people cannot be restricted by the Legislamost unexpected and unacceptable changes in the Constitution, Derand the people can have no remedy."

Gov. Manly's Opinion. [Message of 1850.]

the General Assembly contined to the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it

called by the General Assembly (twothirds concurring) would be clothed power to call a Convention into being, in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their government; and, therefore, it behooves their Representatives to troducing reforms into the Constitu-

Read! Read!!

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 authority on American soil. Carolina has yet produced, tell us that in the title of a lodge of Odd Fel others, among the ablest men North THERE IS NO POWER IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RESTRICT A CONVENTION, we feel inclined eigh News. to laugh at the pompous, but WEAK opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee.'

Again we quote: "When the postoffice at the County seat o Convention meets For IT WILL Dare. - ED. ERA. HAVE THE POWER TO DO WHATEVER ITS MEMBERS MAY DEEM BEST *

* * * * decent judges, and all necessary re- good nomination. A friend writes: " form measures, and if it fails to do umphantly elected and the old count it, it had better not assemble. Let redeemed. Count one delegate gaine bear no more about abiding by the from Franklin." the Convention so far as

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:

tem of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater des 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 justices attending four courts a year in the various counties, to say nothing of the time 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, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest im-

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 knowing the temper of me people, fearthe old line Democracy and whe ed to risk the passage of a convention 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, 1854:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I in 1861, sideration of the General Assem-

for Convention, and he, like Gov. overwhelming majority that the conven-Graham, will "go back" on his tion should not be called. Yet within recommendation.

With this issue the Era commences' its fifth volume.

We are now engaged in one of the most important campaigns that ever en-No DELAY .- We are pleased to listed the attention of the people of them of the right to manage their State government. The Era, as the central organ of the Republican party, will be Republican Executive Committee found in the thickest of the fight batshould be addressed to Thomas B. I tling for the people. We appeal to all Keogh, Chairman, care of F. M. who eppose the revolutionary movement which has been forced upon us, to claiming that the existing constitution aid in circulating the paper. If the Republican candidates in the several counties of the State will exert themselves dress, recently issued by authority of ture. to have this journal distributed among the Democratic party, deals in general their friends, we can safely promise that it will prove to them an element of great ed to insure victory in the coming con- apparent to require extended argument; test, than that the questions at issue and the same solemn document, in anshall be fairly presented to the people, and no more effectual mode of doing 1 this can be set forth than through the party press. Let Republicans and all "If we call a Convention, that | those who are opposed to the revolutionists, exert themselves to have the Era and other Republican papers widely amendment is offered or foreshadowed! circulated, and, our word for it, we will march to certain victory in August less some sinister design is concealed? next. We trust that our speakers in every locality will call the attention of the people to the necessity of supporting these restrictions amount to a confes- less than seven hundred voters, all told; their party papers. We hope that before the day of election, the Era may have a wide circulation, and be a welcome vis- its enemies,) they are by no means a wards (where the wealthy men reside)

THE REPUBLIC magazine for June, is a valuable number. As ture. A Convention may make discussed. "The Civil Service Exfects of the system which has re-"Is the power to call a Convention by ish Designs in America," will erty; nor the creation of life-offices; single office of calling it, or, can the awaken wide-spread thought on a ors and magistrates by the legislature; same Legislature limit and confine the subject that is daily growing in nor the taking away from the people the powers of the Convention in the act calling it? As there are conflicting magnitude. "Elements of Wealth these things the crimmations are made between the rich law; and would also cut off the eneropinions upon this question out of the in the South," "Building Associa- "RESTRICTIONS" DO NOT PREVENT. tions" and "Society in the South," It cannot be doubted that a Convention | are among the many good things served up for June. Every Amerwith unlimited discretion over the Con- ican citizen should possess a copy stitution. The General Assembly has of this valuable magazine, publishbut no power of themselves to prescribe ed at Washington, D. C., \$2.00 per a limit to its authority. I hazard little year. Begin with the new Volume.

Lord of Roanoke.

The history of North Carolina is full look well to the mode they adopt for in- of curious and romantic incidents. Among the most curious is the circumstance of the creation of a peer-age in the person of an Indian Chieftain. Sir Walter Raleigh, on the Island of Croatan, on the 13th of August, 1587, attended the baptism of Manteo, a faithful Indian Chief and afterwards made him a feuda Baron under the name of the Lorc of Roanoke. This was the first and last peerage ever created by English

lows in the city of Raleigh.-Ral

The name of the friendly Chie is also preserved in the name of the

FRANKLIN,-The Republicans of th * county hove nominated B. F. Bullock -to give us Jr. Esq., for the Convention. This is am satisfied now that he will be tr.

Charlotte is to have macadamiz

Wake County.

An intelligent gentleman writing to us from New Light, under date

16th, says: most en masse opposed to any candidate who is in favor of a Convention. The Convention candidates "By substituting for the present sys- will not receive more than onefourth of their regular Democratic vote. As a former officer and a sol-

and correctness would be attained in the which they were placed in 1861. admistration of the law. Such a change Almost unanimously we are oppos-would require some addition to the ed to any alterations in the Consti-

ADDRESS

the Voters of North Carolina.

BOOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.,) the strength of party discipline, has ampaign of 1874, that such a purpose as contemplated. The question of CONVENTION, OR NO CONVENTION,

as not an issue in that contest; and generally when candidates for the legis-lature were interrogated upon the law re-forming the senate districts, generally when candidates for the legisump, they disclaimed the desire to dl a constitutional convention. When the legislature assembled, amarity o: that body were opposed to the ill; but at once the agitation commenc-For a long time it was in doubt ether or not the plotters would suced, because, the dominant party,

THE PARTY LASH 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 at last the necessary majority was secured. Without being any manner consulted, the voters are this compelled to take action; and this compulsion has been resorted to, in ite of the fact that so late as 1871, the people determined, by a large majority, that they did not want a convention. In like manner the dominant party,

DISREGARDED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

aring that year, the legislature sub-David S. Reid, too, is a candidate patted the convention question to a the same Act, in cases of incomes, five a few weeks thereafter, the legislature that body, again without consulting he people, passed an ordinance of session, and plunged the state into re-

It seems that certain politicians are dermined to overthrow the organic law. nce 1870-a period of only five yearsey have three several times worried e people into voting upon the question igh time the people had rest from these

CEASELESS AGITATIONS; and it remains with themselves to put a hope no other attempt will be made in a long series of years.

There is a mystery attaching to these persistent endeavors to overturn the or- shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. ranic law. While politicians are exis imperfect and needs revision, none of m inform the people in what respects hould be amended. Even the Adexpressions, gravely advancing the idea that the "necessity for changing many the provisions of the existing constistrength. There is nothing more need- lution is generally admitted, and is too

ther place, announces that its "LIMITED SPACE es not permit a catalogue of the nuerous defects and imperfections of the esent constitution, or to enumerate the remedies to be offered." From the beginning to the end of this Address, not a single important suggestion of Why these significant omissions, unwill not do to say the rights of the ople are secured by the so-called re-Mirictions of the Convention Act. While

haranty that the PLOTTERS ARE NOT CONSPIRING against the liberties of the people. There is nothing within them to prevent the restoration of the county courts; nor the abolition of the townships; nor usual its leading articles show a the re-establishment of the whippingthorough knowledge of the subjects post; nor the requirement of a residence of twelve months in a county, before acquiring the right to vote; nor periment" throws light on the de- the fixing of excessive rates of poll-tax in the various counties; nor forbidding the forced production of tax-receipts to cently been abandoned. The article enable a citizen to cast his ballot; nor on Joshua R. Giddings, is a fine the creation of a stringent landlord and tenant act; nor the taking away from tribute to a grand character. " Rom- the tiller of the soil his rights and propnor the appointment of judges, solicit-

nd considering the silence of the prolectors of the convention scheme, none at the conspirators themselves can foretell what other iniquities may be sorted to. Why were the restrictions placed at within the convention bill? The

promoters of the conspiracy have time and again denounced the very measures they now pretend to preserve. They ere insincere before, or treacherous low. Every one of the restrictions are to measures that have become enheared to the people, and which they e unwilling to relinquish; and it must borne in mind they are parts of a onstitution claimed by its enemies to e the "creature of military dictation, orn in the throes of a military recontruction." In truth, it was known by be conspirators that the

PEOPLE DISTRUSTED THEM; nd these so-called restrictions, which any of them are ready to disregard, ere inserted in the convention bill, ecause its authors feared the people. No arguments whatever have been adduced to prove a lack of excellence in the existing constitution. In many instances, the principles of the present organic law are the very ones advocated past days by

PROMINENT STATESMEN

North Carolina. In 1840, Gov. Dudy recommended the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in the Districts. In 1854, Gov. Reid recommended that the Attorney General be hade an executive officer, and that he hould reside in the City of Raleigh.— useless and cumbrous system? In the same message, he recommended two additional judicial circuits. The same year, Mr. Dortch introduced a bill to elect the judges for a term of years; and Mr. Biggs introduced a resplution to divide the State into nine the governments of true Democracy. The schemers say this system was never heard of before the advent of the udicial circuits. During the same sesion of the legislature, Mr. Bynum procommittee to inquire into the expediency of establishing another judicial circuit; and also as to the appointment of posed to divide the State into ten cir-

an additional judge of the Supreme

As in the case of the judiciary, and the election of officers by the people, so | in North Carolina. with all the important changes made in the constitution. The establishment of | tem will not successfully work in a "As a people, this township is al- | a penitentiary; the abolition of imprisonment for debt: the organization of a bureau of statistics : all these have been recommended at different times by our old-time governors and leading men.

was made because of the establishment

ed to pass upon his labors; but so little of the knowledge had our law-makers of what throw. had been accomplished, that the statute law has been thrown into confusion, and the best of lawyers are nycertain how to construe it.

We have said the agitators REFUSE TO INFORM THE PEOPLE n what respects they propose to amend 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. No intimation was given to the people, in the titles of Raleigh, Wilmington and New Berlie, (to say nothing of other towns,) in which property, and not citically associately to heightorhoods the constitution. But observing the the right to govern themselves in local matters; and is essentially opposed to the idea of centralization, or a consolidated government. It comes with an of the cities of Raleigh, Wilmington and New Berlie, (to say nothing of other towns,) in which property, and not citically to heightorhoods the right to govern themselves in local matters; and is essentially opposed to the idea of centralization, or a consolidated government. It comes with an ill grace from the party consolidated government. It comes with an of the cities of th zenship kas representation; and which overtun fundamental principles of republican government, giving political power to the few and withholding it

> VIRTUALLY DISFRANCHISING large numbers of voters. Remember also the outrageous attempt in 1871, to giving to it health and vitality in all its call a convention of the people, by a parts. bare majority vote of the General As-

In regard to the homestead, call to mind the opinions and advice of prominent conservative lawyers, who construed the

to apply only to new debts, claiming that it aid not relate to obligations contracted prior to 1868. Should these men btain control of the Supreme Court, what will become of the homestead, as applied to old debts? No "restrictions" will save the debtor class in such a deprived of the advantages of educacontingency.

The constitution [ART. 5, sec. 6] allows the General Assembly to

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION certain property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars. Notwithstanding this liberal provision, the late legislature, in the Machinery Act, exempts only twenty-nvedollars worth of personal property. [Sec. 12.] But in opular vote, and it was decided by an hundred dollars are exempted. [Sec. 9.] Add to this the exemption of one thousand dollars in the Aft to raise revenue. and we have, altogether, fifteen hundred called a convention; and the delegates dollars exempted from the tax upon in- OR TO CONVENE THE GENERAL ASSEMcomes. And while there is exempted but twenty-five dollars upon agricultural implements and the tools of mechanics, there is no fax whatever upon the books of lawyers and other profes-

Again: The same legislature, in the LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT,

amending the constitution. It is [Chap. 209] puts the renter and cropper absolutely within the power of the landlord, by providing, in cases of renting, whether the contract be verbal or written, that the land-owner shall have a pietus upon them. If the present lien upon the crops raised, which lien heme is defeated, we may reasonably "shall be preferred to all other liens." And if any tenant shall remove any part of the crop, without giving five days' notice, before the debt is paid, he

Here, it will be observed, the usual safe-guards of a written contract, to bind a poor man's property, are not required, and the crops are mortgaged by the operations of an act of the legisla-

They also wish to delude the laboring classes of the WHITE POPULATION

into the belief that when they obtain unlimited control of the government, they will pass laws putting the negroes this is impossible, under the constitution of the United States, which prevents previous condition of servitude. But they care no more for the humbler classes of the whites than they do for colored men; and in order to reduce the blacks to a degraded position, they are compelled to legislate also

AGAINST THEIR OWN RACE.

Thus, in the case of the charter of the city of Wilmington, already alluded to, in the first and second wards, there are on that many of the provisions of the | while in the third ward, there are eight isting constitution are admirable, (the | hundred white voters, and two thousand acknowledgment being extorted from colored voters. But the first and second have a larger representation in the city council, than the third ward, in which, the white voters alone (being mostly mechanics and laborers) exceed in number all the voters of the other two wards. Here, in striking at the colored man, they are compelled to disfranchise the laboring white man, to avoid conflict with the constitution of the United States, that it may be said, there is no discrimination between the two races. There is no doubt they can annex such qualifications for voters that will exclude many colored men; as for instance (disregarding the restrictions) that the black man shall be a landholder, or worth five hundred dollars; but then they will be obliged to add the same qualification to the poorer classes of the white voters.

WE BEGIN NOW TO SEE man and his poor neighbor, the tenden- mous outlay that would surely attend of all this sort of legislation being to add to the strength of the strong and trample upon the rights of the weak. This question of so-called constitutional reform is after all but an issue prescribed, namely, by between the haughty lords of the soil, who, before the war, governed with absolute sway, and the poor and humble of the sweets of liberty, conferred by the constitution of 1868. The poor de well not to heed their

HONEYED WORDS AND GILDED PROM-

They cannot be sure that even the restrictions of the Convention Act will be regarded, many members of the domihant party openly scouting them; and some of their editors exclaiming, "Let us hear no more about abiding by the act calling the convention, so far as the oaths and restrictions are concerned." Thus do the conspirators trample upon the principle that sovereignty is vested in the people, and that constitutions are but limited grants of power from the people, and should never be ramed to enslave the poor man! The plotters also desire to

RESTORE THE COUNTY COURTS. They would afflict a law-ridden people with a multiplication of tribunals, which the present constitution has abolished. Do they intend to benefit the man of to Executive Committee; people or the lawyers? Do the tax- whereupo on motion of W. A. Croom. payers wish to sustain six courts a year, when two will do as well? Would they have their time wasted and their

So it is intended TO DO AWAY WITH THE TOWNSHIPS, "sciolists, carpet-baggers and negroes." But Charles F. Fisher, a leading Democrat, in the General Assembly of 1854, introduced into the Senate, a bill propresent township trustees. Besides and dishim great credit as a being a system that has worked well in and campion of the Republican arty. other states, it was thus not a novelty

It is objected that the township sys-

SPARSELY SETTLED COUNTRY. But this system inaugurated the Amer ican Revolution. Because of it, t people were taught to rely upon the selves and govern themselves. The minute men of the Revolution were created by the township system, and only of the Superior Court held by judges learned in law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive. As a former of the late war, I much clamor, it was abolished. But dependence, at Concord and Lexing-

hemselves in the same condition in quiring it to be done within a specified thrown, were accomplished in a sparsetime. The General Assembly pretend- ly settled territory, and were the results ed to pass upon his labors; but so little of the system it is now sought to over-

The township system is an

EDUCATOR IN SELF-GOVERNMENT, and has been commended, at all times, by political thinkers, who have had at heart the good of the people. It is one of the grandest of political principles, leaving absolutely to neighborhoods

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, being 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

In those states where it has not been in operation, there have always been great numbers of illiterates; while the contrary is true in the communities where it has existed. The reason is plain-without the township governments, it is impossible to sustain

strengthen the general government,

COMMON SCHOOLS. Thus, in the old slave-holding states, these educators of the people have been wanting; and now, if this system is abolished, common schools can never be established, and the people will be

It is the purpose of the plotters to supply themselves and their friends with office, this being a prominent idea in all their scheming. In passing the convention bill, the late legislature provided for their own continuance in power. The words are few, but their meaning is strong. Observe the following, quoted from the Act: "Nor shall said convention pass any ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection,

BLY. So it will be perceived the members of the late legislature are counting upon being again called together, thus practically annulling the recent amendment to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. This is of like nature with the delegates responding to the call of their project to create life-offices, taking from the people the power to choose their own

One of the arguments advanced by the plotters is, that by amending the constitution, the government may be

ADMINISTERED WITH MORE ECONOMY. Here again, they fail to tell in what manner this is to be accomplished. But is the calling of a convention an economical measure? The cost of the sitting of the body will in itself be enormous, and the longer the session the greater the expense. If the constitution should be materially amended, the present system of statute-laws would be overturned, requiring new statutes to be enacted. As the convention will have no names, if the restrictions are absented, to pass ordinances of a legislative character, a long session of the General Assembly will be necessary to remodel the systems overturned. Nor will the down, and under them. They know new legislation be completed, judging by past history, in a single session; but for years after the sitting of the convendiscrimination because of race, color or | tion, additional legislation will be necessary, so increasing the lenghth of the sessions of the legislature. The cost of the public printing will be increased, and various expenses attaching to the new order of things will be multiplied. The entire expenses cannot be definite-

ly arrived at; but it is estimated by competent judges, that it will consume as much as FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. or a year's taxes, if not a greater sum, to supply the deficiency. These large amounts ought to be saved to the people, already staggering under burdens

grievous to be borne. Insomuch as the people have not been consulted in the convention call, there remains but one method to defeat the machinations of the schemers, namely, by the policy of

IMMEDIATE ADJOURNMENT, thus appealing from the legislature to the people themselves. It is therefore recommended to the voters of North Carolina, without regard to party affiliation, to support no candidates for convention except those who will pledge themselves, not only to observe the restrictions, but who will bind themselves, upon their sacred honor, to vote or an immediate adjournment of that oody, without the alteration of a single word or line of the existing constitution. This would secure for unlimited years, a cessation of the agitation for socalled constitutional reform, as well as convention party. If the people desire to amend the constitution, there is another method

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

It has been scarcely two years since classes, whom they now would deprive | this plan was resorted to, and the constitution ameaded, so far as the people desired Thevery first amendment to man, whether white or colored, would the constitution of 1835, namely, the amendment securing Free Suffrage, was adopted upor the recommendation of Governor Rdd, by legislative enactment. No node of amending the instrument has been so generally and emphatically approved. When the time comes for further amendments, the same policy may be safely pursued: and unti there is sufficient unanimity to successfuly carry out such a plan, the construion ought to remain undisturbed.

By order of the Committee; THOS. B. KEOGH, Ch'n. FRANC'S M. SORRELL, Sec'y.

Lenor County Convention. A count Convention of the Republicans of Lanoir County, composed of delegates run each township, was held at the curt house in Kinston, on Saturday, me 5th, 1875. The Convention was aled to order by the Chairwhereupo on motion of W. A. Croom, Esq., WmW. Dunn was called to the chair and m, J. Sutton and Isaac S. Murphy apointed Secretaries.
The Chaman explained, in appro-

priate work, the object of the Convenupon motion of Richard Whitfield. committee consisting of from each township was one delega appointed eredentials, viz: W. A. . Aldridge, R. W. Moore, Croom, I George Nun, Alfred Miller, Lewis King and Phard Whitfield.

During thabsence of the Committee on credentia, E. R. Page, Esq., was called upon who entertained the Con-

Omotion of John W. Co mittee of three were appointed by the Chairman, to draft resolution

Jessing the sentiments of the Ca E. R. Page and Thomas Sutton appointed said committee, who, retiring and consulting reported following resolutions, which were un imously adopted by the Convention Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic majority of the last Legislature,

summarily and incorrigibly calling Convention to amend the Constitution gard of the rights of the people and tacitendorsement of the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails and the rights of majorities are habitually ignored.

2. That State Conventions are not only generally fraught with danger to the rights and liberties of the people, but that the inevitable result of frequently altering and amending the State Constitution is to diminish confidence in, and impair the credit of the State Government; and that we are specially apprehensive of the approaching Convention, from the fact, that save a very few exceptions, it is unrestricted and its objects unknown to the

3. That the practical enforcement of the principles of the Republican Party s essential to the welfare of the country and to the maintenance of the rights, interests and liberties of the people; and that, forgetful of personal preferences, we pledge ourselves to support, earnestly and without reserve, the candidate presented by this Convention, believing that in unity there is strength and that principles are more important

4. That the nominee of this Convention is hereby instructed, if elected a delegate to the State Convention to assemble on the 6th of September next, to use all honorable means to bring said Convention to as speedy a close as possible.

5. That the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded by the Secretary to the New Bern Times and Republic-Courier and to the Raleigh Fra for pub-After the reading and adoption of the

resolutions, the Committee on credentials reported the following persons duly entitled to represent the various townships, viz: Kinston Township-C. C. Phillips, Benjamin Sutton, H. T. Randolph,

Richard Whitfield, L. B. Cox, and

James Williams. Mosley Hall Township-Franklin Thomas, Isham Patterson, Wm. J. Sutton, R. W. Moore, George Hood and Sand Hill Township-Lewis King, George Lovick and Philip Rhem.

Aldridge, James Phillips and July Phil-Pink Hill Township-John W. Davis and Alfred Miller.

Contentnea Neck Township-L. H.

Trent Township-Geo. Nunn, Prince Outlaw and Essex Wooten. On motion, the delegates proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the State Convention, the name of Hon. R. W. King being put in nomination. The names, the Hon. R. W. King, receiving every vote from every township, was declared to be the unanimous nominee

of the Convention. Hon. R. W. King being called upon, responded in a spirited and appropriate manner, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred and accepting the nomination. He entertained the Convention in a well-timed speech of half an hour or more, sustaining the great principles of the Republican party and dealing the enemy hard, common sense blows, bringing the audience down in frequent applause. Want of space forbids an extended report of his speech. Isaac S. Murphy being called on, re-

sponded in a happy and appropriate manner. Or motion, it was requested that the proceedings of this Convention be pubished in the New Berne Times and Republic-Courier and Raleigh Era.

their duties. The Convention then adjourned. WM. W. DUNN, Ch'n.

W. J. SUTTON,

ISAAC S. MURPHY, See's.

Martin County Republican Convention. The Republicans of Martin county met in Convention at the court-house,

purpose of nominating a candidate for lelegate to the Constitutional Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 6th of September. The Convention was called to order per annum, payable semi-annual'y, he by Jos. M. Siterson, Chairman of the County Executive Committee. On motion of W. A. Johnson, Jos. M.

in Williamston, on June 12th, for the

Siterson was made permanent Chairman, and J. P. Butler, Secretary; and on motion of A. W. Powers, W. T. West was made Assistant Secretary. On motion of A. W. Powers, Joseph . Martin was nominated by acclama- one hundred, five-hundred and one

ence in the convention. During the absence of the committee, the audience was entertained with elo-

quent addresses by the Chairman, Jos. | deposited with the Treasurer. They M. Siterson, and others. In a short time the nominee, Mr. to increase the debt of the city, but shall Martin, entered the court-house amid be issued to the holders of such of the three rousing cheers, and on ascending past due bonds, coupous and cty of the stand he in a very eloquent manner | ders or scrip, as shall be approved by thanked the convention for the honor the Board of Aldermen and the Auditor, conferred and the confidence reposed in | in lieu of the same ; and the said bonds, him. He then led off in a lengthy ad- coupons and serip shall be defivered the lress, denouncing the Convention as the Treasurer for cancellation. uncalled for, expensive and detrimental to the interest of the people of the State of North Carolina. The speaker took his seat amid deafening applause. .

On motion of A. W. Powers, the following resolutious were adopted: 1. Resolved, . That we, the Republicans of Martin county, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse our worthy Governor and leader, Curtis H. Brogden, of the State of North Carolina, and his administration.

2. That we endorse the administration of the State officers. 3. That we denounce a Convention as uncalled for, and injurious to the people of the State of North Carolina; and we, the Republicans of Martin county, will use every effort to prevent any change to registration in the city, not appear in the present Constitution by a called Convention.

4. That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be sent to the Era and North Carolinian for publication. Convention adjourned sine die. JOS. M. SITERSON, Ch'n.

J. P. BUTLER, Sec'y. The greatest harmony prevailed

throughout the entire proceedings. The good old county of Mart'n will do her duty in the coming campaign and will send her noble son, Jos. J. Martin, to represent her in the so-called Convention. We hope every county in the pounded unless they have attached to State will elect delegates who will go to their collars a medal prepared for the Ralligh on the 6th of September next. organize, adjourn and go home, and thereby save an enormous expense to proper tax. the people of North Carolina. We hope that every county in the State will follaw he example of Martin and maintain anion in their ranks,

the immediate vicinty of Hillsboro, ception of one who is childless, with large amilies, who with their good wives, their life long companions, still living, are all in the er joyment of goodboolth - Recorder

DROPOSALS for W Cast-Iron Work for II States Court-House and

fice, Raleigh, N. C.

UNITED STATES COURT HOUS AND POST OFFICE. RALEIGH, N. C.,
Office of Superintende t, June 23, '75.

Sealed proposals will be received

this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of and cast-iron work, comprising the east-iron columns and pilasters of first story, and the rolled-iron beams in girders, &c., of second floor, all as exibited by the drawings, described in he specifications, and called for by the Copies of the drawings, specifications, ad schedule may be had on application

this office. All scaffolding required by the conctors to put the work in place will be anished by the government free of herge, but will be crected by the con-

oposals will be made by the piece, del foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided amchg different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole of the cast-iron columns, pilasters, and rolled from beams must be delivered and set in position within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work.

Payments will be made monthly, do ducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained on application at this office, and must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sam of two thousand dollars, (\$2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him . or, in case the United States should so desire, will execute a contract in accordance with the terms of this advertise ment and his proposal, and give such security for the faithful performance thereof as shall be satisfactory to the United States, the sufficiency of the security in each case to be certified to by the United States Judge, the clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the District in which the

bidder resides. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so. Every bid must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be con-

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the Proposals will be enclosed in a scaled

envelope, endorsed "Bid for wrought

and east-iron work for the United States court-house and post office, Raleigh, N. .," and addressed to WM. A. HEARNE, Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOTICE OF ELECTION By virtue of an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen passed June 14th, there

will be an election held on JULY 13th, 1875,

to determine whether the Board of At dermen shall have authority to issue One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the city bonds. Those approving the

said issue of bonds shall vote "Approx ed'; and those opposing, "Not Approp ed." The said bonds will not be sold or he any manner used to increase the city On motion, the thanks of the Conven- | debt, but shall be used to fund the prestion were tendered to the Chairman and | ent indebtedness of the city. The polls secretaries for the faithful discharge of will be opened at the polling places used in the late election.

The books of registration for all the wards will be found at the Mayor's of fice, and those not aiready registered can have an opportunity of registering. By order of

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

ORDINANCE. Be it ordained. That the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds of the city of Raleigh, payable, one-half in twenty years and one-half in thirty years, bear ing interest at the rate of six per cent. submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the city on the 15th of July next. Those approving the said issue of bonds shall deposit a ball t with the word "approved," and those opposing, a ballot with the words "not approved." Be it further ordained. That the said bonds shall be of the denominations of tion, and a committee was appointed by thousand dollars, with coupons which the Chair to wait upon him, inform him | shall be receivable in payment of taxes, of his nomination and request his pres- | and debts due to the city, they whall he signed by the Mayor and Cieck and countersigned by the Treasurer and Auditor, and when perfected shall in shall not be sold or in any manuser used

> Be it further ordained, That to carry into effect the provisions of this proling places used in the late municipal che tion, on the said 15th day of July, 1815. under the same restrictions as well applicable to the late election for Alder men; provided, that all returns of the result of the said election shall be use it. to the Mayor and Board of Aldernen,

> and that the Chief of Police shall preserve order at the polls. Be it further ordained, That George H. Williams. Clerk, be instructed to procure the Pooks of Registration used in the late election, and that he act as Registrar to revise said Books and to receive the names of all persons entitled

ing thereon. Be it further ordained, That notice of the election be published in one of more of the city papers and that notice be also given by posters; and that the Board of Aldermen publish an address to the electors of the city giving their reasons for asking an approval of the

issue of bonds. TOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all dogs found running at large in the city on and after July Ist, prox., will be inpurpose. The a medals can be had of the City Clerk upon payment of the B.C. MANLY. City Marshal,

NOTICE.

North Carolina Railroad Company. There are at present residing in SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE. COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., May 25, 76. their lands adjoining each other, sevenmen whose ages average 70 years, all married, and with the ex-

Secretary N. C. R. R. Co.