W. M. BROWN, Manager.

OFFICE OVER the North Carolina Book

POLITICAL



RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

NO. 2.

mmittee to inquire 14the expedienof establishing anour judicial cir-; and also as to to appointment of additional judge f the Supreme

OL. V.

ection of officers by the people, so all the important changes made in constitution. The establishment of nitentiary; the abolition of imprisent for debt; the organization of a eau of statistics; all these have been ommended at different times by our time governors and leading men.

GREAT COMPLAINT made because of the establishment he Code Commission; and after ch clamor, it was abolished. But of our recent legislatures appointed ge Battle to do the same work, reing it to be done within a specified The General Assembly pretendpass upon his labors; but so little wledge had our law-makers of what been accomplished, that the statute has been thrown into confusion, the best of lawyers are uncertain w to construe it.

Ve have said the agitators REFUSE TO INFORM THE PEOPLE what respects they propose to amend constitution. But observing the k of their hands, we are not left en- tem will not successfully work in a ly in the dark as to their designs. nstance, read the infamous charters the cities of Raleigh, Wilmington New Berne, (to say nothing of other in which property, and not citistip, has representation; and which erfurn fundamental principles of relcan government, giving political wer to the few and withholding it the many. Recall the shameful re forming the senate districts,

IRTUALLY DISFRANCHISING he outrageous attempt in 1871, to of the stem it is now sought to over convention of the people, by a throw. najority vote of the General As-

regard to the homestead, call to the opinions and advice of promiconservative lawyers, who con-

t did not relate to obligations conwill become of the homestead, as | ill grace from the party ied to old debts? No "restrictions" save the deptor class in such a

constitution [ART. 5, sec. 6] althe General Assembly to EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

property, to a value not exceedts only twenty-five dollars' worth of onal property. [Sec. 12.] But in parts. same Act, in cases of incomes, five dred dollars are exempted. [Sec. 9.] to this the exemption of one thoudollars in the Act to raise revenue, we have, altogether, fifteen hundred wenty-five dollars upon agricultuimplements and the tools of meics, there is no tax whatever upon ks of lawyers and other profes-

The same legislature, in the LANDLO D AND TENANT ACT,

hap. 209] pots the renter and cropper absolutely within the power of the landford, by providing, in cases of renting, whether the ontract be verbal or writland-owner shall have a then upon the crops raised, which lien shall be preferred to all other liens." And if any tenant shall remove any part of the crop, without giving five notice, before the debt is paid, he

hal! be guilty of a misdemeanor. 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 legislan are admirable, (the

They also wish to delude the laboring classes of the

into the belief that when they obtain uniimited control of the government, they will pass laws putting the negroes this is impossible, under the constituon of the United States, which prevents discrimination because of race, color or rulers. revious condition of servitude. But bey 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 less than seven hundred voters, all told; mous, and the longer the session the while in the third ward, there are eight greater the expense. If the constitution days; hundred white voters, and two thousand | should be materially amended, the pres wards (where the wealthy men reside) 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 ex-Flude many colored men; as for instance (disregarding the restrictions) that the black man shall be a landholdthen they will be obliged to add the competent judges, that it will consume same qualification to the poorer classes as much as of the white voters.

WE BEGIN NOW TO SEE the purposes of the conspirators. Discriminations are made between the rich man and his poor neighbor, the tendency 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-caued constitutional reform is after all but an issue between the naugaty lords of the soil, stations, the principles of the present who, before the war, governed with about any are the very recombinational solute sway, and the poor and humble thus appealing from the legislature to classes, whom they now would deprive the people themselves. It is therefore of the sweets of liberty, conferred by of North Carolina. In 1840, Gov. Duc. the constitution of 1868, The poor

HONEYED WORDS AND GILDED PROM-

should reside in the City of Raleigh. - They cannot be sure that even the re- for an immediate adjournment of that strictions of the Convention Act will be body, without the alteration of a single same year, Mr. Dortch introduced a man party openly scouting them; and tion. This would secure for unlimited years; and Mr. Biggs introduced a rei us hear no more about abiding by the called constitutional reform, as well as two additional judicial circuits. The regarded, many members of the domiyears; and Mr. Biggs introduced a ret - us hear no more about abiding by the called constitutional reform, as well as obtained to divide the State into nit; act called the convention, so lar as the the classings of sound constitutional judicial circuits. During the same section and restrictions are concerned." law; and would also cut off the enormous outlay that would surely attend good.

cathed to enslave the poor man! The plotters also desire to

RESTORE THE COUNTY COURTS. They would afflict a law-ridden people in a multiplication of tribunals, which the present constitution has abolished. Do they intend to benefit the people or the lawyers? Do the taxpayers wish to sustain six courts a year, when two will do as well? Would they have their time wasted and their money wrung from them to support a useless and cumbrous system? So it is intended

TO DO AWAY WITH THE TOWNSHIPS. the governments of true Democracy, The schemers say this system was never heard of before the advent of the sciolists, carpet baggers and negroes." But Charles F. Fisher, a leading Democrat, in the General Assembly of 1854, introduced into the Senate, a bill providing for the appointment of a Council of Selectmen for every county, withthe same powers and authority, and to be elected in the same manner, as our present township trustees. Besides being a system that has worked well in Go-court the glance of every eye, other states, it was thus not a novelty in North Carolina.

It is objected that the township sys-SPARSELY SETTLED COUNTRY.

But this system inaugurated the Amerkan Revolution. Because of it, the people were taught to rely upon themeves and govern themselves. The mante men of the Revolution were Go-spread thy charms to every sighttreated by the township system, and Impart to all thy favors sweet; feught the first battles in the war of ite dependence, at Concord and Lexit ton And these glorious achieveme by wich the British arms were over. The blossom of my heart must be numbers of voters. Remember ly settled territory, and were the res were accompashed in a spar

The towiship system is an

EDUCATO IN SELF-GOVERNMENT, and has been commended, at all times, by political linkers, who have had at heart the good the people. It is one of the grandest of political principles, leaving absolute, to neighborhoods oply only to new debts, claiming the right to gover themsel wes in iocal matters; and is essentially opposed to ed prior to 1868. Should these men the idea of centralization, or a consoliin control of the Supreme Court, dated government. It comes with an

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, being of the people and for the people. By its operations, they learn self-reliance, and aree hundred dollars. Notwith- do not depend upon a central power for ing this liberal provision, the late life and energy; and in turn, they lature, in the Machinery Act, ex- strengthen the general government, giving to it health and vitality in all its

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 ars exempted from the tax upon in- plain-without the township govern-And while there is exempted ments, it is impossible to sustain 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 deprived of the advantages of educa-

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,

OR TO CONVENE THE GENERAL ASSEM-So it will be perceived the members

of the late legislature are counting hopper blessed. upon being again called together, thus practically annulling the recent amendment to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the General Assemdown, and under them. They know bly. This is of like nature with the project to create life-offices, taking from the people the power to choose their own | couch :

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

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 enorored voters. But the first and second ent system of statute-laws would be overturned, requiring new statutes to be enacted. As the convention will have no power, if the restrictions are observed, 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 new legislation be completed, judging by past history, in a single session; but for years after the sitting of the convention, 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 definitely arrived at; but it is estimated by

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, or a year's taxes, if not a greater sum, to supply the deficiency. These large guiounts 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, 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 reselves, upon their sacred honor, to vote word or line of the existing constitu-

from the people, and should never be constitution, there is another method prescribed, namely, by LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

It has been scarcely two years since this plan was resorted to, and the constitution amended, so far as the people desired. The very first amendment to the constitution of 1835, namely, the amendment securing Free Suffrage, was adopted upon the recommendation of Governor Reid, by legislative enactment. No mode 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 until there is sufficient unanimity to successfully carry out such a plan, the constitution ought to remain undis

By order of the Committee: THOS. B. KEOGH, Chin. FRANCIS M. SORRELL, Sec'y.

POETRY.

To a Coquette.

Invite the touch of every lip, Be free to all who flutter by-I sip not where the many sip: The blossom of my heart must be A flower that blooms for one alone; Divided charms are not for me-No, all its sweets must be my own.

I am not like the bee, to light On flowers where all a welcome meet! A flower that blooms for one alone: Div ' charms are not for me-.: s sweets must be my own!

©AISCELLANEOUS.

The Brute. The masshopper:

Le cometh : cometh numerously;

to bringeth his family; iso via velatives: nd his friends.

kewise his mother-in-law ; id her friends; well as all that hate her.

A they are legion; The sdom of man computeth ters:

them no. They sad over the land, And this no place where they

They nip the springing grass; They devoir the fragrant onion

sprout And the savey celery. The wheat field is left desolate, And no green hing remaineth where the hopper h

His pathway is of desolation. The ranchman

green fields that Mayhap he sw Possibly he

What eareth the hopper-grass It troubleth him not. Ask the prophets of Kansas;

And the wise men of Nebraska; And they will answer likewise; But the relief committee agent lifteth up his voice and calleth the

The patriarch grasshopper cometh from the mythical western land, where the glorious orb of day sinks in roseate splendor to his evening

The realm of Brigham; The land of Mormons; Whence cometh many bad things

and some that are good. The hopper is one of them;

Several of them; But he is not good.

He cometh in the latter summer In sun-darking myriads;

are rended;

As the waves come when navies

are stranded; Like unto a Democratic victory. He alighteth on the potato vine;

And on the fragrant tomato tree; And the succuient roasting-ear, whilst it is yet in the milk and toothsome; And upon all other fruits of the

field that cometh late into market; And they all disappear and are seen after that evil day no more for-

straightway her nest "down in the cornfield;"

And in the wheat stubble; And upon the hill-side; And all over the sandy plain And everywhere else under the

days cometh and the ground freezmake nests.

And the eggs, are they not ranch With double yolk?

And warranted to hatch; Yea, verily, and the warranty is

singeth all the gladsome summer the Channel to Poole,

the irate ranchman. And in the hottest autumn days

babbling waters; And over prickly pears;

And through soap-weeds;

And among thorny bushes; falls upon his knees and puts his pardoned four hundred and seventy- rushed out expecting to see

he? Alas he is not there; But he soareth aloft; And cracketh his heels together;

And laugheth out of his left optic at the fisherman, who is scated on the hillside, Dlyging eactus thorns from his

hand and knees. And framing cuss words.

Alas he will never kneel any And when in the fulness of time

the wintry days have come; And stilled als voice in death; With Frost's joy mantle about

him, he goeth hence to his fathers, Content with the fitting close to a well spent life, - And nappy in the refle tion that

he will live again, in his children, When gentle spring shall come

And again, And again, forever, In the eternal cycle of returning

Tis spring; Winter hath loose his ich fet-

Robin Redbreasts arol in the cottonwoods; The Beecher-Tille trial is well

Jens, busyeth anself writing pardons. And genial sunshine as

the earth.

Are those eggs spoiled? Not by a jug full. In the earliest warm sunny days.; wee few millions of the

The little hopp dence; And his reliance is sublime; It putteth the "shoddy" religion

of man to shame. Drown him in floods that would have appalled Noah; Bury him in-Arctic snows;

eth the ears off a brass monkey;

icy embrace, the little martyr culm- about their heads and necks, where ly folds his arms, draws up his the hissing, writhing mass presentnether limbs, and waiteth;

when he cometh forth to breakfast, the men twice, and each time he to the question where they shall As the winds come when forests gay as a school girl, and with an ap- immediately made use of various purchase than when the sching petite that is a positive luxury.

You can't kill him; Neither can you scare him; Nor can be be discouraged; He dieth only of old age, and very

late in the fall.

How John Bunyan got out of Prison.

Bunyan was in his day quite a controversial writer, and was very severe upon the Quakers until he learned that through the interces-And the lady grasshopper maketh | sion of the Quakers he obtained his release from prison. It is a somewhat noteworthy fact, now well authenticated, that Charles II. liberated Quakers and Puritans from confinement through the personal intercession of the Quakers, among pion divertissement consisted in whom was Richard Carver, who And she filleth the nest with eggs; was mate of the fishing vessel which And then she continueth to make conveyed the King to France after nests and fill them likewise with the famous battle of Worcester, upon their lips, nose and ears .eggs, every day, until the winter 1651. This honest Quaker sailor, Frank Vincent, Jr., in Scribner. after twenty years had rolled away, strictions, but who will bind them- eth hard, when no grasshopper can appealed to the King in person in behalf of those who were in prison. When the fugitive King fled for his mem'rible," said an Omaha man, life, this sailor conveyed him on pointing to a grave all by itself outshore. The vessel was bound for side the town. "I reckon you'll Poole, coal-laden, when two passen- know that, stranger, when you see gers, who passed for merchants, it ag'in. The ockypant of that was rest," is the headline put it cre Cinrunning away from their creditors, the first man Horrus Greeley ever cinnati Enginer over an And the lady grasshopper's mate, the fugitive King and Lord Wil- told to git West-likewise he was eight bridal parties at one mot, were landed at Fecamp, in hung for stealin' a mewl."

Verily, I say unto you, he sitteth Normandy, upon the back of a upon the sweet potato vine and Quaker, and the vessel recrossed

When the honest sailor appeared is described by the Int He climbeth up the corn-stalk before His Majesty, the King ex- The wife of a member of the and loppeth off its verdant branches; pressed astonishment that he had Senate entered to pay her He taketh no heed for to-mor- not previously sought some reward. rying her portmonaie, as The sailor replied that he merely custom, in her right hand. Nor of the groans and curses of had done his duty, and God had occasion to write her signal rewarded him with peace of mind. changed her pocket book t

"And now, sire, I ask nothing hand, then started to go he leadeth the fisherman beside the for myself, but that your Majesty tieing her right hand was will do the same for my friends she missed her pocket-be And up the steep mountain side; that I did for you; set the poor, turning to a rough-looking pious sufferers at liberty, that you ual who had been stan may have that peace and satisfac- meantime, exclaimed angr tion that always follows good ac- thank you for my pocket-be And when at last the fisherman tions." King Charles thereupon Two or three of the book hand upon Mr. Hopper, where is one Quakers, and many Independ- try to escape, but he stood ents and Baptists-among them calmly answered; "I b John Bunyan.

The Time Has Passed.

The time has passed when woman must be pale and delicate to be called interesting-when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowledge to be called refined and high bred-when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine and strong minded. It is not a sign of high birth and refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up and air themselves mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common sense ideas and be crushed into utter insignificance. In these days an active, rosy-face daily with brain quick and clear, w a temper quickly h

insults or injury and ist as her tongu out of breath; who is n freckles, or to breathe the pure a Heaven unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage; and above all, who can speak her mind upon important topics which interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman. This is the girl dandies, who days. Even fops a more restant strongly oppose wohn well, like a woman who can tai. -v even if she is not handsome. The You will pass out one weary of the most beautiful creature if she is a fool. They say, "Aw, yas, she is a beauty, and no istake, but she won't do for meins," for which commodity e could have little with him.

One mo called at the h necks huge boa-c twined, and each carsmaller snakes, and one of scorp ons. The performance consisted in Subject him to the frost that freez- taking the venomous snakes from the jars in which they lay coiled, Encase him in the heart of an ice- and, in picking them up, the men placing their fingers in the reptiles' Let old Boreas caress him with mouths—tantalizing them to a fren-Chicago winds, or fondle him in his zy, and then wrapping the whole

> ed a frightful spectacle. charms-placed a small round stone | season comes, and they then used it for marking a circle of the newspapers are s about his wrist. This he told me see who sells cheapest or of are the would effectually prevent the absorption of the poison into the sys- business man can date the and with it, of course, the virus. It is generally supposed, however, and with much reason, that the poison glands of the cobra have been re- spent in advertising. times the cobras advanced until within a foot of my chair, but turned back at command of their masters. During the entertainment one of the men played at intervals upon a sort of flageolet. The scor- his party were stormed stringing numbers of them together (as the whips of the Furies were made), which the men then hung

"That ar' patch of ground's out by the villagers, although

THE ERA.

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72 Jon Work executed at short notice and in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the State.

RATES OF ADVERTI One square, one time,

two times. " three times, .

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An Absent-Minded W

A funny incident, whi occurred in the gas office it

ma'am."

"You certainly has down a moment age are the only person V

"I beg your pardon, said the stranger, "but thief. I have not got your book."

"I'll have you arrest searched," cried the irate "As you please," response t the

And as the madan scied to open the door to call a policeria, she discovered her purse in he

The Effect of Presence of ind.

What coolness may do cases was once well illustrated by the great German actor, En rient. The Grand Theatre Vias crowded. The Imperor arose that I Devrient signed the actor stepping ou

on entering the theatre man will object to ed by the police s eral entrance doors. -----tempting to go out of order arrested. The crowd, defa the coolness and the charge. out. As each reached the was simply told to hurry?

st as the last rows of ry were filing out the ugh the curtain, orium, but them to re advertising when times It is just when busines i

money scarce that the d to address his most potent to customers, to show the he can make it worth their what to deal with him. In flush times he peo-Waiteth for the next sunrise, A cobra bit the finger of one of pleareapt to give much less hought over the cut flesh, smelt of a piece | ti mate the value of dimes ad penof wood resembling flag root, and nies. It is then that the plumps best terms; and many a forrishing tem. The stone draws out the blood, tion of his prosperity at the period of dull times, when he had generve to throw his bread upon in the shape of money liberally moved in the first instance by the would show the same amount of crafty snake-charmers. Several judgment in taking down is sign in dull times as in curtail his atvertising.—Ex.

The old engine house a Ferry, in which John 1 tured, is used by an und a hearse house. The holes which the insurrectioni have been bricked up, but lines can be readily tra

"Angels fold their

places on the floor when Brown's sons died and was mortally wounded an blood stains that remaine eral years have faded out.

being extorted

ber the laking away from the people the right to choose their own rulers, Al Vand comes dering the silence of the protors of the convention scheme, none but the conspictors themselves car

Why were the restrictions placed a all walnuthe convention bill? promotors of the conspiracy have time and again denounced the very measure they now pretend to preserve. The were instructe before, or treacherou now. Livery one of the restrictions ar is no measures that have become en or med to the people, and which the are movilling to relinquish; and it mus, the lowers in minel they are parts of emissioner claimed by is enemies t. be the veresture of military dictation been in the throes of a military recon struction. In truth, it was known b.

oretell what other iniquities may be

the conspirators that the PEOPLE DISTRUSTED THEM and these so called restrictions, which many or them are ready to disregare, were inserted in the convention bil because its authors feared the people. No arguments whatever have bee additional to prove a lack of excellence i the existing constitution. In many ir. in basistays by by recommended the location of the man, whether white or colored, would

Judges of the Superior Courts in the do well not to heed their Districts. In 1854, Gov. Reid recon .. mended that the Attorney General 10 made an executive officer, and that to posed to divide the State into ten cir supon the principle that sovereignty is cuits. In 1860, Mr. Merrimon introduction instructing the judiciary sons are but limited grants of power of the people desire to amend the what of him?