THE ERA.

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

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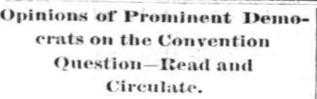
THE ERA.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

A Specimen of Democratic Reforms.

The Democrats have been loud their boastings of the reforms ad economy that we should have when they got into power. Well list year they had nearly a twothirds vote in the Legislature, and here's a specimen of the reforms we

Mr. D. P. Mast, of Forsythe county, was elected Enrolling Clerk on the third day of the session, and while there was no enrolling done of the State for the first week, he not only charged six dollars a day for every dev of the session, but drew pay for two days more than the session inty dollars beside for extra work. then hired himself out ...s an extreme, and was a substitute in a demthree dollars per day.



VOL. V.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question :

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W. Dunham : SIR:-In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a Convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I

have to say: That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. That defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken. A very cursory examination of the

lasted, and drew one hundred and Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amend-Not only did he do this, but he ing the Constitution, to-wit: the legisand a resolution through allowing lative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and han to employ as many assistants for the correction of ordinary evils, it the needed. Under this resolut was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and tion he employed a sufficient num- that the mode of amendment by the to of assistants to do all his work, Convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was

election of Judges is concerned, the mental law of no Stae should be give them below with some com- jealous of their power, and taught the public roads, but they were remedy is easy by electing Judges on a tampered with hastily. Let us ments upon a few of them : general ticket, but so far as County Commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect County Commissioners, and our people generally are well satis- hopes for the future will be greatly fied at being rid of the cumbersome and

expensive old County Court system. But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a Convention. the canvass. The Legislature was Conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority,

notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a Convention to the people. It was de-teated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates ed by a well posted friend, were Repub-

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for that bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge that this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, result in North Carolina in August,

quietly reconstruct, and patiently consider the evils under which we suffer, and from time to time remove those evils in a manner which the Constitution dictates, and my brightened.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

These are the opinions of an old man, who has not been an inatten- edgment of the overruling "care of ple? In 1870, the people of North Carolina | tive observer of current events, and voted the Conservative ticket. Not a who, feeling a profound interest in word was said about Convention during the welfare of his State, takes the to his fellow-citizens.

On the 11th of November, 1871. Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, addressed a letter to Major J. W. elected, a majority, I have been inform- Dunham on the Convention question, from which we make the following extracts :

> However so well distinguished gentlemen may write in favor of a call of a Cenvention, the people are unmistakably opposed to it.

* • • During the past summer when our opponents were charging upon us a covert desire to get possession of the Legislature and call a Convention, I heard several of these Merrimon for Governor, and worse new elected members of the Legislature pledge the people on the stump that they would not support such a measand his re-election was due more to the ure, and since the election I have heard them declare the same publicly and rivately. They cannot and will not violate them. Nor will it do for our party in the Legislature to undertake to made when the candidates were before the people for election. The wishes and sentiments of the people at home must But I am opposed to a call of a Con reasons. The advocates of a Convention assert that it would be promotive Every voter that can be induced to go of the best interests of the State. This if North Carolina falters, we will have were opposed to a call of the Convenfour years more of Republican rule at tion three years ago, and the Legisla ture was in grave doubt and hesitated long, but finally gave way to certain persistent influences and passed the bill. The people voted it down by a majority

ligiously disposed mind.

able rights therein specified.

ber of the American Union," has ought to be resisted."

instrument which has been so lav- pressly delegated in the Constitu- venting the "scrubs" from getting ishly denounced as containing no tion. Query. Is any express power the big-head. By it an obnoxious good thing from beginning to end, anywhere given to the Legislature administration may be forced on a is an humble and grateful acknowl- to restrict a Convention of the peo- county and the people taught that

"the State shall ever remain a mem- has already been gained.

"no right to secede," and that "all tion between actions at Jaw and attempts to dissolve that Union suits in equity is a great economic measure in a modest guize. A pre-

by experience to avoid nsurpation, very cheap men.

Aimigh y God, the Sovereign Ruler 13. The complete and absolute fancy of "sciolists" and "carpetof Nations," and of our continuing separation of the legislative, execu- baggers "!

14. The abolition of the distinc-

1. The first thing which strikes withhold from all the departments 2. It is a capital engine for defeatus in beginning the perusal of the every power except what is ex- ing the will of the people and pre-

NO. 5.

self-government is only a foolish

THE ERA.

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similar establishment in the State,

liberty of making these suggestions dependence upon Him. This is a tive and judicial powers of the State, -3. It has the same kind of cheapformality hitherto considered un- which the old Constitution com- mess that characterizes a Convention necessary in our constitutions, but mended but never secured, as is as compared with amendment by not altogether unpleasant to the re- noticed by Chief Justice Pearson in legislative action. Any one who The State vs. Bledsoe. To confer cannot see how much cheaper it is 2 It is followed with a declara- upon the Legislature the power to to pay a Legislature five dollars per tion that all men are created equal appoint officers and upon County diem each to select justices instead and endowed with certain unalicn- Courts the administration of the of electing them in the several county finances, is to subvert this townships themselves must be very 3. Next comes a declaration that great principle and sacrifice what near a fool or else not understand

the mode of figuring it out

19. The establishment of Courts of Probate enables the citizens of the various counties to transact the business of administrations, guardian-4. This is followed by the kindred tence for greater cost and higher ships, &c., without delay and at provision that "every citizen owes fees is avoided : one complete set of their own convenience instead of paramount allegiance to the govern- officers struck out of existence: the crowding it all into the terms of a ment of the United States," and, risk of loss by a failure to select the County Court. One-half the legal 5. The inhibition of the payment proper court obviated, and the suitor business of a county is thus trans

so we have three Democratic "re-| great. forms" under the Lagislature that died the Convention as follows:

more than the session lasted.

al tion to the above.

consomical "to orm" Clerk, will be called back to R deigh next winter if the Convention of 1866, being called the Democra's elect a thej rity of under Presidential Proclamation, and the delegates to the Convention. if the people don't want any

mere of their "reforms" let them vole ter inti-Convention candi- the people, except upon extraordinary dates.

The News charges that the Republicants lean too much to the colord men for their votes. The with the Republicans, and they are with them now more thoroughly and unitedly than ever before. But have the Republicans of this State been convicted of an infamous crime gone further than Mr. Greeley did for the colored vote? Mr. Greeley advocated mixed schools in his Poughkeepsie speech, and the News inquiry I am satisfied that they will apported Mr. Greeley for the Pres- meet with but very little opposition idency. Two years ago the elegant General Beauregard took as strong publican Judges express themselves in ground for the Civil Rights bill as Mr. Summer did, and yet the News opinion that every member of the Judid not censure General Beauregard. And recently General N. P. Forrest has distinguished himself by re- the proposed amendment is all that is ceiving a beautiful bouquet from some "colored ladies," as he styled regardless of its political complexion. them, and he complimented these halies in very high terms in his effect would be to diminish the Repubspeech. And yet the News says,

"political and social salvation are triumph. it stake" in the present contest in this State. What will the News do the increased taxation that would be with Mr. Greeley, and Generals thus derived would greatly benefit the Beauregard and Forrest?

What is it the News and its friends | rially diminished by its adoption, bewould not do for the entire colored Note of this State? We have these poll-tax for such voters as cannot pay votes, Mr. News, and you cannot get one of them in one hundred. The colored people know who but- both of the great political parties.

tered their bread, and they know this, the success of our party in 1876 is miliar with them in all their bear- men voted against the Convention in not a good reason for deviating from the also on which side their bread is course of action in regard to constitubuttered. tional amendments, which has been fathers, because it would be establish- the Legislature, and their work at the same election at which the Con-The Democrats are endeavoring ing a precedent for tampering with the submitted to the people, who, if to throw sand in the eyes of the Constitution whenever the exigency of they approve, will adopt; if they a party required it, and Conventions in disapprove, will reject. It is also am correctly informed, we failed to elect future and his only chance for the people by telling them that there North Carolina, would become as frecau be no danger in the call of a juent as revolutions in Mexico. In a very able letter, signed by W Convention because its action will A. Wright, Esq., and five other distin-

esistant to the Engrossing Clerk at ocratic and republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, there was no Convention of the people 1. A Clerk drawing for two days of North Carolina until the year of 1835. except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of Drawing two salaries at the ratifying the Federal Constitution, and that since that time there has been no Convention of the people, which has Drawing for extra work in ad- been called for the purpose of amending the Constitution, and has actually done

so until the year 1868. This same Legislature, with this | The Convention which was called in 1861, was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a Convention of occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will

justify such action at this time? A very earnest and able advocate of the Convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a Convention, stated that he colored voters have been all along desired a Convention in order that the Constitution should be amended in three particulars :

> 1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate. 2. Disqualifying a person who has from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter. In regard to the first and second of

these amendments, after considerable from either of the great political parties. I have heard at least two of the Refavor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his diciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere-introduction of necessary to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected. As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its lican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote will be mate-

cause in every well contested election, the funds will be provided to pay the for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by

than to any other cause In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its

ber, is no longer the Keystone State. North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by not be caucused away.

both parties to carry the State. Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be ---- by many from beyond the limits of the State. to the polls will be carried there. And I do not believe.

Washington. The advocates of the Convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides, there is no

moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this Convention scheme is passed, that

the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many Conservatives will, I fear, accompany them. Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

In a letter of date Nov. 4th, 1874, Hon. A. W. Venable in a letter to

the Oxford Leader, says:

It is with deep concern that I observe the agitation of the Convention question in our State. * There is, however, one wise pro- tion of contempt for the people. The vision in our present Constitution the mode in which it can be amended-although in practice somewhat der tones against it. It is incompatible tedious, yet in either fixing or al-State great and patient deliberation | may agree, shall be at liberty to overshould be required.

in it a sufficient majority to submit to the people all the amendments that are necessary to restore our State government to its former simplicity and efficiency, and thus we may get a double expression of the their representatives and then from Major John W. Dunham:

the people themselves. The great question is: is now the This is more obvious when we re-

flect that a majority already elected The various amendments can be

of thousands, and if I am correctly advised, elected a majority of Republicans to the Convention. There are good reasons

why the people will not sanction a call of a Convention at this time. It has been but three years since they said to the Legislature in emphatic language.

that they did not now desire a Convention. And does the Democratic party propose to call it against the wishes of the people? That would be a contempt for the voice of the people and not true science."

Democracy. * * At this time they are tired of revolution and strifes ; they "adventurers" and "sciolists !" want peace. They feel that they have been all the time losing ; they are poor and tired of excitement, and are seeking rest. For these reasons, the present time is not suited to a Convention. The hold office." violence of party spirit is too great.

I am opposed to a call of a Convention without the people being previously consulted, and I now enter my protest to placing the great people's party in over the will of the people because we happen to have a two-thirds majority in the Legislature. It is a manifesta- deduction of common sense and was profitable to the "craft." people have not been consulted about this question since they spoke in thun- of right and identity of privilege, by the people instead of indirectly with the spirit and genrus of a free people and a liberty-giving Constitution. turn and revolutionize the government. The present Legislature will have Two-thirds have the right to call a Convention, but the spirit of our freedom would say not until the people had suggested it.

a I regret that I cannot concur with those of our friends who revise and amend that instrument.

the public will upon the subject was in future and that of his children de- corrupt a few than many, and poto the Legislature have the power 1871, when the question was submitted to submit to the people all the to a direct vote of the people, and when although we had had at the preceding fully discussed in our legislative election in 1870, a victory almost equal ings, and thus be prepared to give 1871, because they did not approve the The poor must endure or resist. has filtered through the loose conan intelligent vote upon each one. mode in which the question was sub-The agitation will be confined to mitted, but it will be remembered that vention was voted down there was an the legislation which is to control election for delegates to the Convention, in the event it should be called, and, if I most desirable to avoid the expense a majority of Democrats and Conservattending a Concention. The people atives, though we had, the year before, carried both branches of the Legisla- prosperity and recognition of ture by decided majorities. equal manhood. We know the fact that the Republican party leaders in North martyrs of liberty have almost al-Besides all this we need peace and | Carolina control, with a few exceptions, -there is no division in that vote on y any question. No question of Homestead, of the Judiciary, of improper distribution of power between the different certain, and in the end is rumous branches of government, of elections, of triots and the rich the oppressors of I knew North Carolina before the criminal law, of the restoration of the the earth! Liberty has been cradled. county courts, none of these questions divide them. I have heard of but one worn swaddling clothes worth a Republican of any note who is in favor of a Convention, and he, I am informgacity and integrity, and the wisest ed, avows himselt in favor of it with freedom and strength. Riches gave of them informed me that the most the hope that it will annul the home her shackles and ruin ! Poor Swit-

caucus the question into success. It is bellion, or any claim for the loss or lishing his remedy whether his without fuss or parade and usually State election from October to Novem- not a party question, and was not so emancipation of any slave," which right be legal or equitable. must read like a joke to the credi- 15. The abolition of the forms of the profession but convenient for tors of the State in its present form, actions is the greatest safeguard the the people.

6. That a person charged with law has ever given the sub-regainst vention at this time for other important crime should not be compelled to the ignorance or carelessings of the poll-tax and the tax upon property pay costs, jail-fees, or necessary legal practitioner. No man can witness fees of the defence unless now be thrown out of court because sary a safeguard that we hesitate to The people found guilty, seems so evident a his counsel has failed to distinguish matter of justice and decency that between *trover* and *assumpsil*. The

we worder that it should not have, form of action is now immaterial 21. That property should be taxed been provided for before. 7. Imprisonment for debt is abol- upon the cause of action set forth in seems too plain a proposition to

8. The privilege of the writ of which he asks or not. Under this cients. habeas corpus shall not be suspend- system the courts administer justice

and secured. "No human author- fully.

and merit, which is afterwards re- simply charms with which to conaffirmed in other sections of the in- jure ducats from the pockets of the the attitude of forcing a Convention strument, and impresses every un- people-a sort of duplicate divinity prejudiced mind as an unavoidable whose worship, like that of Diana,

common justice from the equality | 17. The election of judges directly

of American liberty. The objection Poor Rich ard was of the notion tering the fundamental law of a that the Legislature, because two-thirds urged against it is, that it allows that one who wanted a thing done men who have no interest in the and well done he had better do it government to control it. This himself. The Solons of to-day, proceeds on the fallacy that interest however, hold to the doctrine that in a nation, patriotism is measured if the people want anything done solely by dollars and cents. This they should send one of them to do The following are extracts from a is not only untrue in point of fact, it. If the "scrubs," as Mr. Moreletter from 11on. Jos. J. Davis, da- but reasonably and naturally so. head calls the people, know enough wishes of the people: first from ted Nov. 5th, 1874, addressed to The poor man has a far greater pro- to select some one to pick out a portionate stake in the government judge for them, why are they not

pend entirely on the character of litical jobbery and legislative logamendments which are necessary, it was voted down by a large majority, the government. He has no rolling are politer names for bribery. power to evade or mollify its effects. The best way to gather the will of will necessarily be well contested by fully discussed in our legislative both of the great political parties. But even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-but even if I should be mistaken in halls, the people will become fa-that it is said, and truly said, that many fly from oppression. themselves and not take it after it

of any debt incurred in aid of re- is always sure of a judgment estab- acted, as it were, imperceptibly, without a lawyer, which is bad for

20. A definite ratio between the seems so just, reasonable and necesbelieve that it has not always existed in our law.

and the suitor will obtain judgment | uniformly according to its value his complaint whether it be that for have escaped the wisdom of the an-

22. Three-fourths of the poll-tax -both law and equity-without and all fines and penalties are sa-Religious liberty is extended regard to form but substantially and eredly devoted to the support of public schools.

ity should in any manner control, 16. The abolition of feigned is- 23. The General Assembly has or interfere with, rights of con- sues is calculated to bring the law power to exempt three hunfilred within the compass of ordinary dollars in value from taxation. It Brave words for "carpet-baggers." knowledge and the comprehension is not the policy of the Constitution of the masses and remove the occa- to "take from him that hath not 10. "No property qualification sion for charging fees for unnecessa- even that which he hath," nor perought to affect the right to vote or ry and trivial services upon the mit others to do it. Hence the libpart of the legal profession. John eral exemptions from taxation and This is a recognition of manhood Doe and Richard Roe, Esqrs , were sale under execution.

> 24. Universal suffrage is the most remarkable feature of the Constitution when we consider the circumstances of its adoption. At a time when passion and prejudice were at fever heat; when ridicule, abuse and ostracism awaited every one who dared advocate its adoption ; when wholesale and ruthless proscription was the order of the day; at this time North Carolina adopted a Constitution imbued with the spirit of Christian charity and true American democracy, proscribing no one, debarring no one from any right or privilege, but welcoming all alike to the arena of self-government!

25. Under the old Constitution "a than the rich man can have. Like able to pick out the judge at first belief in the Christian religion" proper time to raise new issues? concur with those of our menus who the mite which the widow cast into hand themselves. There is one view was an essential qualification for semble, ought to call a Convention to the treasury, the poor man's in- of this question which is very sugholding office. Under this, only a The last expression of terest in his country, is his all. His gestive, viz: It is much easier to "belief in the existence of Almighty God" is required. By this change, for the first time, the Jews are put on an equal footing with other citizens of the State. The danger to be feared from stringent religious tests is seen in the fact that the present legislature, despite the constitution-His children's education and his sciences of pot-house representative al guarantees of religious liberty. expelled a duly elected member be-18. In the election of Justices of cause his religious views disagreed the Peace the ordinary principle of with those of the majority, as they law and business is applied, which could not well help doing if he had says that a man's neighbors know any at all. It is said that "those his character better than strangers. who have least religion are the most As all signs fail in a dry time, so bigoted," which is well exempliwe are now told that this principle fied by the most profligate and godhere meets with an exception. The less of Legislatures making itself people are amply good enough and notorious as the most reckless of fully capable to elect legislators, religious persecutors. Congressmen, Governors and other 26. The administration of the important officers, but the man who county finances, the conduct of its is to try the neighborhood squabbles police and the control of its penal and keep the peace on Bristle Ridge and charitable institutions by Commust be created only by the accomissioners elected by the people lade of a consecrated hand! Only and having no judicial power, was a legislator is capable of begetting a great step in self-government and a worthy "Squire" with proper cer- a death-blow to the means by emony ! which counties had been hitherto The appointive system, election managed for personal and partisan by the Legislature or any similar purposes. method of supplying magistrates 27. The township system gives which sleeps in the poor man's bo- ready-made to a people not fit to to the people the control of all their choose for themselves, has three domestic affairs, and when properly 11, Slavery is forever prohibited, advantages which should not be administered secures the best known overlooked. system of schools, roads, &c. It is gated are to remain with the peo- 1. It affords a magnificent oppor- also the great educator, the training tunity for corrupt electioneering. school in that self-governing spirit This is one of the most important Many a man who could not be and capacity which is the great and yet most generally overlooked bought with money straightout safeguard of our liberty, intelliprovisions of the instrument we are would sell his vote and influence gence and prosperity.

which constitute the basis ideas by the Legislature.

be submitted to the people for ratification. Now even if this should be done (which is doubtful) itshould be remembered that the act allows the "Canby" Constitution varies from only such as may be qualified by the Convention, to vote on the subjeet.

Suppose, therefore, that the Convention should only allow such men to vote as pay poll taxes, or, as is probable, suppose the proposition of the Albemarle Register is adopted allowing only such poor men to vote as pay a poll tax and allowing every rich man an additional vote for each five hundred dollars of property upon which he pays faxes. This would give to the aristocracy the power of ratifying any Constitution, however infamous, which might be adopted. Rest assured. fellow-citizens, your only tafety is in voting for Republican delegates, thereby securing an immedate adjournment and retaining fower in the hands of the people, where it ple.

belongs. In this way only can the and the election of County Commissionmachinations of demagogaes and ers by the people. political tricksters be defeated, the blessings of liberty preserved, and tern section of the State, who would be enjoyed by our citizens.

guished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used : "Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the old Constitution of our fathers the

difference has been productive of unwe return to that old Constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any thaniel Macon, and composed of possible misunderstanding, that we be- men remarkable for both their salieve no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper tion. to say also that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in the Constitution

tending to impair the rights of the colored people. To this broad assertion we respect-

fully enter our dissent. There are several changes in the or-1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not

willingly yield-as for instance: The election of the Judges by the peo-The abolition of the County Courts

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eas-

of North Carolina, worn down by taxation, poor and impoverished, can

bear but few more burdens. repose. History out repeats itself the solid negro vote. I only state a fact No free people can prosper who are frequently altering their fundamenmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner tal law. It renders everything un-

> first Convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Na-

that they had effected was to pre- stead provision. vent great damage to the Constitu-

I voted against that Convention, and I look back with astonishment at the practical perfection of that Constitution thus subjected to amendments.

Mr. Macon told me that the old Constitution of North Carolina was ganic law, made by the Convention of the best that wit of man had ever devised. That Constitution had no provision for amendment, and as piring politicians agreated the ques-

tion until in an evil hour the people called a Convention. The result of this has been painful history, thus

Constitution being the worst of them all.

New Things in the Constitu- rich Spain was never free! Wealth is far more likely to corrupt than tion.

"Its authors were mainly sciclists poverty! The right of self-government is the "one little ewe-lamb," and adventurers who had lived among us without preferment, # # # others were our recent slaves * * * and others

still curpet-baggers both black and som ! white,"-Democratic Address.

"A wise man will follow the light, though the Devil carry the lantern.' Old Italian Proverb.

Few even of those who hav . con- ple." sidered the merits of our present Constitution, are aware of the numtrated by every Constitutional Con- ber and importance of the changes vention called sine, one present and additions made by it in our orgamie law. For the purpose of pla-

Upon whatever subject the peo, ic. cing them succinctly is here the peace and prosperity continue to be glad to see the power taken from the Upon whatever subject the peo, ic think often and think tong they ul- mind, we have collated forty which

own daily bread are dependant on politicians. his State. Their only hope for the

present depend on its order, peace,

The advocates, defenders and ways been found among the poor and its worst enemies among the rich. The poor have been the pain the manger while tyranny has king's rausom. Poverty gave Rome zerland was never subjugated and

12. "All powers not herein dele-

considering. Under the former con- readily enough for the title of 28. A general and uniform system stitution all powers not given to the "Squire" and a chance to put his of public schools free of tuition to Executive and Judicial depart- finger into county affairs, for all the people of the State, is a new ments remained with the Legisla- white men have sought and obtain- thing in the Constitution of the County Commissioners. So far as the timately think right. The funda- we doen the most important, and ture. Under this one, the people, et the place just to avoid work on State, and one which the act calling