POETRY.

Is it Anybody's Business?

Is it anybody's business
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business
If a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business
When that gentleman does call,
Or, when he leaves the lady,
Or, if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers on?

Is it anybody's business
But the lady's, if her beau
Rides out with other ladies
And doesn't let her know?
Is it anybody's business
But the gentleman's, if she
Should accept another escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is a person on the sidewalk,
Whether great or whether small,
Is it anybody's business
Where that person means to call?
Or, if you see a person
As he's calling anywhere,
Is it anybody's business
What his business may be there?

The substance of our query,
Simply stated would be this:
Is it *anybody's business*
What *another's business is*?
If it is, or if it isn't,
We would really like to know,
For we are certain, if it isn't,
There are some who make it so.

The Fighting Cocks.

[A Fable from the Spanish of Yriarte.]

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A fine old cock—a cock renowned,
In brief, for many a mile around
His native farm-yard, came at length
With a young cock to pit his strength:
A callow chick, who fought so well,
Despite the odds, that—strange to tell—
The elder was compelled to yield,
And, fairly vanquished, leave the field
And laurel to his youthful foe,
Who now set up a lusty crow,
As dunghill victors always will,
In pride of courage, strength or skill.
All breathless with the battle's heat,
The other sought a safe retreat,
Where thus he gave reflection tongue:
"Well fought—by Jove!—for one so young;
Give him the proper age and height,
He'd make, no doubt, a pretty fight!"
No more our philosophic bird
With his late foe was seen or heard
In close debate, for well he knows
That words, at last, may come to blows;
And with a chick so fierce and tough,
One trial clearly was enough!
But soon it chanced occasion lent
A turn to give his temper vent:
A neighbor truculent and bold
Despite his years, (for he was old,
And long had gloried in the praise
Of brave exploits in former days,)
Our hero forced into a fight,
And, rallying with all his might,
Soon drove him fairly from the ground!
Alone at last—he looked around,
And seeing that the coast was clear,
That none the monologue might hear,
Thus to himself expressed his mind:
"What unexpected things we find!
For such an old historic cock
How well he bore the battle shock!
How venerable age appears!
And so I spared him—for his years!"

MORAL.

How shrewdly men contrive to hide,
E'en from themselves, their wounded pride!

AGRICULTURAL.

Least Amount of Labor with which the Crop can be successfully Grown.

Ordinarily too much labor is expended on a corn crop. Properly managed, on uplands, the crop may be made by the plough, without ever being hoed. To do this, the land must in the first place be deeply and evenly broken with a turn plough—rows laid off with a long shovel, say five feet wide—corn dropped 3 feet apart—manure placed near the seed, and both covered with a hoe. Three ploughings with sweep or cultivator will complete the working of the crop. Expenses of one acre may be estimated as follows:

Breaking land, one day's ploughing, hand and horse,	$2 00
Opening rows, one-eighth day's ploughing, hand and horses,	25
Dropping seed, ¼ day's work of one hand,	18
Dropping manure, ¼ day's work of one hand,	18
Covering with hoe, ¼ day's work of one hand,	18
1st ploughing, with sweep or cultivator, 3 furrows to each row, ½ day's ploughing,	66
2d ploughing—ditto, ditto,	66
3d ploughing— " "	66
Total,	$4 81¼

Some of the best farmers in Middle Georigia bring the expense within the above figures, making good crops with two instead of three ploughings, after the corn is up. Of course if the crop is not worked at the proper time, and the grass allowed to get a good start, the above programme cannot be carried out. It may not be repeated too often, however, that *the* time to kill grass, is *just as it is coming up*. In the expressive language of Mr. Dickson, a good farmer "must come to time."

Starting Sweet Potatoes.

For starting sweet potato sprouts, says a south Jersey farmer, I have used the following plan, which has the advantage of not needing a sash: I dig out a trench two feet deep. To this I put a foot of fresh loose manure in the month of April. Upon the manure I spread six inches of sand or light sandy loam, and plant the potato seed in this sand. If the weather is cold I cover with marsh hay or straw during the day, but always at night, and if there is any extra cold snap with frost I spread a barn sheet or blanket over the straw. As soon as I am ready to plant, I furrow out the ground three feet each way, drop a shovel of manure at each check, draw four hoefuls of earth over the manure, making a broad hill, and plant the sprout.

PUT ALUM IN STARCH.—To keep colors bright for a long time, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a shelbark and stir it into a pint of starch. For starching muslins, ginghams and calicoes, which must be often washed, it is very desirable, will keep the colors nice and bright much longer, and the cost and trouble is but a trifle.

Effects of Cold in Fattening.

A producer of pork in Muskingum county, Ohio, who has made an experiment with hogs with a view to ascertain how far cold retards the rate of fattening, reports the following results: Carefully weighing the hogs fed, and the corn fed to them, and estimating pork at four cents per pound, he found that what he fed out during the first week in October returned (in pork) 80 cents per bushel; the first week in November, 60 cents; the third week, 40; the fourth week in November and the month of December, 25; the first half of January, 5; the last half, 0. In the October week of the experiment the weather was pleasant and warm. It gradually grew colder till the latter part of November, from which time it remained about stationary till the 1st of January, after which it ran down to zero, and below in the latter part of the month. The hogs were well sheltered in a good pen with plank floor.—*Agricultural Report.*

THE CROUP.—We find in an old newspaper the following. If the remedy mentioned is, as said, sovereign and instantaneous, it is of importance to parents: An old subscriber called upon us yesterday, and informed us that, by the publication in our columns a few days since of a very simple and easily attainable remedy for the croup, we had been instrumental in saving the life of an infant of his on Sunday night. The ingredients are sliced onions, and sugar laid on the slices in layers, the syrup being administered. He wishes to "keep it before the people" as a sovereign and almost instantaneous remedy.

THE ERA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that THE ERA endorses the sentiments of its correspondents in every instance. Its columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

Election for Judges in the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts.

To the Editor of the Era:

As the time for action approaches, the question naturally presents itself, What is the duty of the Republican party in regard to the Judges of the 2d and 8th Districts?

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have been heard in regard to it; and both of them have unequivocally declared the act ordering elections in the 2d and 8th Districts unconstitutional.

Why do I say so?

In 1872 the General Assembly, of which the writer of this was a member, when the Legislature was discussing the offices to be filled at the "next regular election," it was proposed to order an election to be held for Judge in the 8th (Judge Cloud's) District.

Some thought that as his predecessor, Judge Starbuck, had never *qualified*, and therefore no vacancy had occurred as is contemplated in the Constitution, the Governor's appointee, Judge Cloud, could only hold the office by virtue of his appointment till the General Assembly could order an election. The idea was, that such vacancy not being contemplated in the Constitution, the Governor could only fill the vacancy until the people could choose a successor.

The Democrats, however, pressed the matter so far that the Attorney General, Judge Shipp, was consulted and gave his official opinion that Judge Cloud held his office by virtue of the Governor's appointment eight years from August 1870, as Judge Starbuck would have done.

This construction was accepted by the Democrats, and came fully up to the position which all the Republicans both in and out of the General Assembly had then, and have ever since maintained. Thus both parties became pledged to the position that an act ordering an election in the 8th District was unconstitutional. So much for the 8th District.

Now, as to the 2nd (Judge Moore's) district.

No one ever doubted the power of the Governor to fill the office for the unexpired term of Judge Jones when he resigned.

Judge Jones had qualified and held the office for several years, and the case fully met the provision in the constitution requiring the Governor to fill "vacancies occurring by death or resignation," and none of the arguments that were, or could be, urged in regard to the 8th were tenable in regard to the second; not a whisper of the sort was heard from any one, the doubt being in regard to the 8th district, which was conclusively settled by the Attorney General, as had been claimed by the Republican party of the State.

Thus the matter stood until the Democratic party in the Legislature sought to sow discord in the State at the session of 1873-'74, and ordered an election to be held for Judge in both the 8th and 2nd districts to fill the unexpired terms of Judges Starbuck and Jones.

When the bill was introduced in the House, of which I was a member, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Col. Bennett, of Anson, introduced a resolution asking the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the bill, which was unanimously adopted in the House but defeated in the Senate.

The Republicans of both Houses maintained unanimously that the bill was unconstitutional in regard to both the 2d and 8th districts, but particularly the 2nd; and the bill was only passed by a small vote, some of the Democrats and *all* of the Republicans voting against it.

And I have reason to believe that the construction of the Republicans of the General Assembly was endorsed by the Governor, the entire Republican press, and the great mass of the Republican party of the State.

But not content with passing a simple election bill for these districts, however doubtful its legality, in order to make the measure still more revolutionary, the Democrats, contrary to all former usages, passed it with the provision, that the Judge elect in either of these Districts *might qualify before any Judge in the State.*

This section of the act renders it peculiarly wicked in its character, and dangerous in its results, preventing the immemorial usages of the State, and threatening the administration of justice, and committing the judicial power of the State not under the Governor's commission, with the great seal of the State, but by a mere certificate of any Judge thereof.

What must be the inevitable result should there be a new Judge elected in either one of these districts, but a personal conflict in the very temples of Justice, between the rival claimants and their respective supporters?

Suppose the new and the old Judges should appear at Court on the first day of the term, one with the Governor's commission, the other with Judge Mitchell's, or Judge Albertson's, or Judge Tourgee's certificate—both ascend the bench at the same time—each orders the other to retire, and both refuse, as they most certainly would. Each orders the sheriff to take the other into custody! what shall the sheriff do?

If he obeys the old Judge the Judge elect goes to jail for contempt of court; and *vice versa*, if he obeys the Judge elect, the old Judge goes to jail. If he puts both in jail there will be no court; and if he obeys neither of them, he puts himself in contempt. What then?

In either event, the supporters of each one would come to blows in the court house, and the laws disgraced in the halls of Justice, and the strong arm of martial law would have to interfere to secure peace and prevent bloodshed.

May God Almighty avert such a calamity.

What shall we do to prevent it?

If we refuse to vote *at all*, we invite the evil we so much dread, for a Democrat would be elected in each of the districts even though he should receive but a single vote, and would be quick to precipitate the conflict.

Every man should vote for the present lawful incumbents, not because we approve of the law, but like we did in 1871 while denying the legality of the Convention act, we still voted for delegates to the Convention in case it should be carried. So now, while we denounce the act, we cannot ignore the election further than to make *no nomination*, but vote for Judges Moore and Cloud.

Let the Republican party in those districts, in their county and district conventions, simply *recommend* all the people of the district to vote for the lawful incumbents when they make their regular nominations for Solicitors and other officers.

If the Republicans make *nominations* for Judges in the 2nd and 8th districts, they admit the act to be constitutional, and stultify themselves; they cannot consistently nominate Judges; nor could Judges Moore and Cloud consistently accept a nomination, for if the act be illegal, as we contend it is, then whatever the result of the election, those gentlemen are the lawful Judges in their districts until 1878, and as such it will be their duty to hold over and resist at all hazards any encroachment upon the judicial power entrusted by the State to their keeping. Let every one then in the 2nd and 8th districts frown down this revolutionary measure, and for the sake of good order, peace and the dignity of the State, cut off the evil designs of those who desire anarchy, by voting for their present lawful, rightful judges. In this course there is safety and deliverance. REPUBLICAN.

Woman and Politics.

To the Editor of the Era:

This is an age in which friends ought to be able to differ without disagreement, and to debate without bitterness. There can be no harm in a frank and honest interchange of opinion upon important questions of political or social policy.

I am an opponent of what is commonly known as "Woman's Rights." If any one has even the remote desire to see the introduction of such a principle in our Southern Society, I regret it. Against the insertion of such a plank, or even the splinter of such a plank, in the platform of the Republican party, presently or prospectively, I should earnestly protest.

Woman's sphere of usefulness and happiness is in the domestic and social circle, and not in public life. Her field of labor lies within the sacred precincts of home—a home hallowed by her pure love and modest mien, and made happy by her presence. Such a position for her is loftier and more congenial than that of clerk, or merchant, of lawyer, or doctor, or politician.

By nature she is not adapted to professional service or public duties. She cannot, at all times, well and properly discharge the duties which pertain to professional service or official station. Our Southern ladies, the loveliest, the purest, the most modest on earth, desire no such thing. They abhor, and will almost universally repel the thought.

Let woman be ushered into the professions, or the political arena, as canvasser or editor, and she is inevitably brought into conflict with men. Contests arise. Sharp thrusts must be given and received. From these ladies should be always secure. Into such a warfare let us not encourage them to enter. Who wishes to see his wife, his daughter, his sister or mother thus involved? When men seek their homes at the close of the day, weary and worn with care, they need to find there those who are free from perplexity and vexation. They have had quarrels enough of their own, and should be spared the necessity of espousing those of a more delicate nature.

It is true that women are found at the wash tub, and in the lumber yard and the cotton field. But this is observed generally in the lower walks of life. To correct this evil is an object of our high civilization. This will not be best done by pushing them into masculine employments, but in elevating them to that high position to which nature and heaven have designed and adapted them. Paganism degrades woman by giving her masculine employments. Civilization elevates her by assigning her to duties which are nearest angelic and divine. This is her right, and among us her claim. To deny it is to step leagues backward, and to place ourselves centuries behind. Let not the party of Progress and higher civilization entertain such a thought. It is repugnant to our best feelings. In her exalted place woman is capable of incalculable good—degraded, she is capable of untold evil. Good men are national blessings—good women are earthly angels. A bad man is a monster, but a bad woman is a demon incarnate. PROPRIA.

Candidate for Congress in the Second District.

To the Editor of the Era:

There are at least seventy-five thousand colored voters in this State. They have stood by the Republican party like a "Stonewall" from the foundaton of the party, on the 27th day of March, 1867, until now. In every emergency they have proved themselves worthy of their freedom and the rights of citizenship. Another campaign is upon us, and the colored man will be called upon and expected to do battle for the principles of the Republican party. There are many colored men in the State who have qualified themselves for places of honor and profit, which are within the gift of the Republican party. Merit should be encouraged; and wherever there is a colored man capable of filling any of the positions within the gift of the State and National governments, he should, at least, be given an opportunity to do something for himself, and thus encourage others to prepare themselves for similar positions.

With these introductory remarks, I take the position that the colored voters of the Second District are entitled to name *the* candinate for Congress in that District, if they so desire. The District is overwhelmingly Republican, and if the colored voters desire a man of their race in the Congress, they are entitled to have that preference gratified. There are several colored men in that District capable of representing the District. I may mention Messrs. Hyman, of Warren, O'Hara, of Halifax, Abbott and Dudley, of Craven, and perhaps others unknown to the writer, who would do themselves honor and reflect credit upon the party.

My individual preferences are for Mr. Hyman, because I have known him longer and more intimately than the others. And I may ask with pertinency, where is the man, who, upon merit, deserves more from the party than John A. Hyman? The steadily increased vote of his county—the good feeling among the races in that county—and the confidence that he has of the entire people of Warren, all testify to his worthiness and prove his merit. Should he be the nominee, he will make friends wherever he goes, and will no doubt increase the Republican vote in every county in the District. Hurra for Hyman and victory.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the gentlemen mentioned in this communication are leading men in their counties. If either should be nominated, the District will be in good hands, and the *working* Republicans will be recognized and assisted as far as possible.

FIRE-TRIED.

March 30, 1874.

Hon. Joseph Dixon, of Greene County.

To the Editor of the Era:

As the time is rapidly approaching for the people of this district to choose a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States; and as several names have already been suggested, please allow us to present the name of Greene county's honored son, the Hon. Joseph Dixon. Mr. Dixon is a man every way qualified to fill the high position to which the Republicans of his native county wish to call him. Besides he is a strong man, and we are cordially of the opinion that he can poll more votes than any other man in this district.

During the dark and gloomy days of '63-'4 the Union men of his county always found in him a true friend and faithful sympathizer, always ready to do all in his power to ameliorate their suffering condition.

In the year of 1867, after the passage of the reconstruction acts of Congress, we find him actively engaged organizing the Republican party of this county, and urging the people to accept those measures, regardless of numerous jeers, scoffs and scorns of former associates.

In that hard year of '68 he did more for the suffering poor of his county than any man in it. Through his humane and unceasing efforts he succeeded in procuring a large quantity of pork, corn and clothing, which he, with his own eye, saw fairly and equally distributed among the poor of his county regardless of *race, color or party.*

In the same year of 1868 the party honored him with a seat in the lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature; and in 1870 he was nominated and elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. D. Heaton in the Congress of the United States, both of which positions he filled with honor to himself and credit to his county and State. Mr. Dixon is an energetic, talented business man; a successful farmer, and a man who knows the wants of the toiling masses, and will do (if sent to Washington) all in his power to aid and relieve them. He is one of the people, just such a man as we need in Congress at this time. He is a man universally liked by the colored people of his district, and we might say, the white people respect him as much or more than they do any white Republican in this district. We know him to be a gentleman and a good man, true to his country, and like all other true Republicans, unwavering in his devotion to the sacred cause of *freedom* and consequent amelioration of his fellow beings.

Now, in conclusion, let us urge upon the Republicans of this district to bury all differences and to accept Joe Dixon, unite upon him, nominate him, support him, and use every honorable effort in their power to secure his election next August to the next Congress of the United States.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Greene Co., March 31, 1874.

Col. Isaac J. Young.

To the Editor of the Era:

The time is fast approaching when the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of this State will meet in convention to nominate a suitable candidate for Congress. You will please give me a small space in your most excellent paper, for the purpose of suggesting to the people of the Fourth Congressional District the name of Col. ISAAC J. YOUNG, one of Granville county's favorite sons. He is a well tried and tested Republican, a man who has been slandered and abused by the Ku Klux Conservative Democrats, on account of his political feelings and views, and if there is a man in the Fourth Congressional District deserving such a position it is Col. ISAAC J. YOUNG. He is a good debater and one of the boldest and ablest Republicans in the district; and he is second to no man in the Fourth Congressional District in talent. He is the most influential man in the Republican ranks to-day in this Congressional District, and if nominated will certainly lead us to victory. Granville county is one of the strongest Republican counties in the Congressional District, and she asks the nomination of Col. Young for Congress by the convention when it meets, believing that that body will not forget the claims of the county nor the worth of her deserving son. With him as our standard-bearer, victory will perch upon the Republican banner. OAK HILL.

Granville Co., March 26, 1874.

POLITICAL.

Republican Organization.

The following is the latest arrangement of counties into judicial districts for this State. In every district an election for solicitor occurs on Thursday, the 6th day of August, this year.

And in the first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth districts, elections are held by law for judges. Four years hence the other six districts elect judges:—

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Currituck, Chowan,
Camden, Gates,
Pasquotank, Tyrrell,
Perquimans, Hyde,
Dare.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bertie, Martin,
Hertford, Beaufort,
Washington, Pitt,
Edgecombe.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Wilson, Lenior,
Wayne, Jones,
Craven, Greene,
Pamlico.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Carteret, Bladen,
Brunswick, New Hanover,
Columbus, Onslow,
Robeson, Duplin,
Sampson.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Harnett, Union,
Moore, Anson,
Montgomery, Richmond,
Stanley, Cumberland.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Northampton, Johnston,
Nash, Wake,
Warren, Granville,
Franklin, Halifax.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Guilford, Rockingham,
Caswell, Person,
Orange Chatham,
Randolph.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Surry, Davie,
Yadkin, Rowan,
Davidson, Forsythe,
Stokes.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Polk, Rutherford,
Cleaveland, Lincoln,
Gaston, Mecklenburg,
Cabarrus,

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Catawba, Alexander,
Caldwell, Alleghany,
Ashe, Wilkes,
Iredell.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Watauga, McDowell,
Henderson, Buncombe,
Madison, Yancey
Mitchell, Burke.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Graham, Clay,
Cherokee, Macon,
Swain, Jackson,
Haywood, Transylvania.

Below is published the district organization of the republican party, by congressional districts as adopted for the campaign of 1872.

To these committees belong the duty of calling the district conventions for this Spring, and they are here reproduced for the benefit and information of all the republicans concerned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The republican district convention which met at Wilson, May 9, 1872, elected a district executive committee as follows, with Colonel Thomas Powers, chairman:—

Craven county, Thomas Powers.
Wayne county, H. L. Grant.
Edgecombe connty, Alex. McCabe.
Lenoir county, R. W. King.
Greene county, Chas. H. Harper.
Halifax county, Henry Eppes.
Northampton county, J. W. Newsom.
Wilson county, G. W. Stanton.
Jones county, Jno. S. Andrews.
Warren county, Jno. A. Hyman.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The executive committee for the third congressional district, as constituted by the republican convention which met at Clinton, Sampson county, May 22, 1872, is as follows, with W. P. Canaday, chairman:—

New Hanover, W. P. Canaday.
Onslow, E. B. Sanders.
Harnett, J. S. Harrington.
Carteret, A. C. Davis.
Duplin, Enoch Hill.
Brunswick, E. M. Rosafy.
Cumberland, A. G. Thornton.
Columbus, R. N. Maultsby.
Bladen, Evander Singletary.
Sampson, Clinton Ward.
Moore, A. R. McDonald.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The republican convention for the fifth congressional district, which met at Greensboro, May 15, 1872, constituted the following executive committee for that district:—

S. C. Barnett, of Person.
Wilson Cary, of Caswell.
H. M. Ray, of Alamance.
S. A. Douglas, of Rockingham.
Thomas B. Keogh, of Guilford.
R. F. Trogden, of Randolph.
Henderson Adams, of Davidson.
A. H. Joyce, of Stokes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Coumittee of the Republican party for the Seventh Congressional District:

David L. Bringle, of Rowan, Ch'n.
J. B. Howell, of Alexander.
A. B. Carson, of Alleghany.
Eli Graybeal, of Ashe.
R. L. Patterson, of Forsythe.
J. J. Mott, of Iredell.
Samuel Forkner, of Surry.
James H. Foote, of Wilkes.
Lewis B. Banner, of Watauga.
William B. Glenn, of Yadkin.
William B. March, of Davie.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the platform of the Republican party in North Carolina adopted in Convention at Raleigh, April 17, 1872:—

The Republicans of North Carolina in Convention assembled do

Resolve, 1. That the platform and principles of the Republican party of North Carolina, as heretofore enunciated in its Conventions, are hereby re-affirmed, and events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and to the maintainence of the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

2. That the Administration of President Grant meets, with our hearty and unqualified approval, and our delegates to the National Republican Convention, to assemble at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June next, are instruct d to vote for his re-nomination to the Presidency of the United States.

3. That the Republican party of North Carolina favors as rapid a dimunition and as early an extinction of all internal revenue taxation as the exigencies of the Government will permit, for the reason that the details of its collection are necessarily offensive, and in many respects, oppressive to the people.

4. That all internal revenue taxes on the distillation of fruit ought to be abolished.

5. That the republican party of North Carolina recommend to the congress of the United States the passage of a general amnesty bill, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the enforcement and protection of the civil and political rights of all classes of American citizens.

6. That in a free and and representative government, we recognize the paramount obligatian to provide efficiently for the general education of the people, and we favor such legislation as will accomplish that end; that we respectfully recommend and ask of the national government, such aid, by the provision of a public fund, or the donation of public lands to the purposes of establishing schools in the several States, as will secure to the masses of the people of all classes the benefits of a liberal education.

7. That we fully endorse the acts of congress, passed to secure equal rights and protection to the citizens of the United States, in the several States; and we respectfully recommend a continuance of the present laws and the adoption of such further legislation as will more certainly secure to the citizens, full and practical enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and liberties.

8. In the opinion of this convention, the democratic majority of the last legislature, by consolidating into one act its numerous propositions to amend the State constitution, endeavored to force upon the people a false issue, and to coerce them into the adoption of obnoxious amendments, and insomuch as all these propositions must be submitted to the next legislature for ratification, before the same can be referred to the people, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the amendments proposed as a whole do not meet the approval of the Republican party, because their adopsion would subvert essential principles of the existing Constitution.

2. That Republicans can endorse a portion of said amendments and the next General Assembly may adopt such of them as shall seem best for the general welfare.

9. That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. Caldwell, and recognize the fact that our people may rely upon his firmness in upholding their interests and defending their rights; and we heartily thank him for resisting the revolutionary purposes of those who designed to deprive the citizen of the protection afforded by the State Constitution.

10. That forgetful of personal preferences we pledge ourselves to support earnestly and without reserve, the candidates presented by this convention, believing that in unity alone is strength, and that principles are more important than men to the republicans of North Carolina.

The following is the plan of organization which was adopted:—

Resolved, That hereafter the organization of the republican party of North Carolina shall be as follows:—

1. A State Executive Committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the president of the State convention; and the presidents of the convention shall be *ex officio* one of the members of such committee.

2. A Congressional District Committee for each district, to be composed of one member from each county, to be appointed by the Congressional District Convention.

3. A County Executive Committee to be composed of one member from each township, to be appointed by the County Convention.

4. A committee of five for each township, to be appointed by the people.

Resolved, That the present organization shall continue to exist until the new one shall be effected.

Resolved, That the representation in the county conventions shall be in accordance with the plan of organization of the party heretofore adopted.

RALEIGH, Feb. 12, 1874.

The republican members of the legislature, in joint caucus assembled, representing, as they believe, the unanimous feeling of the republicans of North Carolina do

Resolve, 1st. That the education of the poor children of the State, so shamefully neglected in the past, is a duty the performance of which we have attempted to obtain from this general assembly, controlled by a large democratic majority, and in which we have failed, but we shall never cease our efforts to obtain the same at the hands of the government, of North Carolina, and we confidently rely upon the people to sustain us.

2. That it is to the best interest of the people of North Carolina, that her great works of internal improvement shall be pushed vigorously to completion, and to that end every available resource shall be applied.

3. That the truest economy dictates that the vast mineral and agricultural wealth of our trans-montane counties should be unlocked and poured into the markets of the world, by the speedy construction of both branches of the Western North Carolina railroad, both to Ducktown and Paint Rock, and the republicans east of the mountains pledge themselves to cooperate with the people of the west in any and all plans which will accomplish this end.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 19th, 1874.

To the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Co.—Greeting:

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned," ratified on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, I do hereby notify and request you to meet together in the town of Salisbury, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1874, when the aforesaid Act will be submitted to you for your acceptance or rejection.

Done at the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of March, 1874.

TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

March 23, 1874. 1—4.