## THE WEEKLY ERA

A HEPUBLICAN WERKLY NEWS PAPER THE CENTRAL ORDAN

poters thereof, as provided for the elecon of members of the General Assem-1dy, the following officers: A Treas-

of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be, examicio, Clork of the Board of Com-

res and prescribe the names of the by an officer to be elected by the Legis-

day of January, 1869. "Ser. 1. Reports of division to be approved. Upon the approval of the re- thinking man. All of these amendports provided for in the foregoing ments of which I have written confer

of the Peace, who shall constitute a thand of Trustees, and shall, under the ... have control of the taxes and fiship as may be prescribed by law. The tieneral Assembl, may provide for the encommon a larger number of Justices or tree Peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township nere shall also be biennially elected a school committee consisting of three or rooms whose duty nall be prescribed

by law. SEC. 6 Board of Trustees to assess tecoule property: The township Board of frustees, shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make eturn to the county commissioners, for revision as may be prescribed by the township.

This article is proposed to be amendcal by adding thereto the following sec-

The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, provisions of this article, and substitute there in their place, except sections ven, nine and thirteen.

and or power to the Legislature, and or only limit upon that power is, that o. a megate and substitute" other progare and thirteen. Those sections read

dible No county, city, town or other managinal corporation, shall contract any nebt, pledge its faith, or loan its creat, nor shall any tax be levied, or control by any officers of the same, expenses the necessary expenses timber of, unless by a vote of the majormy of the qualified voters therein.

"Sec 9. Turcs-to be ad valorem: All taxa's levied by any county, city, town or township, shall be uniform, and ad (alorem, upon all property in the same, axerpt property exempted by this con-

"SEC, 13. Not to pay certain debts: No county, city, town or other munifor the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted, dibanner this just and true

if the rebellion, No let us see what power is vested in the Legislature by this amendment. In the first place, it is an anomaly in the Legislative history of this State, Never before have I heard of an instance in alter, amend, abrogate or modify the ratification or rejection. And yet this tion by striking out all of the sections of Article VII absolutely, and leave the

government within her borders. officers. Section I of Article VII provoters thereof the following officers, to- bors, More anon.

# RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 187

den roy they direct make I

No. 7.

I have traced the designs of the flow-sample of the sample of abrogate any and all of the sample of the sample of abrogate any and all of the sample of the sample of abrogate any and all of the sample of th

Judiciary; the Chief Justice and the ship; and also for the election of a ment is one of many, which combined Associate Justices are elected by the School Committee in each township make a complete system, by which the qualified voters of the entire State, the every two years. The Legislature may legislative, the executive and the judi-Judges of the Superior Court by the declare how many Magistrates you may cial branches of our government are to qualified voters of their respective distance in your township—(if you have a great extent to be swallowed up and constitution. I consider thee to be the tracts; the Probate Judges by the qual- any township)—may itself elect these absorbed in one branch and that is the important amendment. I do not hed voters of the county, and the Mag- Magistrates, and may declare what bus- legislative branch. Let us see. Under doctor it necessary to discuss my others, listrates by the qualified voters of he liness they shall transact. They may section 2 of art, IV as amended, who is township. So that the officers of the elect a man who does not reside in to say how many courts there shall be tiree co ordinate branches of our gov- your township, or event in your coun- in North Carolina? Who is to say how are hable to some objection. My object ernment, as it now exists under the ty-a man whom they know not, a man many officers these courts shall have? Constitution of 1868, the legislative, the whom you know not, and a man who Who is to say what the salaries of these executive, and the judicial, are each is neither acquainted with your people officers shall be? In answer to these and all, from the highest to the lowest or your interest. They may declare questions we are bound to say "the respectively, elected by the voters of that you shall have no township School Legislature," Under section 13, of Art. that part of the State over which they Committee; or if they condescend to IV, who is to say what jurisdiction the down the sufeguards thrown round the most exercise the power of their several allow you one, may elect the members several courts inferior to the Supreme liberties of our people by the constituodn. es. Each voter has a voice in the of the committee the uselves. Remem- Court' shall have? Under section 2s, tien of twis, Having (as I tink) done g vernment of his township, his coun- ber that during the administration of who is to say how and by whom the by, his judicial district, and the right to Gov. Worth there was not a common officers of these courts shall be elected? Vote for each of the officers who are to school in North Carolina. Ramember The Legislature. Who is to say under hands of the people, with a full comiamendments affect the right of the peo- | constitution, which has been so much | each county shall elect a Treasurer. abused, gives to the voters of each town- Register of Deeds, a Surveyor and live ose to discuss Art. VII of the ship the right to elect their township Commissioners every two years? Who ing these things, vote against these years, a Clerk and two Justices of the

schools in the power of the Legislature. | branch of the government will be su So it is with section 6, which provides that the township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their | these questions is -the Legislature. townships and make return to the County Commissioners for revision. pervision and control of the penal and | tion entirely. Your property is now asbarnable institutions, schools, roads, sessed for taxation by your neighbors by men who know its value by men judicial district, the senatorial district by men who know its value by men and the congressional district, so that who are acquainted with the property. This amendment gives the Legislature the power to declare that this township Board of Trustees shall not assess your property for taxation; that Districts: It shall be the duty of the there shall be no township Board of annissioners, first elected in each | Trustees; that there shall be no townmuty, to divide the same into conven- ship. It gives the Legislature power to tent districts, to determine the bounda- say that your property shall be assessed amendments are adopted. I care not

> ture, which may be used to stifle the the few. Power over the many possessed the few, has alas! but too often, in the history of this world, been used to make the rich richer, and the poor and gnorant poorer and more ignorant. lyrants have but too often grown rich om the hard earnings, wrung from the hands of honest toil. The poor have too often been ground down by inhuman oppression and heatless cruelty. Rich rulers have too often spurned and despised the honest and ignorant poor, and allowed them, and their children after them, in this civilized country, to grope their way in ignorance through the world, and die without having left a mark upon the history of their time when, had they been allowed the ad vantages of a common school, many of their names would have gone down to posterity, Illuminating the history of this great old State with their great careers, and marking them as pioneers in the great work of Christianity educa-

might have cast their brilliant light over the unexplored fields of learning deny. I have shown that this party and science, and names that might to- which called the Convention in utter have mouldered away in ignorance and nounce the great principles from which their case would not have been so reobscurity, "unwept, unhonored and un- it sprung; to turn its back upon the on- ferred. germ of greatness, has emerged from | toiling sons of North Carolina, and ride the darkness of this pall of ignorance, into power over the wreck of that conon his unprotected head, and made his | Have I not shown it? Can even the their act in referring that case to a commark upon the age, despite the con- blindest bigot that ever bowed in ador - mittee which was nover intended to retempt and sneers of those who believe | tion at the party shrine, fail to be comthat this is a rich man's government, vinced that these things are so? di made by rich men, for rich men, and any man, however warped and search their posterity forever.

There must be a cause where there is aim the deadly blow of the assassing an effect. The history of this State all of those principles that are calculate points to the cause. But North Carolina to ennoble and enlighten manking has entered upon a new career. She The right to control the common sche has left the desolate fields or the past, system, that great beacon light cred t with its unjust, inhuman, uncharitable by the framers of the constitution of institutions. She has turned her back 1868, to diseminate its sparkling man upon that policy which declares that all over this benighted land, and called honor and honosty, and true worth, them to penetrate the thousands of hemin the palaces of the ble homes in North that to day are shall any tax be levied or collected, rich, 'mid the pomp and pareantry of shrouded in the sable folds of helific power and the paraphernalia of human greatness. She has inscribed upon her | right that is worth contending for, to be

> "Honor and shame from no conditions Act well your part, there all the honor

where authority has been conferred upon | which being interpreted means, that the Legislature of any State, in any way this government is a government of the people. That she has stricken down least provision of a State constitution, the last strong hold of an would-beenacted by the representatives of the aristocracy. That her laws were made people, in solemn Convention assem- for the protection and enlightenment of ing political spoils. ded, and afterwards ratified by a direct all her citizens. That she will protect ole of the people, without, in some the humblest man in the humblest hut, of the State are to be fired against since way, submitting the proposed amend- within her domain, in all his rights/ whom these leaders declare to be an Legislature the right to create as many ment to a vote of the people for their equally with him who owns his thousands of acres of land. That if the poor amendment conters upon the Legisla- | man be not able to educate his children, that authority beyond a doubt. the great State of North Carolina will known to Democratic orators, and this they deem proper. The authority to amend our constitu- | see that her servants take them by the hand and lead them to the paths of education, enlightenment and usefulness, State of North Carolina without a county That the men who hold the plow han- fair land, in order that gentle res in over what torribory they shall have dles, who swing the axe and forge the Let us see if this is so. There cannot iron, shall have an equal voice in the be county government without county affairs of this government, with those pampered sons of fortune, who luxuvides that there shall be elected bien- riate upon the fat of the land, and look mially in each county, by the qualified with scorn upon their hard fisted neigh-

In my last communication I conside | found a more apt | Hustra ered the proposed amendment to Ar. full power by VII, and its effect upon our present

here is the specific of the fewer and a Clerk, by the qualified respective judicial districts; the county officers by the qualified voters of the county officers by the qualified voters of the finances, roads and bridges of the township. common school, and that this same ture. Who is to say whether or not School Committee, who have charge of is to say whether or not there shall be the township schools; and retirember- elected in each township every two

> ments are adopted? The answer to all or not I am allowed to voic, when a township, the town, the county, the my yote amounts, to nothing. What difference does it make to me whether or not I vote in my city election, if my vote is to be weighed in the same balance with brick and mortar, at the ratio

premein North Carolina if these amend-

amendments, which place your common | Peace, and a school committee? What

what political party may herea ter be grants of power. Show me one check upon the power of a tyrannical Legislature contained in these amendments? | County of Robeson, in the abstrace of The power will exist. Raleigh, Wil- any law warranting it, threw out the mington and Newbern are to-day the votes of several townships, where none desire of the Democratic party to rule an additional power upon the Legisla- | the infamous treachery and tyranny of

past, and point to its illustrious names. pressed at the ballot-box, and cry out in their agony whenever a laboring man takes his seat in the legislative halls of the country, should so far forget the illustrious men o the past, as to stoop to this dirty fraud taking a solemn oath to support the constitution and the law.

I have said enough. I have produced the evidence to prove those things that even the most unprincipled dare not owed by the Creator with the hving trample in the dust the rights of the by an uncharitable and an unholy of Why have thee things been so? Judice, support these measures, which

ignorance, is like almost every of or

fy the prejudice of Democratic leader ? Mankind is to be turned back in the of the people of North Carolina are 10 the leaders of a party without principles, the constitution. and without policy, save that policy | 11. Because I am opposed to taking which lies uppermost in the hear of every demagogue—the policy of senr-

surrendered to the Legislature, to grain

The evil passions of the honest passes inferior race. All the evil passions and propensities to which human nature is many officers as it deems proper; to be heir to are to be stirred by all theirts paid as much of the people's money as may not assert her rightful swav control.
and forever dispel the dark control 14. Because they conter upon the fruits of peace.

have considered the atendments proposed to Articles VI and VII, of the and in fact I have passed our several of the amondments to Artice IV that able features to be found in hom. but to show the plan adopted by he leaders of the Democratic party to expetuate so, after recapitulating my rasons for opposing them, I will leave hem in the

ithout the votes of these men the bill ould not have passed; and because I will, and having trampled upon their ights, may point to these constitutional 2. Because, the party controlling that

r ruin. They go down to the pages of Sinclair and McElachin, the Democrati

who pretend to have been the represent Fachin, and because they could not have acquiring political ascendency. It is a of this State demanded the immediate sad commentary on these times, that adjournment of the convention, again

5. Because that majority in the confraud and outrage perpetrated upon the and infamous outrage, so shortly after case to a committee, which was not ex

was referred to that committee by the day have shone forth as brilliant stars in disregard of the rights and wishes of lowed to sit in judgment on their own every trade, avocation and profession, the freemen of this State, propose to re- case. And because, without their votes

by the adoption, ratification and effectual use of the outrage perperated by and wealth that have been launched up- State a great and a glorious career, and because I am not willing to ratify port upon the merits of the case, and which in fact did never so report.

s. Because I am not willing to ratify he acts of Sinclair and McEledin, who were willing instanments of fraud and treachery; and because I desire that posterity may point to the vote against ament of the infamy of these men who were telliers to those whom they profeerand to represent, traite s to their State. and a trainers to civil liberty.

. Because I believe that "All politial power is vested in and derived from he people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted sofely for the good of the whole,? 10. Because I am not willing that the

onward march of civilization, progress amended, in any particular, by the and enlightenment; self government to Legislature, without a vote of the neabe declared a failure, and the destines ple upon the amendment proposed; and flowers grow where weeds were wont to because these amountments confer upon be handed over to the tender mercles of the Legislature the right so to amend

> monts do take from the people many valuable rights. 12. Because they confer upon the

from the people any right which they

now possess; and because these amend-

wild deluge of fanaticism, with its foll- 13. Because they confer upon the ing, seething, foaming waves of hunan Legislature the power to say what inhatred is to be turned loose upon this risdiction these counts smill have, and

prejudice which has so long her rad Legislature the righ to elect mese off. over this land, blasting the probled cers. And because in conferring these powers they authorize the Legislature But in their zeal they have travelled to cripple and paralyze the judicial systoo far. "Those whom the Gods would ton of this State, every officer of which line think of it.

ernor, a man who has trampled upon the law of North Carolina when she had but little law?

Let the workingmen of the State, at whose rights and interest these measures are aimed, arise in their might and crush out this party in November. It has never been their friend. It has reared their children in ignorance. It has looked upon them with contempt. laws of the land, namely, the reconeat the crumbs of poverty. 10 suffer the cold blasts of winter and the scorching suns of summer, while they have grown fat upon their hard earned wages. They have given him no homestead; they would take it from him now if they could. They have given him no mechanics lien; they would take that if they dared. They have branded every laboring man in North Carolina, who himself digs his living from the soil, as a thief by the infamous Landlord and Tenant Act. For three they had entire control of this governto which ment, and during that time, there was missioners in putting out their pau- the Judge: der the Constitution of 1868, there is today a school in the city of Raleigh, free to all the white children of the township, at which three hundred white children are taught by teachers protime of vided for them under this same Constitution. How long will the white legion, inculcate attachment to the laboring classes of North Carolina be blinded by prejudice against a party that has always been their friend?

The time has come, if it will ever come, when they will listen to their reason. All that is dear to them is at stake. With the rich, changes of government make no great difference. They can take their riches and fly to many. They are, indeed, the only more congenial realms. They can stay, and being oppressed by the .government, can themselves oppress the poor. But to the poor man, who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. who has nothing save his humble homestead, who must see his little ones falsehood. They are also the only

lone before them bear the heat and burden of the day, keeping pace with the East and Centre. Gov. Brogden the brutes that cultivate his landlord's land, unless the common school system shall survive; this change of government meaneth much. Let him think of the past, not in anger but with regret. Let him think of his father and his father's father, who trod the paths of ignorance, misery and poverty, like Smith should be elected, they wil- Tilden kept previously to his politihe perchance has been doing these exert all the power they can command cal conversion. The money was many weary years, until he has become to complete the Western extension to paid to Tilden for professional (?) an old, old man. Let him think perchance they have gone to their long homes, and not a slab marks the spot where rests their last remains. Let him think of his mother who has toiled not only through the blooming years of her womanhood, but perchance her fingers have not been idle as she walked down the fast declining pathway of life | ded hope they can have that their | until its shadows fell upon the tomb. great projects of internal im-Let him think of his sister, still traveling this weary way, around whom every pure affection of his heart has entwined itself forever. Let him think of the days of the past, and see what unwise, uncharitable legislation has done for those who were near and dear unto him. Let him remember in christian kindness the party that has, to say to least, suffered these things so to be. But thinking of these things let him know his duty, and knowing it, let him dare perform it. Let him look upon his curly-headed boy, with honesty and but one thing, and that is, the trison;" We all know these things. We ly portion of its past record that entitles | 7. Beause I am not willing to ratify intelligence beaming in his eye, with umphant election of our State ticket. know that now and then a mind, ea- it to any claim of greatness, and to the act of the convention in defeating pure Anglo Saxon blood coursing his And we beg to assure our readers veins, and ask him if 'tis a crime to be that we are not writing for effect, poor. Let him look upon that tender but that we are in sober earnest in and breasted the towing waves of caste stitution which guarantees unto the the Commissioners of Robeson county, girl, with the bloom of beauty and of health upon her cheek, with gentleness and modesty beaming in her eye, and ask her is it just, because he is a poor man, that this loveliest flower bestowed by Providence to cheer man in the dark hour of his adversity, should be allowed to grow up in obscurity to live for a that the East is a unit, that the fires season among thorns, to endure the of Republican enthusiasm are these amendments as an enduring mon- schorching suns of summer, because brightly burning from Raleigh to forsooth her lot has fallen with the poor. Let him remember money is not brains. That honesty is not wealth. That poverty should not be disgrace. Let him remember that since he has gaining here and all the East in the lived under this constitution of 1868, white vote, while the colored his house leaks not as bad as it did be- vote is as solid as an iron wedge, fore. It may be that his children have and will be rolled up in larger volbeen to school. It may be that his ume than has been realized since constitution of North Carolina shall be daughter has reaped advantages in these short years. It may be that grow. Let him think that the law made by Republicans guarantees unto that boy and that girl a chance to rize from poverty and obscurity. A chance are not true to their principles. for their minds to expand and develope. They are true, and the election in A chance to make their mark upon the November will prove what we say world while they live, and to be remombered with affection by thousands. courts as it may down proper, with as when dead. A chance to improve the condition of those who may be poor, on, East, West, North and South. country. Can any Union man for like they were once. A chance by Let every Republican remember a moment falter?

ponents depend for the most part on see victoristics misrepresentation, on false state ons us ments, and on appeals to the lowest. We into

and appeals there runs a sentiment TLE and SMITH and VICTORY! staple of Gov, Vance's harangues is can do it, and we believe we will. opposition to and denunciation of the struction acts, and ridicule of the colored people as citizens; while Judge Fowle, one of his leading advocates, so far forgets himself as an enlightened public man, and so far to speak, and intimated that he had forgets the main issue of the day as challenged joint discussion. We to devote the greater portion of his publish the following letter to show speeches to inflaming the white how Englehard has dodged Judge people against the black people, by Albertson. Mr. Keogh tried in misrepresenting and dwelling on every way to arrange a joint canthe action of the Jones County Com- vass, being authorized to do so by pers to the lowest bidder.

On the other hand, Judge Settle,

Major Smith, Judge Albertson.

Judge Russell, Mr. Boyd, Governor Brogden, Col. Young and other Republican speakers, whose name is range his appointments with Gov. national government, love for the Union, regard for all the laws, and In reply to your proposition that are laboring to prevent such pro- Maj. Englehard and Judge Albert posed amendments to our State son should make appointments for Constitution as will render that instrument an engine of oppression declined for the present. in the hands of the few against the true friends of the Union and of liberty and law. They rely on facts and arguments addressed to the reason and judgment of the people. and not on passion, malice and the impression that he wants. Judge grow up in ignorance, and as he has real friends whom the people of the West have among the public men of is now engaged, and has been for some time, in doing all he can to push forward the internal improvebeen pledged to this great work ever since 1868. It is, in fact, its most cherished State policy. And we can assure the Western people of all parties, that the only well-groun! provement will be carried out in good faith, is to be found in the Re-

publican party. We are constantly in receipt of cheering information from all parts of the West. Judge Settle will gain largely on Gov. Caldwell's vote in all the counties west of the Yadkin | Jay Gould, Sept. 5, 1870, river. He will gain heavily on Gov. Vance west of the Blue Ridge. All the signs in the West indicate the calculations we are making, and that these calculations are based on authentic and reliable information from the counties west of Raleigh.

And we also send greeting to our Western friends the gratifying fact the seashore, and that we shall make large gains for Settle and Smith in all the Eastern counties. We are 1868. We tell our Western friends the know this to be so, and we trust they will not be imposed upon or misled by any statements or rumors that the colored people of the East to be so.

honest industry, aided by intelligent that the most important interests of application to acquire a sufficiency of life, liberty and property are at worlds goods to live comfortably stake in this contest. If we win, destroys the law business, as the and happily, and dying to leave to their children the means of education and support. This is the contrast between will be saved from the grasp of the it? Do the people desire law suits what the two parties have done. Let enemies of the people and of the to increase and multiply? If they the white working men of North Caro- national government, and we shall do, let them vote to restore the have peace, law, order and pros- county courts,

ers as its candidate for Gov- throughout all their false statements let it sound along all our lines, SETof repugnance to the national gov- and let us charge right on the ranks ernment, and a strong feeling of of the Destructives and put them dislike to the colored race. The to final rout in November next. We MAJOR ENGELHARD.

This gentleman is reported to have said at Chapel Hill that he told Judge Albertson where he intended

Rooms Dem. Conservative Central Executive Committee. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30, 1876.

DEAR SIR: -In reply to your note of yesterday, in which you say that Judge Settle prefers to so ar-Vance as to speak with him in Mecklenburg and Rockingham, there is no objection to the change. a joint discussion, I am directed to

WM. R. COX, Chairman. Col. Titos. B. KEOGH,

Chairman Rep. State Com'ttee. Now, in the face of this declina. tion Major Englehard tries to leave Afbertsen to meet him. The truth is he has sneaked off to fill appoint dodge his able opponent.

### Reformer Tilden's Company.

The following table, copied from ments of the West; and we feel one of the documentary reports of there is nothing more sure in the the New York Legislature, shows future than the fact that if Settle and | what sort of company Reformer Asheville, Paint Rock and Duck- services out of the treasury of the town. The Republican party has Erie Railroad Company by the persons and in the sums named, viz:

James Fisk, Jr., March to December, 1868, six items, legal and incidental, Daniel Drew and Jay Gould, several items, legal and in-481,600 CO cidental. Wm. M. Tweed, November Wm. M. Tweed, December 5,500 00 Wm. M. Tweed, December Wm. M. Tweed, January to June, 1869, Wm. M. Tweed, Apr. 8, 1870, 12,000 00 Wm. M. Tweed, June 4, 1870, 10.750 00 Jay Gould, Sept. 3, 1870, Jay Gould, Sept. 9, 1870, 44,000 00 Wm. M. Tweed, expenses 45,000 00 and counsel fees, Wm M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees, Wm. M. Tweed, expenses and counsel fees. 21,000 00 1

### SHOWING THEIR TRUE SIDE. The Democrats are a little more

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honest in the present than in the Greeley campaign. They then selected as candidates Liberal Republicans and war Democrats, but now they select truly representative men. At the North they have selected Tilden, Hendricks, Seymour and other copperheads who opposed and discouraged the efforts of the government to put down the rebellion. At the South they have selected prominent secession chieftains, Vance, Hampton, Colquitt and others. Their success in obtaining the lower House of Congress has made them bold and defiant, and again we have the secession yell that once sent terror to the hearts of the Union men: again the wacthwords of the rebellion are rallying and uniting the clans, and again the pulses of live rebellion are animating the corpse of the lost cause.

We have thus entered fairly upon another contest for the Union and And now, let the good work go the honor and prosperity of the

If the present Constitution as we believed we shall, the State lawyers all complain, why amend