THE PEOPLE OF ROWAN.

Let the people of Boyan remember that it is not the editor of this paper alone that tells them the present convention law is unconstitutional. In 1854 Cot. CHARLES F. FISHER, the Demoeratic Senator from Rowan and Davie, made at a strong convention man, voted against the pass received. mage of just such a law as the present one on the express ground that it was unconstitutional. No ism of these gentlemen, representing, as they did, both of the then political parties. And when to these is added the names of Ruffin and Gaston, who can fail to see danger shead, if the convention should be called? To avoid that danger vote against the present unconstitutional convention, and continue to demand a cunstitution-At one. That is the course we intend to take. and which we advise others to take.

A Good Sign .- To see the friends of the convention movement endeavoring to weaken the arguments of their adversaries by personal railery. It shows that the medicine is working finely, and will produce good results. It may be unpulatable, but it will do the patients good.

REJECTED.

We learn that the stockholders refused to accept the Board of Directors appoint ed for the Atlantic and N. C. Bailroad by Speakers Jaivis and Warren. The Board appointed by Gov. Caldwell was happen on the central road next week.

NOT SO.

We are charged with threatning the people tion. But what will our protest avail? We making the history of their day. shall no more be listened to than we was when | Resolved. Those who favor the propos

colored people, as they ought to have done, the constitutional manner, Federal Government would overthrow the existing State government, re-construct and force published in the Old North State, the Era and all other papers apposed to the precedents, connected with that pniversal colored suffrage upon us. We were then derided and charged with being a radical,

ple against our Union record during the war. Messas. McCorkle and Ramsay are We, too, might have made some capital against gentlemen of character, experience and the Convention party by appealing to the pre- ability, and every way fitted to represent judices of the old Whig and Union elements the county in the convention, should the against the convention nominees, on the ground that they were both taken from the old secession and Democratic parties. We scarned to do any thing of the kind. On the contrary we announced their nomination with such notice of them that Messrs, McCorkle and Ramsay will as we thought their personal character deserved give their consent to canvass against the and entitled them to. We have been all the convention-we feel almost sure that they

too much inflated with its own venom, only lionary and dangerous character. bite themselves. The man who stood more closely by us, or, rather, the man by whom' we stood more closely than any other during the brought to the following notice by severwar was the Hon. B. F. Moore. When asked all persons interested, to wit t if he had written the Davidson Letterss, as he was believed by many to have done, he said paid Internal Revenue Tax on cotton, would consult their interest by calling on to subscribe his name to them at any time as an the undersigned at an early day." evidence of his determination to stand by the ace of the Governor he rode half a mile to salute it." So it is perfectly clear that if no conaideration is to be allowed to our opinions be-

HOW AND WHERE TO VOTE.

At the coming election every voter will be required to vote in the township of which he is registered. This should be borne in mind by every voter, and he should make his arrangements acordingly. For the information af all concerned we publish the following section of the law :

Scc. 6. That the inspectors of election mentioned in section 1st of this act, shall b. thereafter as practicable, and said Commissioners shall at the same time appoint a registrar of voters for each voting precinct or township, whose daty it shall be to rerise the existing registration books of his precinct or township. In such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such pictors to be shall also at all times, after his app integration at the flowing and sumplement at the flowing flower and sumplement at the flowing flower and sumplement for the flower and su

The Old North State registration of any electors residing in such proclust or townships and entitled to regisfluct or township, and entitled to regisration, whose names have never before been registered it such precinct or township, or out appear on the revised list; no certificate of registration shall be given and un elector shall be entitled to register or to gate in any other precises or township than the regident on the day of election. Any persop offering to vote, although his name may be on the registration books, may be chal lenged as to he right to vote on the day of able and unanswerable argument to prove the election and the question shall be deeded by same thing. In the same year A. H. CALD- the impectors of the bex and the registrer of writithe Whig Commoner from Rewan, though the precinct or township, before the ballot is convention act, and fortily gonriell mainly by

WE again tender our reply to Judge one doubts the capacity, the honesty or patriot. Ruffin's letter to any person who wants u for publication. It fully sustains us in our present position. For the information of any one, who wishes to see it we quote the following sentence: "The constitution of North Carolina provides that no convention of the people of the State shall be called except by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." That was the doctrine we held in 1866; it is the doctrine

JUDGE MITCHELL.

We understand Judge Mitchell's opinion as o the constitutionality of calling a convention with less than two-thirds of the Legislaore has mudergone no change, but he is decidedly in favor of material amendments in the constitution - Statesville American.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN

The Republicans of Rowan County accepted, and the road remains under the held a Mass meeting at the Court House control of its former President. And what on the 4th inst. Col. T. B. Long was has happened on the Atlantic road will Chairman, and R. H Broadfield was Secretary. No nominations were made for the convention. The following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, 1st. That we the Republicans of Rowan county, believe the mode with federal power if they yote to call the pro-posed convention. This is UNTRUE. We have Carolina, for calling a convention to made no threat, and shall make none. We amend the constitution of the State, to be have only solemnly WARNED the people of the unconstitutional and revolutionary, and from the condition of chaos, in which they had dangers that threaten should they vote to call it. that we are sustained in this opinion by We shall not advise the existing government to such statesmen as Gaston, Fisher, Rufresist and appeal to the federal authorities in fin. Biggs and others, whose names are the event that it is displaced by the conven- among the revered and honored men

we protested against the passage of the recon- ed method of calling a convention do in struction acts. They will appeal in spite of us, our opinion promote revolution, and that and the President of the United States will the proceeding of the Legislature for the render his decision to suit himself, whatever years 1854, 1860 and 1861, fully confirm and is in these words, viz: "No convention of the position we occupy on this question, the people shall be called, by the General Aswe, or the Conservatives and Democrats of the position we occupy on this question. Resolved, 3d. That we call upon all

In January and February 1667 we warned good civizens regardless of Party to unite the people and Legislature of this State that if with us in voting day in the proposition to they refused to grant a qualified suffrage to the to have a convention called in this un-

Messys. McCorkle and Ramsay are cell be approved by the people. According to our principles we can take no part in the election of delegates; still we hope time, and still are for peace and good feeling. will. The question only needs to be But those who assail us on account of our properly discussed before the people by record during the war, like a blind copperhead, such men to convince them of its revolu-

For the Old North State.

MR. EDITOR :- My attention has been

"COTTON TAX .- All persons who have

writer." And in his testimony on each before | For the information of all, I will state the Southern Outrage Committee at Washing- that the constitutionality of the conton ton, at page 205 of the report, he says that he hav was argued before the U. S. Court "never saw the day, notwithstanding he had a last winter, and I happened to be present authorized by the constitution-which is "both In conformity with this recomme son in the Confederate army, when he rejoiced at the time, in Washington, There was was "a Union man throughout the war"—that ing absent. The result was, in that case, he "met the U.S. Army at the close of the war in favor of the Government. But the way is left onen for another case which with kindness"—that "when he first saw the is left onen for another case which is left onen for another case whi with kindness"-that "when he first saw the is left open for another case, which will, actment, the enactment is, ipso facto, void, and tion, without subsequent and additional legislation through the Linited States, according to the flag of the United States floating from the paj- donbiless, come up next winter. I think the Court will sustain the tax; but itself, or a law made in pursuance of its authornobody knows. Should this tax be deity, and in conformity with its provisions. In popular vote to the next General Assembly, clared unconstitutional, however, it will the Dorr cone, which you concede must rule us. During the minuteen years from 1835 to 18 be refunded (if at all) on Form 46. When the United States Court decided that the people - Respectfully;

Н И. Неврек.

it. Many able men of both parties say that it House is universally conceded; that it may autis called in accordance with the constitution thorize the people to call one, by a majority of while others without respect of party say to the its members is the point at issue. contrary. It therefore can hardly be consider- If a convention is called, as is proposed, it ed as a party measure. The Conservatives have must derive all its authority from the act of the brought out candidates, we believe, in nearly Legislature, because the people cannot call it appointed by the Commissioners of each all the counties. However desirable it may be without the act. The act is the law which as further "That the Supreme Court of North Car- One day last week, two fine coaches, and four county respectively, at a meeting to be held to have a convention all will concede that the thorizes the call. To admit that the Legislature on the first Monday in June, 1871, or as soon call should be legal, or else the people will be cannot make the call by itself except by a two-

> Louis Hilliand, Esq., is the candidate of ence; to say that delegated and restricted authority may be delegated and transcended; and tion from Pitt is that it will give an overwhelm. that the Legislature may aid and assist others ing majority against the convention,
>
> Telegram.

Such was the position of these Whigs, at that tendent of a casine in the United States.

There and Street.

But, Mr. Harringer, have you forgetten that time upon the identical proposition now before the people, for their adoption or or rejection. But I cannot forbear to quote a few remarks of the Springs, and the splendid accommodations in the Coll. Wyatt spares independence of the United States the position of these Whigs, at that time upon the identical proposition now before the people, for their adoption or or rejection. But I cannot forbear to quote a few remarks of and sumplicens fare, which Col. Wyatt spares independence of the United States the not expense or pairs to afford, invites and we ninety-sixth.

Today registered anew and such regis rar a colored waiter at the Howard House,

PALERMO, ROWAN Co., N. C.,) July 1st, 1871.

HOS. D. M. BARRINGER. Sing-In presuming thus pub licly, to give some of the reasons why I dissent from the conclusions at which you have arrived, upon the mustimionality, expediency said necity of the recent convention Act, I desire to discisim partison feelings and motives, and to my that I claim for my opinions no consideraof a private citizen who has, in times past, howover, been identified for several years, with the

legislation of the State.
You fully and thoroughly believe in the constitutionality, expediency and necosity of the dents which you cite prior to and including the convention of 1835, have no proper bearing upon the questions at i-me; while quent to that time, which you allude to rather sually and seem to regard as no precedents at all, have a most important and conclusive sig-

The constitution of 1776 contained no provision for its own amendment. The Council of Safety, which ordered the election of members to "the Congress" which framed it, do not seem to have favored the idea of frequently changing ndamental law, hence they urged the people to be particularly circumspect in selecting their opresentatives, on that occasion, because i would be their business to form a constitution which as it was to be the corner stone of all law, it ought to be fixed and permanent,"

But it became necessary to amend the constitation then furmed. How was this to be done, was a question only in view of the fact, that the tion contained, as before remarked, no constitution contained, as before remarked, as provision for its own amendment. The people itlempted to call a convention in 1824, as you state, without the consent of the State govern ment. In 1833 they beened polls in many coun ties, to ascertain their own will on this subject out the authority of law. The necessity be mg imperative, the Legislature of 1834, a length, passed the convention act, under which the convention met in 1835. Mr. Gaston regard: ! the passage of the act not only as a Leg islative proceeding, but justified it only upon the ground of necessity, for said he, the power to call a convention "confurininate somewhere, and in no body could it have originated with so much propriety, as in that which represented

the people for Egistative purposes,"
This announcement of Judge Gaston, so far as it goes, certainly such ins Judge Pearson when he says, in anne , eing the opinion of the present Supreme ' art, that "all legislative ower is vested the General Assembly; calling a convention is an act of legislation. ollows that no convention can be called, unless

it be done by the General Amembly." A main reason urged for the calling of a con-vention in 1835 was set forth in the act of 1834, which ordered the convention to "provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the State." The convention did so provide, and the people, glad to escape been on this point, endorsed that provision .-The amendments then made, have been incororated, without alteration in Art. XIII, Sec. and 2 of the present constitution; and unless the convention of '35 transcended its authority in this particular, this Article prescribes the nly mode by which a convention can be called. Section 2d prescribes the manner in which a nendments shall be made by the Legislaturewith this we have nothing to do, at present -Section 1st relates to the calling of a convention sembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the Gener-al Assembly." Now then that we have a rule of action prescribed for us, in the constitution, as to the manner of amending that instrument in future, baving had no such rule prior to the manner must cease with it, and that we must in down the proposition

legislative body, two-thirds, three-fifths or five-sixths of any legislature, in this great political right of altering and amending their fundamental law, &c." And you quote from the consti-cannot be said that the "consent of the existing tution, the third section of the first Article, as government" has been given to the calling of the mong others, to substantiate your position. I present convention. The constitution provides oo am willing to appeal to that section and ar- that no convention shall be called except by the ng you to bear in mind that the latter clause of each House of the General Assembly, and in at section has never been in any constitution this case the constitution is the Government.

States, 7 section. This section binds the people in question by vot Laws are first the constitution itself, called fundamental; and second enactments made to earry from our Legislature the requisite constitutional out its provisions. No enactment is law if not enaction to any desirable reform." letter of authority and command from the peo- rious bills were presented, submitting the ques- is called as proposed, it will be "an unauthordo to their agents-the members of the Generof no binding force. The law here meant, and tion. The bills presented in both Houses, all act passed by Congress, February 28th, 1795. the only law meant, is either the constitution of which were voted down-made it the duty of the must be allowed to the opinion of Mr. this event occurs, I will, I hope, be on Moore himself. In stabbing at us our adversaliand to give you encouragement, and to present your claims for payment at 10 per present your claims for payment at 10 per the proper have distinct the property of the property of the property of the people have diverted the people have divert tion the people have divested themselves of an Senate. But Mr. Graham with all his popular to and fully set forth and argued by the Editor thority to legislate, and vested the legislative ity, ability and address, the acknowledged lead of the Old North State, I will pretermit their exauthority" "in a Senate and House of Repre-sentatives." These constitute the legislature, These constitute the legislature, which alone makes the laws. The authority of THE CONVENTION .- As to the constitutional- the Legislature is delegated and limited. The the convention is the limit of its authority. This, call a convention in this State we have nothing to say. We have an opinion, it is true, and That it cannot call a convention except by a Royn, and others voting against Mr. Graham's this most constitution is the limit of its authority. This, distribution is the limit of its authority. This is a distribution in the limit of its authority. This is a distribution in the limit of its authority. This is a distribution in the limit of its authority. This is a distribution in the limit of its aut shall, at the proper time, act in accordance with vote of two-thirds of all the members of each

cannot make the call by itself except by if twoburdened with a considerable expense and its thirds vote, but may authorize the call, that is nets be of no await. - Williamsten Erpositor, Dem. give its legal sanction to the call, by a insjorit vote, is to make a distinction with to do that which it is forbidden to do itselfpropositions which carry their own resultation, with their announcement.

find that Report as follows: "That whenever a majority of the whole num-ter of each House of the General Assembly, of the whole no

Meares said "he was unwilling to leave it in the proposition of the Senator, inevitably places the power of a bard anjurity of the Legislature him upon the Dorr Platform.

Mr. Charles F. Fisher representation.

will of a conjurity."

Mr. Gaston and vin laying the foundations of our constitution on equitable and fair princi-ples, if we put it in the power of lare LERMLATIVE majorates to upper them all, then indeed have we toiled in win. He was not only surprised, but filled with fearly apprehersions. Because diffisalty has been experienced in calling a conven- upon the points at losse "insensech as the deion, to amend our constitution, we are deter- risson may rule as an important precedent here-ulned to have a perpendity changing constitut after." " " It is obvious that any hasty in-

Mr. Menres' amendment, which was substan-XIII of the present constitution, which pre-scribes the number of amending by the Legisla-ture, was then substituted for the report of the Select Committee, by a nearly unanimous rote, olution." Mr. Fisher then arguet that the coneration Mr. Moures, "as an additional safeguard aure to a two-thirds vote, not only in calling a against the effects of a bare majority to appoor the convention itself, but in associating or proposing

fundamental principles of the government," a coil to the people; and he says emphatically proposed an amendment, who h, after being "the people did cole to the convention of 1855 diffed by the insertion of the words "shall be the power to make a constitutional provision people to call a convention.

In the subsequent delate Mr. Gasten, after very consideration, not to sanction the princibare majority" (meaning of course the majority of the Legislature) "were recognized in the constitution, he would not give one fig for all the

This must selfice for the Legislature of 1854

very two or three years." Mr. Fisher "was opposed to an easy mode of

the Legislature." The present convention Act, by a majority of You say Sir, "I need not refer at all to the the Legislature "authorizes" the calling of a conon, Mr. Barringer, rely as the basis

f this State previous to the present. Thesec- I now propose to examine the precedents on this subject since the year 1835, regarding them tion, and passed the bill by the requisite two

litering and abolishing their constitution and The question of calling a convention was not form of government, whenever it may be need agifated in the Lagislature, so far as my recol- to secure anything like ananimity in the called pear before the Judge of our Superior Court essary to their safety and happiness; but every lection extends, during the fifteen years between such right should be exercised in pursuance of lac, 1835 and 1850. Gov. Manly called attention and consistently with the constitution of the United To this subject in his annual message of 1850.— Gov. Manly called attention In relation to "free nuffenge" he advised that The words in italies have not been in any body first of alktorscertain the popular willon revious constitution, and constitute the key to on the subject, by submitting to the people the altering and abolishing their constitution" to altering and abolishing their constitution to be so "in pursuance of law." If the people were the popular cute should show either indifference "a law unto themselves" before the adoption of the popular vote-hould show either indifference this clause, they are so no longer, for they have or hostility to the change, none ought to be atolemnly agreed to exercise this "inherent, sole" tempted. If, on the other hand, it shall exhiband exclusive right" in "pursuance of law." it a decided popular feeling in favor of the pro-But what is meant by law, in this connection? posed alterations, or any of them, the moral of

tion of a convention to the people; but in no

whole Democratic party voted against the bill, to express my regree that I am unable to con which most signally failed. Such Whigs as Thos. | cur in the views you express in your letter. Be Rown, and others voting against Mr. Graham's this my solemn protest against it, and earnestly

P. H. Winston-Whig of Berne said, dertake to say that when this part of the act is dertake to say that when this part of the principle next. Yours respectfully, JAMES G. RAMSAY. seen and properly understood—the principle that there is still another mode of amending the constitution, besides the two provided by the olina would decide that a convention called by a majority of the people, under an act passed by a majority of the Legislature would be unby a majority of the L which drags down the constitution from its sacred ba, which have been opened for the accommoposition and gives it no more authority than a dation of the public, by Col. J. Golden Wyatt, mere act of the Legislature; a doctrine which assisted by that Prince of Landiords, Maj. J. M. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House, Raling and the constitution which our Father's left.

Such was the position of these Whigs, at that eigh, and Mrs. Wrenn, who is the best superintendent of a casine in the United States.

"I think it indisperable the the constitution cannot be amended by any other modes tha those provided in the constitution and that the shall down it necessary is alter or amond this constitution, they may propose such alterations or amondments to the people, &c.

This proposition being under debate, Mr. Means and the large provided is avoid what is so pulpable that the proposition of the firm of the fi

Mr. Charles F. Fisher represented Rowan and Mr. Branch "world not give a sliver for a Davie, in the Schate, in 1854. He made a shall not had could be altered by the bare wish, Mr. Barringer, it had suited your purposes and views to have called Mr. Henderson's attention to Mr. Fisher's speech. He as well as his Father, was held in great respect by the people of Rosan; and their memory is still revered by them, as well as by the people of the State. Pleber asked the indulgence of the Senate terpretation and unwarranted construction of constitution may hereoffer be fruitful not only fally the same as the second section of Article of error and danger, but of no less than an ac-When this subject again came up for considentitation limited the power of the Legisla-

called by the General Assembly," to satisfy Mr. for the amendment of that instrument, and ar-Giles and others, was adopted; and is now the first section of the XIII Art, of the constitution. Hot what was Mr. tilles' amendment? It was "that throughle of the Legislature may call a convention to append the constitution" instead gislature, which was restricted to a two-thirds of the two thirdian proposed by Mr. Meares, and vote; and he concludes by saying "the General anid nothing about this reserved right of the question, except as the constitution prescribes." And it is diserving of special mention, in cor rating that the emendments did not propose to nection with the action of the Legislature of mit the people, but were intended to check 1856, that the Whig conventions of 1850 all and the Legislature, said: "We are called upon by 54 Inserted a convention plank in their plat Consequently every. Whig member of ple, that a bare anjurity may authorize a conjunction; if we do we shall be exposed to continued fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sucred right of Revolution—they passess the it, solely on the ground of its unconstitutionality. power of rising in their might and upturning This fact, it seems to me, proves conclusively the fundamental principles of government, but that you are mistaken in saying that the que they cannot do it unless the emergency is great, then in 1854 was simply one between two differ-Mr. C. concluded by saying, "if the right of a ent modes of amending the constitution, said its

matters which the convention had been engaged 55. If this is not a precedent then no people in adjusting since it assembled. Instead of any ever had a precedent to guide them in any permanent regulations, every thing would be set thing. Mr. Fisher spoke only because he refloat, and we should have a new constitution garded the bill as unprecedented and because hereafter" the decision may rule as an "important precedent." It is a precedent, and a prebtaining a convention, and decidedly preferred cedent to the point, and it covers the whole the plan of amending the constitution through ground, and does not sustain the advocates of a convention, at the present time in any thing.

rention, if the people shall so will it, by their bearing on this question." While this assertion rotes at the pulls. Mr. Gaston, Mr. Fisher and may be true to some extent, of the conventions others voted for the amendments, upon which of '65 and '68, it is certainly otherwise entirely on, Mr. Barringer, rely as the basis of your po-tion, after making the speeches above quoted. in 1861 submitting the question of a convention The whole tenor of these speeches, especially to a vote of the people on 28th of February, was Mr. Gaston's, is opposed to recognizing in the a precedent, followed by the framers of the prematibulian, the right of a bare majority of the sent Act in nearly every particular, except that Legislature, either to call a convention, or to an-the words "two-thirds of all the members of each house a call. And that Mr. Gaston, the lead-house concurring," contained in the former are ng spirit in the convention, did not expect the omitted in the latter Act. This requisite macople to be called or to be authorized to call jority was obtained with great difficulty. The mselves to a convention, except through the advocates of a convention dispairing at first, or rote of two-thirds of the Legislature is evident securing it, proposed to call the convention by by his allusion to the right of revolution. Mr. a majority vote, the Union members of the inston was possessed of great prudence and sa- House objected upon the grounds of the unconrestrained the people, when he had sufficient restrained the people, when he had bound to consult the Supreme Court upon the point their representatives by a two-thirds vote. I, at This proposition carried by the casting vote of least, am thoroughly convinced that he was sat- Mr. Speaker Dortch; but being a joint resoluished that the cailing of a convention by the tion it failed in the S-nate, where the Secessionpeople in any other way would be exercising ists, having a larger majority than in the House helr reserved right of revolution. After voting voted against and defeated it being afraid to manner in which it is proposed to call a the fature, conform our actions strictly to the which allowed a majority of the Legislature to by a majority of each House, was absulded a convention.

This the tour. This alternative forms the fature, conform our actions strictly to the which allowed a majority of the Legislature to by a majority of each House, was absulded and separate and it was fatally passed agreeably to the construction.

The fature proposition of the select Committee. It is proposed to call a the fature, conform our actions strictly to the which allowed a majority of the Legislature to by a majority of each House, was absulded and separate and it was fatally passed agreeably to the construction. then derided and charged with being a radical, indicated that we are no more certain of what we predict now. And and we were no more certain of what we predict now. And and being the case we repeat our warning.

THEY BITE THEMSELVES.

An attempt has been made to weaken our influence by appealing to the prejudices of the people finence by appealing to the prejudices of the people and Raysay and in the Legislature MANY VOTERS.

Means McCorkle and Raysay are finence by appealing to the prejudices of the people and Raysay are firstly defend his vote upon any other their consent, if they will not canvass the County.

MANY VOTERS.

Means McCorkle and Raysay are firstly defend his vote upon any other their to do so, legally and constitutions and that a bare majority of the people in whom ally. Indeed you say, "it is preposterous to suppose isolated and separate amendments to the convention." It cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, "it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina," and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention," it cannot be possible that Mr. Gardina, and "authorize a convention, and "authorize a convention, in our "author that if the State did not call a convention and secole, the standard of poolt should be raised. and the State itself be disammbered of as many

Notwithstanding all this the secessionists waited, nor did they done to pass the bill by a Salisbury, viz: icle, and will abide by it. I will quote it ask- concurrence of two thirds of all the members of bare majority vote. Never were men more impatient, never were men mere determined or sperate, but they waited and finally bowed "That the people of this State have the inhe-ent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the atternal government and police thereof, and of weight on the subject.

In subject since any year is so, regarding them the people with the proposition of the prophe with the subject.

In subject since any year is so, regarding them the prophe with the prop othing but the commencement of setual hostil-

And now Mr. Barringer, having as I respectcable to the present state of affairs, for the reason that previous to that time there was no provision made in the constitution for its own. mendment, and that the precedents since that followed, with the exception of the Act under n-ideration, and having demonstrated by the discreturn. highest authority—jude int and politicat,—that there is no other or additional mode of calling a convention than that pointed out in the conriturion in elf. Feonch ized body and therefore no more than a voland that its acts will be declared null and voice in the final decision of the question by the au-

P. H. Winston-Whig of Bertie said, "I unat the election on the first Thursday in August to invoke the people to vote" No Convention

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save your Wheat & Oats. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

An important discovery to prevent RUST in Wheat and Outs. If the directions are carefully followed and the crop is injured by rust, the money will be cheerfully refunded. All I ask is a trial. Prepared and for sale on at

SALE OF VALUABLE

AND REAL ESTATE

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF Trust executed to us by Amos Howes, we will sell the valuable mining property

GOLD HILL,

as the BERNHARDT MINE, THE EARNHARDT MINE, THE RANDOLPH MINE, and all the lands (about 500 acres,) to gether with all the Machinery thereon. former owned by the Gold Hill Mining Company and all the North Carolina ORE DRESSING COMPANY, Is at Public Auction, at Gold Hill, on the 31st day of July next. All the land conveyed to us by Amos Howes will be sold. This property comprises the finest Gold Mining property in North Carolina.
Terms of Sale, CASH,
V. MAUNEY,

E. MAUNEY. M. L. HOLMES, R. J. HOLMES. B B. ROBERTS.

D. A. DAVIS. June 15th, 1871-47:31

TURNIP SEED,

Of the Growth of 1871. of every known valuable kind-early and late. some of them of extraordinary size and fineness A large supply, just at band, At E. SILL'S Drug Stere,

J. W. AYRES.

Manufacturer of Cigars, MAIN STREET;

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Manufactures Cignrs from the best Havana Tobacco, cheaper than they can be bought any-The choicest Brands as follows: THE ARIAL, in whole boxes, at \$55 per thousand; The Swan, in quarter boxes, at \$50. The La Papilio, in whole boxes, at \$45.

CHRLOTTE PRMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M. Principals. The 4th annual Session commences on the 2ud of let next and continues until June 30 1872. Circuare and Catalogue containing full particulars as terms, &c., forwarded on application to the july 7th, 27 3m.

Spears' Fruit Preserving

soiling the Fruit, as was too common before. Vorny's Fruit Preserving Powder.

Fruit Preserving Jars, simple, dorable, and far cheaper than ever known here, before every, budy may afford gists.

July 7:2t Salisbury

NORTH CAROLINA. (In the Superoir. ALEXANER COUNTY. } Court. Joseph M. Moose, Plaintiff.

against. Esther S. Moose, Defendant,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Esther S. Moose the defendant in the above entitled section is non a resident of this State. It is ordered that service of the following summons be made upon the said defendant by publishing the same once in of its counties as possible, to join South Carolina. each week for six weeks successively in the "Old North Sa'e" a newspaper published in

Joseph H. Moose Plaintiff against.

Esther S. Moose, defendant, The State of North Carolina: To the Sheriff of Alexander county Greeting. You are hereby commanded to summon Esther S. Moose the defendant above named, if she ities in April of that year was powerful enough be found within your county, to be and apession of the Legislature, which passed the Act to be held for the county of Alexander at by the requisite two-thirds vote, which conven- the Court House in Taylorsville on the 3rd Monday in August next and answer the New Grocery and Produce fully sul mit, clearly shown that the precedents fice of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county within the first three days of the next term there f and let the said defendant take notice that if she fail to answer the said complaint within that time the plaintiff will

> Herein fail not and of this summons make Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 19th day of Junde 1871.

E. M. STEVENSON, Clerk of the Superior Court. Frs. fee \$10 6t-27

A LECTURE TO YOUNG BIEN. Just published, in a scaled Envelope.

inn. The bills presented in both Houses, all of which were voted down—made it the duty of the Governor to communicate the result of the popular vote to the next General Assembly.

During the matter years from 1830 to 1854 in one, proposed in the Legislature, that a bars majority of each House of the General Assembly could authorize a majority of the people to call a convention, until Mr. Graham, in the latter year introduced a kill to there effect, in the Senate. But Mr. Graham with all his popular try, ability and address the acknowledged leader of the Whig party at that time, was not able to carry his entire party with him, while the to carry his entire party with him, while the try of present makes and proposed in the try of the people to call a convention, until Mr. Graham with all his popular try, and inspections.

The world representative and argued these points yourself. I had also intended to state my views more fully on the doctrine of majorities, as applicable to the present motus of affairs, but as my views on this, as on many other points have been recent. It was all the try of the graph and argued by the Ealitor of the Whig party at that time, was not able of the Cld Norih State, I will pretermit their experience that the await of the Cld Norih State, I will pretermit their experience that the await of the Cld Norih State, I will pretermit their experience that the await is a now of the carry and reduced to the present and representation.

The world representation and represent and Rad call care of Figure and Rad and Rad call care of Figure and Rad call care Frut, t neer seat, to any a dress, in a plain scaled en-

setti, inter sen, o any a uress, to a pinin sented en e pe, ou recei, to 6 cents orivo postane stamps. Al. o c. Culversell's "Marriage tudes," p. los 25. etc. Address ti e publish fr. CHAS. J. I. KLINE & CO. 127 Rowery, New York, Post Office B x, 4 586

A PROCLAMATION :

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV. ERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

W HEREAS, S. F. Tomlinson has tendered to me his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives from Randolph counour streets westward, which we learned were to ; and whereas, said resignation has been ac-

constitutional. After stating that the proposition was "new doctrine" he denounce it as one Road to the White Sulphur springs, in Cataw-nor of North Carolina, do issue this, my Proclamation, in accordance with faw, commanding the Sheriff of Randolph county to open polis and hold an election in said county on Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1871, to fill said varey-said election to be conducted in all re-

TOD R. CALDWELL.

J. B. NEATHERY.

CAREFULLY

AGUE AND FEVER.

The only preventative known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schicdam Schnappe. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is good for Dyspopsia.

> Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. Is approventative of Chills and Pever.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. Is good for all kidney and bladder complaints. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS Is used ... Il over the world by physiciats in their praction.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. Is good for Gout.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Is good for all bringry complaints WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Inrecommended by all the Medical Fugular, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

Le good for Colic and pain in the stomach. Wolfe's Schiedum Schnopps. imitated and counterfeited and purchasers

will have to use caution in purchasing.

I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimorfials in favor of the Schnapps: I feel bound to say that I regard your Schooper as being in every respect pre-eminent by pure, and deserving of audical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, beretofore unobtainable, and a such may be safely prescribed by physicians.
DAVID L. MOTT, M D. Pharmsceutical the

mist. New York. Lonisville, Ky., Sep. I. I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to. Dr. J. W. B. RIGHT.

"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial in the diseases for which you recommend it. Hasing a natural endency to the mucous, surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation. I recard in as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-prinary apparatus. With much re-pect,

your obedient servant, CHAS. A. LEAS, M. New York. 26 Pine Street, New York, Udolpho Wolfe. Esq., Present: Dear Sir: 1 have made a chemical examination of your "Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been mable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adultera-tion of liquors. I would not he sitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medical purposes, the "Schiedam Schinpps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully yours, CHAS. A. SEELY, chemist. Chemical and Technical Laboratory, 18 Exchange Place, New York, Nov. 25, 1867-Udolpho Wolfe, Esq: Dear Sir: The undersigned have carefully and thoroughy analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more With New Directions, much Simplified, our examination we consider the article one of by observing which, there is no possibility of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours, (Signed) ALEX. TRIPPLE, chemist,

FRANCIS E ENGELHAND, MI For sale by all respectable Grocers and Drug UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EST.

SALT, SALT

3000 Eacks American G.A. Salt. 200 S'ks Fine Blown Salt, For sale low by WORTH & WORTH,

Wilmington, N. C. North Carolina College.

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. C. The next session of this Institution begins August 7th, 1871. Expenses per term of Five months, from \$45

o S80.

For further particulars apply for Catalogue. Address REV. L. A BIKLE, A. M., June 30-6w Presiden

DRY GOODS FOR

SALE!

Store! The firm of FOSTER, HOLMES & CO., having been dissolved by mutual consent, and a division of the stock having been made between time, are the only ones applicable, because the apply touthe Court for the relief demanded them, the subscriber offers for sale his portion of said stock of Dry Goods to Jobbers or Conttry Merchants at COST. This offer affords a the opportunity to Country Merchants to sup-ply themselves on better terms than they will

be tikely to obtain anywhere else.

The subscriber also informs his friends and customers out he has gone into the wholesale and retail Grocery Stand Produce business at the Old Grocery Stand Foster, Holmes & Co., adjoining the Store Room on all for read where he will at all times be glad dor rent, where them. Highest prices paid for all kinds modate try produce.

All accounts due to the late firm of FOSTER, HOLMES & Co. have been placed in the hands of Robert Murray for collection, who can be found at the Store of Fester & Bro. All indebted, are respectfully requested to call and settle at their earliest convenience.

R. J. HOLMES.

Salisbury, N. C., June 15, 1871-44

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

This is to give Wotice: That on the 31st day of May, 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph Sparks of the county of Yadkin and State of North Carolina-who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own potition—that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any operty belonging to said Bankrupt, to himor or his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankrupter, to be holden before R. H. BROADFIELD, E-q., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court House in Charlotte, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st day

U. S. Marshal, by U. T. Curngent, Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Raleigh National Bank, Of N. C.

RALEIGH, March 20th, 1871. This Bank (under a resolution of the Stock-holders and authority from the Comptroller of the currency,) has opened looks at their Banking house in this city, for subscription to the inrease of the Stock to half a million Dollars, being the anthorized capital.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.