Tarborough Southerner.

WHITE MEN MUST RULE AMERICA — THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR FATHERS.

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Ex-U. S. Senator Jefferson Davis.

VOL. 53. TARBORO', N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875. NO. 23.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TARBORO'.

MAYOR—Fred. Philips.

COMMISSIONERS—Jesse A. Williamson, Jacob Feldenheimer, Daniel W. Hurtt, Alex. McCabe, Joseph Cobb.

SECRETARY & TREASURER—Robt. Whitehurst.

CHIEF OF POLICE—John W. Cotten.

ASSISTANT POLICE—Wm. T. Hurtt, John Madra, Jas. E. Simonson, Altimore Macnair.

COUNTY.

Superior Court Clerk and Probate Judge—H. L. Staton, Jr.
Register of Deeds—Alex, McCabe.
Sheriff—Joseph Cobb.
Coroner—
Treasurer—Robt. H. Austin.
Surveyor—John E. Baker.
Standard Keeper—P. S. Hicks.
School Examiners.—H. H. Shaw, Wm. A. Duggan and R. S. Williams.
Keeper Poor House—Wm. A. Duggan.
Commissioners—Jno. Lancaster, Chairman, Wiley Well, J. B. W. Norville, Frank Dew, M. Exem. A. McCabe, Clerk.

MAILS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS NORTH AND SOUTH VIA W. & W. R. R.

Leave Tarboro' (daily) at - - - 10 A. M.
Arrive at Tarboro' (daily) at - - - 3 30 P. M.

WASHINGTON MAIL VIA GREENVILLE, FALKLAND AND SPARTA.

Leave Tarboro' (daily) at - - 6 A. M.
Arrive at Tarboro' (daily) at - - 6 P. M.

LODGES.

The Nights and the Places of Meeting.

Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. M. Lawrence, High Priest, Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Thursday in every month at 10 o'clock A. M.

Concord Lodge No. 58, Thomas Gatlin, Master, Masonic Hall, meets first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.

Repiton Encampment No. 13, I. O. O. F., A. Heilbroner, Chief Patriarch, Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every first and third Thursday of each month.

Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., J. H. Brown, N. G., Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every Tuesday night.

Edgecombe Council No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Advance Lodge No. 28, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall

Zanoah Lodge, No. 235, I. O. B. B., meet on first and third Monday night of every month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

HENRY MORRIS, President.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Cheshire, Rector.

Methodist Church—Services every third Sunday at night. Fourth Sunday, morning and night. Rev. Mr. Swindell, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church—Services every 1st, 3rd and 5th Sabbaths. Rev. T. J. Allison, Stated Supply. Weekly Prayer meeting, Thursday night.

Missionary Baptist Church—Services the 4th Sunday in every month, morning and night. Rev. T. R. Owen, Pastor.

Primitive Baptist Church—Services first Saturday and Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock.

HOTELS.

Adams' Hotel, corner Main and Pitt Sts. O. F. Adams, Proprietor.

Mrs. Pender's, (formerly Gregory Hotel,) Main Street, opposite "Enquirer" Office, Mrs. M. Pender, Proprietress.

BANKS.

Bank of New Hanover, on Main Street, next door to Mr. M. Weddell. Capt. J. D. Cumming, Cashier. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXPRESS.

Southern Express Office, on Main Street, closes every morning at 9½ o'clock.

N. M. LAWRENCE, Agent.

HOTELS.

GASTON HOUSE,
South Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
S. R. STREET, Proprietor.

YARBORO' HOUSE,
RALEIGH N. C.
G. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.

☞ Reference made to all travelling gentlemen.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Norfolk, Va.
R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

BOARD, First and Second Floors, per day, $3.00
Third and Fourth Floors, " 2.50
*** Special terms for permanent boarders

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DRUGGIST
DEALER IN
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
&C., &C., &C.
Next door to Mrs. Pender's Hotel.
TARBORO, N C.

TARBORO'
Lager Beer & Wine
SALOON.
KEEPS constantly on hand all the Fine Wines and Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, next door J. A. Williamson's.
ERHARD DEMUTH,
Nov. 27. tf Proprietor.

STIEFF
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS
Have received upwards of FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS, and are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Prices as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials and the most thorough workmanship will permit. The principal pianists and composers, and the piano-purchasing public of the South especially, unite in the unanimous verdict of the superiority of the STIEFF PIANO. The DURABILITY of our instruments is fully established by over SIXTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES in the South, using over 300 of our Pianos.
Sole Wholesale Agents for several of the principal manufacturers of Cabinet and Parlor Organs; prices from $50 to $600. A liberal discount to Clergymen and Sabbath Schools.
A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, prices ranging from $75 to $300, always on hand.
Send for illustrated Catalogue, containing the names of over 2,000 Southerners who have bought and are using the Stieff Piano.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
Warerooms, No. 9 North Liberty St.,
BALTIMORE, M. D.
Factories, 84 & 68 Camden St., and 45 & 47 Perry St. June 12,-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAMLICO INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY,
Of Tarboro, N.C.
Capital $200,000 00

OFFICERS:

HON. GEO. HOWARD, PRESIDENT.
CAPT. JNO. S. DANCY, Vice President.
JOSEPH BLOUNT CHESHIRE, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Howard, Jesse H. Powell,
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Wm. S. Battle,
Capt. John S. Dancy, Capt. T. H. Gatlin,
Matthew Weddell, Elias Carr,
J. J. Battle, Joseph B. Coffield,
Wm. M. Pippen, O. C. Farrar,
John Norfleet, Fred. Philips,
John L. Bridgers, Jr.,

THIS COMPANY INSURES
Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property,
and all classes of insurable property
Against Loss or Damage by Fire!
at local board rates.
☞ All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
ORREN WILLIAMS,
Supervisor of Agencies.
Tarboro, March 19, 1875. tf

Jas. E. Simmons,
Pitt Street,
EAST OF MAIN, HAS IN STORE AND for sale
Wardrobes,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Writing Desks,
Cane & Wooden Seat Chairs,
Extension,
Centre and Leaf Tables.
Towel Racks,
Rockers,
Childs' Basket Chairs.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
Beds, Mattresses & LOunges.
All Cheap for Cash.

☞ UNDERTAKERS BUSINESS IN all its branches promptly attended to.
JAS. E. SIMMONS.
Tarboro, N. C., Mar. 26, 1875. 3m

Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Road.

Office Supt. Trans., S. & R. R. R. Co., Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, 1875.

On and after this date, trains of this Road will leave Weldon daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

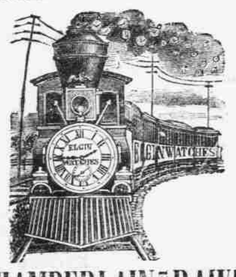
Mail train at.....4:00 p m
No 1 Freight train at.....4:00 a m
No 2 Freight train at.....8:00 a m

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH:

Mail train daily at.....7:15 p m
No 1 Freight train at.....12:00 m
No 2 Freight train at.....4:00 p m

Freight trains have a passenger car attached. Steamers for Edenton, Plymouth, and Landings on Blackwater and Chowan rivers. leave Franklin at 9:40 a m, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
E. G. GHIO,
Supt. of Transportation.

ESTABLISHED 1865.



CHAMBERLAIN AND RAWLS
Tarboro', N. C.
PRACTICAL
WATCH MAKERS
AND
JEWELERS,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Sterlin Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Spectacles & everything else in our line.
Special attention given to the Repairing and timing of Fine Watches and Regulators,
We gurantee that our work shall compare favorably in efficiency and finish with any in the Land.
We offer you every possible guarantee that whatever you buy of us shall be genuine and as represented, and you shall pay no more for it than a fair advance on the whol sale cost.
We have made in the handsomest manner Hair Chains, Hair Jewelry, Diamond and Wedding Rings, all kinds of Fine Jewelry Gold and Silver Watch Cases, etc.
Our Machinery and other appliances for making the different parts of Watches, is perhaps the most extensive in the State, consequently we can guarantee that any part of a Watch or Clock can be replaced with the utmost facility. Jan22-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE WATER WHEEL
Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the U. S. Patent Office, D. C., and has proved to be the best. 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free.
Address, N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit AND Intemperance
Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address
Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John St., Cincinnati, O.

Actual Business College,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
The Oldest, the Largest and the Best Business College in the United States.
Prof. J. M. Phillips is in charge of our Actual Business Department, and in daily attendance.
Our Illustrated College Journal, with Beautifully Flourished Eagle, sent by mail free of charge.
Address E. K. LOSIER, Pres., Baltimore, Md.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me

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A Journal of Information for Advertizers. Edition 9,600 copies Published weekly. Terms $2 per annum, in advance.
FIVE SPECIMEN COPIES DIFFERENT DATES TO ONE ADDRESS FOR 25 CTS.
Office No. 41 Park Row, New York.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Editors and Publishers.

FRESH ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK!
Just received and for sale low:
200 Bbls. Choice Flour, all grades.
100 " New Baltimore Mess Pork
50 " " Heavy Rump Pork.
10 Hhds. Shoulders and Sides.
25 Bbls. Sugar, 20 Sacks Coffee.
15 " Molasses.
30 Boxes that splendid Granger's Tobacco.
We are also prepared to furnish
Genuine Guanapa Peruvian Guano,
Maryland "Cotton Food" Guano,
Oyster Shell Lime.
800 Bushels Seed Oats.
25 Bbls. Early Rose Potatoes.
S. S. NASH & CO.
Jan. 29, 1875.

WHITLOCK & ABRAM,
Proprietors of the
Model Cigar Factory,
No. 1445 Main St,
Richmond, Va.
Sold last year
1,200,000 CIGARS
Of their own manufacture without a single complaint from
DEALER OR SMOKER.
Therefore, if you want a
Good Smoke,
Buy no other than
Whitlock & Abram's MAKE,
and you will have the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
SOLD BY EVERY DEALER.
Jan 29, 1875. tf

E. T. POOL. C. A. POOL. W. E. POOL
Pool Brothers
FASHIONABLE BAR,
Billiard Rooms,
OYSTER SALOON,
Barber Shop
AND
Cigar Store,
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
WE HAVE ENGAGED THE WELL known caterer, JOSH MOTLEY, to take charge of our RESTAURANT, and we will guarantee for him that our old customers can always get a GOOD, SQUARE MEAL at the shortest notice. mr19tf

J. F. RUECKERT, WILMINGTON, N.C. PIANOS ORGANS TUNING & MUSIC
CHEAP! VERY CHEAP
A number of new and second hand PIANOS & ORGANS on hand for sale cheap for cash and by installment.
☞ Every NEW PIANO from this house WARRANTED to possess all the improvements claimed by manufacturers generally. Prices reasonable. Terms accommodating. Correspondence solicited. aug21-1y

ATTENTION, FARMERS
ALL persons having Cotton Gins OUT OF REPAIR, should have them put in proper order during the summer months. By doing so they will get a better job of work done, also on more reasonable terms. No pay is required until the crop is made and gined. Give me your orders at once.
GEO. T. WILLIAMS,
April 30.-1m. Tarboro', N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.
Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.
After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most
EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.
THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue.
For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, May 30, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P. M.	5.55 A.M.
" Air-Line Jc'n.	9.32 "	6.20 "
" Salisbury,	11.58 A. M.	8.24 "
" Greensboro'	3.00 "	10.55 "
" Danville.	6.20 "	1.12 P.M.
" Dundee,	6.39 "	1.29 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	6.07 "
Arrive at Richmond,	2.22 P. M.	8.47 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.14 P. M.
" Danville,	10.39 "	1.17 "
" Greensboro',	2.45 A. M.	3.58 "
" Salisbury,	5.27 "	6.16 "
" Air-Line Jnct'n,	7.55 "	8.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte,	8.03 "	8.33 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	Mail.	GOING WEST. Mail.
L've Greensboro',	3.00 A.M.	Arr. 2.15 A M
Co. Shops,	4.20 "	L've 12 51 "
" Raleigh,	7.50 A.M.	8.42 P.M
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10.27 "	L've 5.30 "

Up freight. Down freight.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro..... 4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem ..... 6.15 "
Leave Salem..... 8.42 A M
Arrive at Greensboro..... 10.33 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 P. M., connects at Greensboro' with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro' connect at Greensboro' with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M., arrive at Burkeville 12.43 P. M., leave Burkeville 4.35 A. M., arrive at Richmond 7.58 A. M.

No change of cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 miles.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

FOR NORFOLK
AND
NORTHERN AND EASTERN PORTS.
THE Steamers COTTON PLANT and PAMLICO connecting with the Old Dominion Steamship Co., afford the most direct and the quickest time for shipment of produce from all points on the River.
Through Bills of Lading given from all points on Tar River for Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, Produce is covered by insurance, if desired, as soon as Bills of Lading are signed.
Shipments by this line go directly to destination without delay at Norfolk or Washington.
The COTTON PLANT makes close connection with the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and gives through Bills of Lading from *all landings* on the River at the lowest rates.
JOHN MYERS' SONS.
Washington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1875. tf

TERRELL & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
AND
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Main Street,
Near the Bridge,
Tarboro, N. C.
Sept. 30-tf

NEW FIRM!
THE undersigned having purchased the entire interests of W. A. Bassett, are now prepared to do any kind of PAINTING, Plain or Fancy, usual in their line. They have an agreement with Mr. W. A. Bassett by which his services may be procured on all work of especially difficult execution.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
T. W. TOLER,
T. C. BASSETT.
Jan. 8th, 1875. 6m

THE
Tarboro' Southerner.

Friday, : : : June 11, 1875

Address of the Executive Democratic Central Committee to the People of North Carolina.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CENT'L. EX. COM., RALEIGH, June 1st, '75.

To the People of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at its recent session called a Convention of the people to meet at Raleigh on the 6th day of September next, for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in our organic law as may be deemed wise and expedient.

NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.

The necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing Constitution is generally admitted, and is too apparent to require extended argument. It is time that some of our prominent men ct one time opposed the call for a convention; but their action wase based on prudential consideration, and not on an indisposition to have the Constitution thoroughly revised. They feared that our purpose is seeking to reform our Fundamental Law, might be misconstrued by the violent and ill-informed men then controlling Congress, and the prosperity of our people checked, and the peace of State jeopardized by some harsh and unconstitutional action on the part of the United States authorities. That fear no longer exists. We now have every assurance that the Constitution of the United States will be observed by the officers of the Government, and fee a satisfaction in announcing to you that the time has at last arrived when the officials at Washington City concede that the people of North Carolina have the same right to manage their local concerns which the citizens of other States enjoy. We can proceed without apprehension to perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interests of our people.

THE CONSTITUTION, THE CREATURE OF MILITARY LAW.

This Constitution, the creature of Military dictation, was born in the throes of a Military reconstruction. Its authors were mainly Sciolists and adventurers, who had lived among us without preferment, or possessed of qualifictions entitling them to it; others were our recent slaves, who has known no law save the will of their masters, and others still were carpet-baggers, both black and white—alien in feeling and Radical in education—who sought position here that were denied them were known—to despoil and humiliate us. And when their work was submitted to the people at the polls, thousands of our best citizens were deprived of the right of voting upon it, and over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption. It is no exaggeration to say that not one person in ten who voted for it could read the instrument, and not one in fifty had read it or was even moderately familiar with its provisions, and many gave it their support believing it would be merely temporary, and to escape further agitation and revolution. It is natural therefore that a Constitution thus formed and adopted should be found unsuited to our condition, and that we should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes as time and experience have shown to be necessary. Our organic law should be expressed in language clear, simple and perspicuous, so that nothing may be left to inference or construction; our rights, so precisely defined as to be comprehended by all men of ordinary intelligence; and each department of the government should be so restricted, that while left free to discharge its appropriate duties, it cannot by unwarranted encroachments embarrass the proper action of the others.

THE CONSTITUTION UNSUITED TO OUR CONDITION.

That the Constitution contains some good provisions no one denies; it would be singular if it did not, but its abominable characteristics were so manifest that not a single Conservative member of the Convention that passed it could be induced to affix his signature to it, as a fit instrument to be submitted to the people. Indeed sits provisions are so loosely worded and so badly arranged as to constitute but a medley of inconsistencies that defies the successful construction of the courts; in fact, to reconcile the difficulties arising from its practical workings, the court has in some instances been driven to supply omissions, and in others to introduce a new principle, hitherto unknown in the juridical history of our State, distinguished as "*judicial legislation*," an innovation anti-republican in character and invasive of the rights and duties of a separate department. Its provisions are so obscure that within the brief space of its existence many more decisions on constitutional questions have been demanded than in the entire previous history of the State—and of late we have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of judges in both the 2d and 8th Judicial Districts, contending for the same position, one of which claiming to hold by an appointment from the Governor for a period of ten years, an office that the Constitution seems to say is to be filled by the people at the polls, and whose term it expressed to be only eight years.

In many counties, there is a practical denial of justice, the courts are inadequate to the public demands, and thus they are driven to resort to special terms, which are expensive and unsatisfactory, and persons accused of criminal offenses are often confined for months without trial. We need a speedier justice and a less expensive judiciary system. We should abolish every useless office, which is now filled by a mere consumer; for only by a rigid and prudent economy in our public as well as private affairs, can we hope to restore the State to prosperity. It is believed that the laws will be more impartially administered by a return to the old practice of a rotation of the Judges.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAW NECESSARY.

It is also hoped that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballot box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise.

The matter of the Penitentiary which already contains more than six hundred able-bodied men, also demands careful and practical attention, to remove in some measure that burden from our shoulders. Most our private legislation should be excluded from the General Assembly. However, our limited space does not permit us to catalogue the numerous defects and imperfections of the present constitution or to enumerate the remedies to be offered.

There should be some general ordinance adopted in relation to private enactments, thereby reducing the expenses of the Legislature, and in order to prevent hasty and inconsiderate legislation, that no new matters be brought forward within——days of their adjourning.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

As to the specific changes that ought to be made, these are to be considered by the citizens of the various counties, who should be careful to select as delegates those who will properly reflect their wishes. Men of enlarged and practical statesmenship, spotless integrity, representatives of all classes of society, and whose positions among you will entitle their labors to confidence and support—and in their hands they certainly can more safely confide their rights than in the Convention of 1868.

METHOD OF CHANGE.

Of the two methods prescribed for changing the Constitution, that by legislative enactment is expensive, uncertain and dangerous; the several amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people encountered the greatest difficulties in their passage, and even after the will of the people was declared in their favor by over 40,000 majority, serious apprehensions were entertained as to whether they were properly adopted; again legislators when possessed of qualifications for such duties, are encumbered with numerous matters and cannot bring that attention to each provision presented for consideration, without meeting such criticisms as may imperil their labors.

The Convention method is speedy and economical, the body is composed only of the same number of members as comprise the House of Representatives, and their minds are directed alone to constitutional reforms and their work may be completed and ratified, if necessary, in six months. As to the expenses that may be incured, it is believed they will be more than defrayed in a short time by the reforms that will be inaugerated.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanics Lien, Rights of married women, and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy and are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were incorported in the bill mainly to remove partizan clamor, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation. They are not the property of a mere party, but had their origin in the necessities of civilized society and were found among the Statutes of various States prvious to the war.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES.

It is useless however, to seek to quiet the mere caviller; the keen optics of some persons defy all law.—The mere fact that the honor of the best men in the State is pledged to their preservation, should satisfy every reasonable voter. This Convention is called in pursuance of law and each delegate before "he shall be permitted to sit, to be entitled to a seat in said Convention or act as a delegate thereto," shall swear to observe these "restrictions" (see acts 1874-5). Should a part comply and part refuse to take this oath, only those who obey the law are members of the body, nor are we without precedents: similar oath was required of the members of the "restricted Convention" of 1835, the same question was raised, and after debate all the members took the oath and observed the restrictions, and that in a time of high party excitement. In that discussion the distinguished Judge Gaston used the following language: "The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people had ratified the act of the Legislature by choosing delegates under it. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein prescribed, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self constituted body;" these views were concurred in by Macon, Edwards, Morehead, and others. We will dismiss this subject however, by calling attention to the able work of Judge Jamieson on 'Constitutional Conventions," where by argument and the cases cited by him in relation to this matter, he demonstrated that Conventions are bound to obey the restrictions imposed by the Legislature in the Act calling the Convention.

AID FROM REPUBLICANS.

In our last election it was gratifying to see Republicans who had hitherto submitted to the control of unscrupulous leaders under a mistaken belief that they were promoting the general welfare, seeing their corrupness as demonstrated by the "Credit Mobilier revelations," "Sanborn Contracts" and other frauds and defalcations, and their vindictive and relentless policy, whereby they sought to degrade the superior race by this iniquitous "Civil Rights Bill" overcome their party prejudice and give us their cordial support. To them we extend an invitation to remain and continue the work so auspiciously begun. To those who opposed us under the delusion of their leaders who assured them this bill would never pass Congress and if it did would be voted by the President though it now has his signature; and who have witnessed the earnestness with which the dangerous "Force Bill" was urged upon Congress, we say no longer remain where there is neither safety nor honor to a North Carolinian. The battle for civil liberty is not yet over. "Civil Rights" is still a part of the secret carpet-bag programme for this State; though driven from the halls of Congress, it will be renewed in the Southern States. We therefore invite their co-operation. The Convention owes its final success to the support of some of their ablest representatives in the General Assembly and they are doubtless aware that the wise provisions introduced into the Convention of 1868, by their ablest native representatives were scouted and defeated by that same element that has brought ruin upon their party and confusion to our State.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

The friends of Convention should at once perfect their organization and bring out their best men in every County in the State. The leaders of the Republican party know that by their reckless violations of the constitution and efforts to centralize all power in the hands of the Federal Government, they have justly forfeited the confidence and support of the people; they therefore trust not to their own strength but to our apathy, and will endeavor to secure our defeat by divisions and false leaders. We therefore respectfully invite their attention to the following resolution adopted and successfully followed in our last campaign:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the members of the Democric Conservative party to discourage independent candidates and all other disorganizers, that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for office who shall oppose the regular nominees of our Conventions. Let your primary Conventions be duly advertised and see that the people have a full opportunity of attending and expressing their wishes. The contest is important not only in its immediate effects but in subsequent results. The Republican party under the leadership of carpet-baggers still remaining among us, will advocate the election of delegates, who will agree to meet and adjourn without holding a Convention, and this in violation of the wishes of the people, expressed through a two-thirds ma- and after their chosen Representatives and after a considerable part of the expenses for mileage and per diem is incurred. We believe, however the promise is but a delusion and snare, for should they ascertain they have a majority in the body, it will be an easy matter for them to evade their promise by the refusal of a few to concur; as they do not acknowledge the "restrictions" as binding, will resort to the most revolutionary measures to sustain their desperate fortunes, and in the end will fail to submit their work to the people for ratificatiion or rejection.

Let us therefore, present a united front, and with a general advance along our lines Radicalism will not only be overwhelmed and a victory for Civil Liberty assured for 1876.

WM. R. COX, Chairman.
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
C. M. BUSBEE,
R. B. HAYWOOD,
J. J. DAVIS,
W. H. JONES,
W. N. H. SMITH,
S. A. ASHE,
O. P. MEARES,
Executive Committee.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

THE THIRD TERM.

Letter From President Grant on the Third Term.

WASHINGSON, May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State convention:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1875.—Dear Sir: A short time subsequent to the presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it, hostile to the republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and 'the third term,' calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority, as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule.

In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party as issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the Stat officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, *I* deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, *I* never sough the office for a second nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated *I* liked. It would have been most agreeable to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years, But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the 'second term,' the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the rpublicans of each, to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. *I* can not say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifice, except of comfort, had been made in accepting the 'first term.' Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republicans, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the 'third term.' I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time of, or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous.

The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to supposesuch a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for renomination. I would not accept a nomination were it tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania State Convention.