

MARCO'S ERWIN. - Editor. Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, JUNE 20th, 1871. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. CONVENTION ELECTION THE FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

Be sure to vote "NO CONVENTION," and also to vote for the candidates that oppose this Revolutionary, impulsive and expensive attempt to bring trouble upon our people, and to sacrifice their Homesteads for the sake of office-holders administering the law in this State.

In taking the Editorial management of this paper, as I do to-day, I have nothing much to add to the introductory article which appeared in the first number of the Era. My opinions and purposes are therein well expressed. Earnestly desire to maintain friendly, fraternal and kind relations with all my political opponents—especially with my brethren of the press—however wide apart we may be in opinions, and such shall be the case if absence of my part from unnecessary personalities can achieve such a wish. I cannot promise the readers of this paper much variety of matter until after the Convention election. The proper decision of that great question is a thing of vast moment to the people of this State and it will therefore cross all my effort and occupy all the available space of the paper until after the 31st August. Allied to no clique or faction in the Republican party—having no griefs or animosities to redress or gratify, I shall endeavor to deal justly by every member of the party and work diligently in my new vocation not for the promotion of men, but for the advancement and ascendency of great principles.

MARCO'S ERWIN.

Of all prizes, says Wendell Phillips, the absurdest is the empty and baseless arrogance of a Republican Aristocrat.

If there is disaffection in the ranks of the Republican Party anywhere, on account of personal feuds and personal provocations, one with another, let it forthwith be reconciled and ended. The Republican Party can not afford to sacrifice or subordinate its principles, and policy, to gratify the resentments of individuals or cliques. In such cases, both parties are usually more or less in the wrong. Let each accept that view of the matter from an impartial outsider. Compromise their differences; shake hands. Forget the past and go into this Convention fight to win.

WHAT FIGURES SOMETIMES TELL.

The aggregate amount of the State taxes for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, was \$636,763.16. The aggregate amount of county taxes for county expenditures was \$564,832.21, making the whole amount of State and county taxes \$1,201,595.40. There were at that time eighty-six counties in the State; so that the average quota to each county for county expenses was \$6,567. Some counties of course were largely in excess of this—some below it. This heavy tax was imposed by magistrates over whom the people had no control, and who could tax them at will.

Yet, comparing the old system of county taxation and expenditure with the present, the Salisbury Examiner has the audacity to declare that the present system of county government costs the people of the State \$180,000 more than the old, and that the average annual county expenditure of the county of Rowan "under the old system" was about thirteen hundred dollars (\$1,300). These misstatements are so lately and deliberately made, for that journal, to give credit to its aversments, say: "We have taken pains to investigate the matter."

To which statements we reply: That according to the Comptroller's report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1869, the county of Rowan was taxed for county expenses, by an irresponsible life tenure County Court, \$8,961.17, instead of \$1,300, as alleged by the Examiner. That of this sum \$6,000 were mainly to defray the expenses of the old County Courts which Gov. Graham recommended in 1846 and again in 1848 should be abolished, but which his party now want restored.

A deliberate mistake in estimating the amount of tax paid for particular purposes in one's own county, of so large a sum as \$7,660, would seem to be sufficient to discredit all the Examiner's figures, and to bring the inventor of such pretended statistics into ridicule and contempt even with his financial brethren of the Conservative stripe. But we think it worth while to expose some other unpardonable errors into which that journal attempts to lead the unsuspecting and uninformed public by a formidable array of figures.

Where does that paper find authority for the reckless assertion that the necessary ordinary expenses of the State government, under the present system, is \$100,000 more than it was under the old, at the commencement of the war? How can it dare to insult an intelligent community by the preposterous, wild and crazy assertion that, "The people are robbed every year of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars to pay useless officials?" After taking pains to investigate the matter in Rowan county and missing the amount of county expenditures in that county before the war by so much as

the data on which he bases his calculations. The Examiner says, that the cost of the county government in Rowan now is \$7,000. We have seen that in 1869 it was \$8,964—a difference in favor of the present system over the old of \$1,964.

Rowan is above the average in the way of taxes for the whole State, Ninety counties, at \$7,000 a county, would make the aggregate of county expenditure in the State \$630,000 against \$64,832 expended for the same purpose in 1869—so that we have the difference, according to these figures, of \$4,338 saved for the whole State upon the present plan of county government, instead of the extra expenditure of \$180,000 as the Examiner asserts. The general result then stands thus:

County expenditure for the whole State in 1869, \$564,832.

County expenditure for the whole State upon the Examiner's average of \$7,000 to the county, \$560,000.

Saved by the new plan in the whole State, \$4,832.

County expenditure in Rowan County now according to the Examiner's figures, \$7,000. Excess saved by the present plan, \$1,964.

But it is alleged that Granville County paid last year, \$10,000 for County taxes. Well, that County paid in 1869, for the same purpose, \$8,337. So that the case is, that under the present system Granville pays \$1,663 more than in 1869, and Rowan pays \$1,964 less.

But it is as unfair to insist upon the case of Granville as an illustration of the defects of the present system as it would be for us to insist upon the example of Yancey in 1869, where the County tax was nearly double the State tax for that year being \$1,971 64 and the County tax \$3,388 51.

The trouble with the Radical party of North Carolina is that all its leaders of native origin were every mother's son of them trained up in the school of Holden.—Worcester Gazette.

The most conspicuous instances of Gov. Holden's training are the leaders of the present Conservative party. They organized that party during the war, with him and under his direction to break down the Confederate Government. His influence and that alone had them promoted to high offices, such as Governor, and members of Congress, Judges &c., and on the first opportunity they deserted him and have continued to abuse him ever since. After the war, Gov. Holden followed the path which the principles he advocated, during the war, pointed out to him as right. The others, now leaders of the Conservative party, because they were not paid for their negroes, turned upon their benefactor, and have since pursued him with a vengeance which it seems cannot be appeased.

THE PRIZE THEY SEEK—THE PEOPLE'S DANGER.

All needed reforms in the Constitution can be made by legislative enactment, as well as by calling a doubtful and dangerous Convention.

The legislative plan is cheap and the Convention plan expensive. By the legislative plan, when the General Assembly meets in November, an act can be passed to alter the Constitution in all particulars which it is claimed need amendment, publication thereof made six months before the August election 1872, the Governor can call the new Legislature together in September 1872, the alterations agreed to during that month and the question voted upon by the people within two months thereafter.

In this way all that any part of the people complain of in the Constitution can be in a very short time submitted to them if they desire it to be reformed. But this plan does not suit the ambitious Conservative lawyers, for they are hungry for the judicial and other offices in the State. They can only get the present incumbents out and themselves in through a Convention. For this purpose they are willing to risk the peace of the State, by calling an unconstitutional and revolutionary caucus as it is termed by the great Chief Justice Rufin.

And they are so selfish that they are going to turn out the present Supreme Court and put in a Conservative Supreme Court when they know that the new court will overrule Hill vs. Kessler and thereby turn loose upon the Homesteads the thousands of judgments that are only restrained by this decision. They are content to commit such an unpardonable injury to the poor Homestead men only that they may get office, to sacrifice thousands of families and drive them into penury and want in order that they may draw the salaries of seventeen Judges and twelve Solicitors.

The Justice raid signified the intention of a powerful secret, oath-bound society, aided by a great political party North and South, to "get into" power and office, or destroy the existing government, by an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the liberty of the citizen.

By insulting the dignity and privilege of the General Assembly in the person of one of its most respectable members.

By insulting, degrading and defying the Judiciary of the State in searching for Judge Logan to take his life.

By suppressing free speech—punishing a worthy citizen for the exercise thereof, in the night time, clothed in hideous disguises, brutally invading the privacy of his bed chamber, and in the presence of his wife and little ones, beating and dragging him senseless to death, as they declared to his horrified family.

By suppressing the freedom of the press, the greatest bulwark of liberty, by destroying a newspaper office on account of its political principles.

These are the dangerous elements manifest in this last brutal and cowardly act of the Conservative Kuklux of North Carolina—and their leading papers equivocate about it, excuse it in a measure, or attempt to discredit the truth of the story altogether, and speak of Mr. Justice and his sufferings as if their only regret is that he did not meet the fate of Stephens and Outlaw. How long shall this arrogant and malignant spirit prevail here? How long shall the subjects of these outrages cry in vain to the constituted authorities for redress? How long before the party whose principles are thus attempted to be overturned and made odious, shall have justice or revenge?

How long before the men and women of education and culture in the State, who, if they do not approve do not condemn such transactions, will be looked upon as no better than the perpetrators of these dark deeds?

GOV. VANCE AND THE CONVENTION.

A correspondent from Charlotte writes:

"There is some enquiry why Gov. Vance has not taken a more active part for Convention. Is he opposed to it? There is a suspicion that the main object of this body, when called, will be to amend the present Legislature, and thereby avoid the election of J. B. Vance. Certain it is Vance goes to Indiana, to create, rather than to encourage, a Convention."

Enquirer's suspicions are probably correct, and this accounts for the position of Mr. James Merrimon and Mr. Johnson, not to say anything of Gen. Johnston, all of whom say on the stump, that if a Convention did nothing else, it might abolish the Legislature. We know very well that the Clingman and Merrimon wings of the Conservative party are not favorable to Gov. Vance.

LABOR AND HIGH CASTE CONSERVATISM—WAGES OF THE WORKINGMAN AND THE CONSERVATIVE ARISTOCRACY.

A laboring man will on an average earn per day in North Carolina say fifty cents a day.

The Conservative Legislature paid a reporter last winter ninety-nine dollars a day to write down what was said and done in the trial of Gov. Holden.

For forty four days work at fifty cents, a laboring man would receive twenty two dollars.

For forty four days work, the pet of the last Conservative Legislature, received four thousand three hundred and seventy three dollars and forty four cents and he a yankee at that.

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THE OUTSIDE PARTY.

The Albany Argus copies with commendation from a Democratic contemporary in Baltimore the following: "The great blunder which the Northern Democracy makes is in setting up a platform as a mark for its antagonist. The outside party wants no platform. Its policy is to get in. When it succeeds, then it can shape its aim and purposes to meet the necessities of the situation."

How apt and fitting are these expressions applied to the Conservative party in North Carolina. It "wants no platform" and it has none.

"The outside party" shall be its name henceforth. Who doubts that it will "shape its aims and purposes to meet the necessities of the situation?"

Who doubts that its policy is to "get in"—by any means even Revolution.

It has no principles. It "wants no platform." "Its policy is to get in."

Its "aims and purposes" are concealed and covered up. It is the admitted slave of the "necessities of the situation" and therefore will be against the Homestead, against the Mechanics Lien Law, in favor of property qualifications, unless the people keep it where they propose to do in August next—"outside."

The Democratic press refuses to welcome Alex. H. Stephens into the walks of journalism. Like their regard for Jefferson Davis, they secretly admire him, but think his appearance at this juncture unfortunate. They do not desire him to discuss abstract questions, or to scrutinize too closely what are principles of public policy. They are afraid he will furnish "capital" for the Republicans. This is an unfortunate dilemma, and we pity Mr. Stephens and his friends.—Phil. Press.

A young lady, being asked by an enthusiastic politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

THE CONSTITUTION.

A SPEECH EXTRACTED FROM FEBRUARY 21, 1871, BY MARCO'S ERWIN, 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I speak to you to-night as a North Carolinian, upon a subject of great interest to North Carolina and her whole people, of all parties and colors—whether native born or adopted citizens. I speak to you, not as a mere party man, for a party platform, or a party purpose, but in defence of a good plan of government now unjustly and unreasonably assailed. I speak in defence of a Constitution in which the vital interests of the people are so sagaciously and so judiciously guarded by wise political speculations—far in advance of his time—have been more generally realized and put in practice in our day than those of any other political system tried in any State of the Union and found to operate so well, that it is much to be doubted whether it will not in time be adopted by all.

Under these circumstances many believe that the people are entitled to the opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue exist; and the people in acting would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union and found to operate so well, that it is much to be doubted whether it will not in time be adopted by all.

Others, too, think they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known by our laws, which is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the feet of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office. Many of these officers are of the highest character and ability, and their selection is a matter of great importance to the people of North Carolina. It is no such thing. It is such a Constitution as Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, labored to establish in his native State, during a long and useful life. It is more than that; it is, in the principal particulars, wherein it differs from the old Constitution of this State, an embodiment of the ideas of needful reforms in that old Constitution and of the judicial establishment and county government, organized and existing under it, were often proposed and urged by the representative men of the old Whig and Democratic parties before the war. It especially realizes the old Democratic party when that party name represented great principles and not mere organized opposition to the government.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter written in 1816, in response to a request for an expression of his views as to what changes ought to be made in the then Constitution of Virginia, which at that time was pretty much what our Constitution was before the adoption of the present one, sums up the whole matter thus:

- 1st.—General suffrage. 2nd.—Equal representation in the Legislature. 3rd.—An Executive chosen by the people. 4th.—Judges elective or removable. 5th.—Justices, Jurors, and sheriffs elective. 6th.—Ward divisions. 7th.—Periodical amendments to the Constitution.

It needs nothing more than a bare reference to the appropriate titles in our Constitution to see how completely it fulfills the political aspirations of Mr. Jefferson and those great men, his disciples, who afterwards infused these principles into the great and growing West. They stand this day the pride of Government of these States stretching in imperial majesty and power from the banks of the Ohio to the golden shores of the Pacific, an ever-advancing monument to the wisdom and whose labors gave them their practical effect.

The reactionary party of North Carolina; a party of very miscellaneous elements, of incongruous material and unsettled purposes, announced in an official form a few days ago over the signature of one hundred and five of its most prominent representative men, the following:

"The Constitution has overturned our ancient judicial system, once the pride of the State, and has introduced in its stead a novel one so full of deformities that it has become a byword of reproach and contempt. The old method of practice, and the old mode of procedure, substituted, so ill-digested, crude and contradictory in its provisions, that our highest tribunals confess themselves unable fully to understand it or to administer it, except by judicial precedent. The enforcement of rights and the redress of wrongs have to be sought by such tortuous and expensive channels that it is often cheaper to submit to injustice than to seek a remedy. The mode of selecting our Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people, for a term of years, instead of appointing those officers by the Legislature, for life. The Whig and Democratic parties differed and divided about the manner of accomplishing the necessary change of the Constitution to bring about a result which both seemed to desire. The Democracy rested at the commencement of the war upon the principle of making all constitutional changes by the people, by an enactment, by which means they had procured for the people free suffrage in 1856. The Whigs pretty generally advocated the plan of making all changes in the Constitution by a Convention. The people of the State were in 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, 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