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The Rutherford Indicator, calls us "Cousin." We cannot remember, just now, what particularly mean thing we have done, recently, that Erwin of the Indicator should claim kin with us.

FROM THE PEOPLE. A correspondent writes: "Northampton county is wide awake upon the Convention question, and will give the largest vote against a Convention that has ever been given upon any subject..."

Under this head, the Charlotte Bulletin, a Conservative paper of the Jackson stripe, gets off the following: "Attorney General Akerman, in a late speech at Weldon, significantly foreshadowed the policy of the Administration upon the question of a possible collision between the present government of North Carolina and one that might be born of this illegally proposed Convention..."

CASWELL COUNTY. The anti-Conventionalists of Caswell county, had a big barbecue and speaking at Yanceyville Saturday the 22d. There was an invitation extended to the Convention voters, but not one of them appeared on the platform. Fully 2000 people were present and much enthusiasm prevailed.

KU KLUX INVESTIGATIONS. We learn from the Rutherford Star of the 22d, that the trials before commissioners Scoggin and Wilson continue. About thirty men charged with Ku Kluxing are now in jail, and not a day passes but some misguided man is arrested and tried, or voluntarily comes in and confesses the part he has acted in the organization.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES AGAINST CONVENTION. The following gentlemen, representing the old Whig and Democratic parties, who have voted in opposition to the Republican party since its organization in this State, are opposed to Convention:

- Hon. Abraham Rencher and J. H. Headen, of Chowan county. N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe. Augustus M. Moore, of Chowan. Henry Walsler, of Davidson. T. M. Argo, of Orange. Hon. Lewis Hanes and J. M. McCorkle, of Rowan. Judge Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell. J. P. Speight and Abraham D. Swinson, of Greene. W. A. Hearne, R. S. Perry, Oscar Rand, Thomas Smith, of Wake. J. W. Halstead, of Camden. R. T. H. Humphries, of Currituck. T. C. Hardin, of Ashe. R. P. Lutterloh, of Cumberland. Silas Westmoreland, of Stokes. W. B. March, of Davie. G. W. Johnston, of Pitt.

There are other Democrats and Conservatives in the different counties, whose names we do not remember. These men are not Republicans. They are Democrats and Conservatives. They are peace men, not revolutionists. There are thousands of Democrats and Conservatives throughout the State, just as true in their opposition to the Republican party as Mr. Turner or Mr. Graham, who will not sanction an attempt at revolution by voting for Convention.

A SHABBY TRICK. The Conservatives cannot hope to carry the Convention election, by any other than fraudulent means. The prompt and vigorous action of the government, against the Rutherford Ku Klux will cause them to suppress for the time their disposition to resort to violence, to carry their point. The colored vote of the State, it is well known, is a solid unit against Convention, and a large majority of the white laboring population is of the same mind. The colored voters, and that portion of the white voters which was stigmatized before the war, by the present leaders of the Conservative party, as "the poor white trash" finding their interests identical, and a common danger threatening their dearest rights, will vote together.

With these will act many persons, heretofore classed as Conservatives, who cannot be swerved from their honest convictions upon the present issues, even by the clamorous denunciations or social proscription of those who call themselves their friends, nor by the still more potent influence of their own prejudices against the Republican party. Many of these will quietly vote against Convention. Thousands of them will stay at home and not vote at all. It was to intimidate this class of men, through their fear of social ostracism, if they should honestly vote upon the conviction of their judgments, for the Republican cause, that the plan of compelling every voter to vote in his Township, was adopted; thereby enabling the Conservative inquisition to scrutinize each ballot—influence every voter who may be inclined to vote the Republican ticket, and if he had previously voted with the Conservatives, to condemn and mark him for punishment, if he should vote a Republican ticket. But the Conservatives are not satisfied with this engineery, which may be used under the forms of law. They propose openly a more dangerous expedient, which, it is our purpose to warn the ignorant and honest colored voter, especially, against.

These they propose to keep away from the election by paying them extra wages on that day, or by promising them extra entertainments of meat and drink—barbecues, &c., to seduce them away from the polls. Let no colored or white laboring man listen to any such proposals. Let our candidates and canvassers, everywhere, warn the people against this trick. Moreover, let these Conservative conspirators beware, lest they dig a pit into which they themselves may fall.

Any man who pays another additional wages on the day of election, or any thing at all, for the purpose of keeping him away from the election, or furnishes him with meat or drink to keep him away from the election, is guilty of bribery, or an attempt to bribe, under both the State and Federal laws. Let the parties who purpose to practice this unlawful and flagitious trick, upon the rights of the people, be marked, prosecuted and punished, as they deserve to be. Any one who advises that such practices are not indictable, is either ignorant of the law, or means to induce others to obtain votes in a way which will certainly bring them into trouble.

The Charlotte Bulletin says the approaching election is attracting much attention throughout the entire country. The opponents to the Convention scheme have begun to work in earnest, and are well encouraged by high official authority.

We copy the following from the New York Times, as indicating the policy of the Administration, as well as the duty of the people to defeat the Convention scheme. The Washington correspondence writes:

WASHINGTON, July 19th.—The political situation in North Carolina is becoming very interesting from the alleged fact that that State is the battle ground of the Ku Klux in the trial of their scheme to overturn the present State Constitutions in the Southern States. The issue, however, which presents itself publicly is between the Democratic and Republican parties, and the result of the election of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention will decide which party shall hold supremacy in the State for a series of years. The Democrats boldly avow their purpose, in the event the Convention is called, to be the expulsion of all the present Judges and the substitution of Democrats in their places, elected by the Legislature with a life tenure. All the judicial officers down to Justices of the Peace are to receive the same treatment, and the machinery for Tammany tactics in vote counting will be made complete by the election of delegates to the Convention.

The election of delegates to the Convention is to take place August 3. The Convention was not voted by two-thirds of the Legislature, as the existing Constitution provides, and would not be a legal body any way, but the Republicans will make a powerful effort to elect a majority of the delegates, in which case the Convention will be dissolved without action, and success in this attempt is hopeful, from recent accounts. If, however, the Democrats should get the election, Mr. Caldwell would probably resign, and the President would have to decide which was the lawful State Government, as the Dorr war determined that the right to do, and would give that Government the support of the United States authority. Senator Pool will go South in a few days, into the heart of the Ku Klux region, and will engage vigorously in the campaign. The Republican Congressional Committee are sending more than 150,000 documents throughout the State. The contest has national significance, as a defeat of the Ku Klux element will compel them to change front throughout the whole South.

Every vote for a Convention is a vote for Revolution.

HOW THEY SLAY EACH OTHER. It is amusing, says the Old North State, to see how the great lawyers, whose opinions have been invoked on the constitutionality of the Convention, destroy each other. First comes Gov. Graham, the originator of the present plan, who bases his opinion on the distinction between the original and modified proposition of Mr. Meares, now section 1 of Article XIII. The modified section leaves the power with the people, according to this understanding, while the original would not have done so.

Next comes Mr. Moore who don't see the distinction, but meets it by saying that the section is destitute of all obligation. Mr. Moore, who is by far the ablest and most learned lawyer, by his construction deprives Gov. Graham, and those who agree with him, of the premises from which their reason, and lets their whole argument fall to the ground and vanish into airy nothingness.

Next comes Messrs. Bragg and Merrimon, who have profited by the dissensions of the others, and who, consequently, have to find a different basis for their argument. They proclaim, almost without argument, that the people, "in terms," reserved to themselves, in the third section of the Declaration of rights, "the sole and exclusive right of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government" whenever they may think proper to do so. But a very brief examination of the section shows that if the people have reserved to themselves this power, they have in the same section, reserved "the sole and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police of the State" also. So this argument proves too much and destroys itself.

Next comes Hon. D. M. Barringer who attempts to strengthen Gov. Graham's position by quoting Messrs. Fisher, Swain and others against Mr. Meares' original proposition when it was under discussion in the Convention of 1835. But the recorded debates do not sustain Mr. Barringer in all he says. It is claimed, however, that he was a member of that body and that his memory, or recollection, of what transpired is entitled to great weight. But, unfortunately for this claim, the Journals show that Mr. Barringer obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session on the 29th of June, while the discussion, which he professes to quote, did not take place until the 9th of July—the subject of amendments not coming up at all until the 6th of July. He was in Philadelphia when the debate took place, and knew as little of it as he knew least.

A VERY WEAKLY ALLOWANCE, INDEED. The economical, retrenchment and reform Legislature, last winter passed the following:

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay James H. Moore, contractor for the public printing, on the warrant of the Auditor, a sum not exceeding SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS WEEKLY out of any funds not otherwise appropriated.

Ratified the 11th day of March, A. D., 1871. Moore, as every one knows, is, in this matter, a man of straw. The seven hundred dollars weekly goes to the Sentinel. It is the stipend of that organ, and, according to this resolution, no time is fixed when its payment shall cease.

Seven hundred dollars a week paid to the Sentinel, out of the pockets of the people, is at the rate of twenty-eight hundred dollars a month; and for fifty-two weeks, or a year, thirty-six thousand four hundred dollars. Books at \$12,000, and resolutions to pay, for an indefinite period, the Public Printer seven hundred dollars a week, are specimens of Conservative economy and reform. A Convention controlled by such a party, would eat out the substance of the land.

Good people of Guilford, last year your County tax was 31 cents on the hundred dollars of assessed property—this year it is 45 cents on one hundred dollars of property, only 15 cents more under Democratic rule than under Republican. It is so easy to pay that little sum for your own party—all right now. It costs the County only \$1800—(eighteen hundred dollars) to pay the interest on the \$31,000 of Bonds Mr. Gilmer fixed up for your County Commissioners to issue to pay old debts, you don't know to whom, nor for what. Don't you wish somebody would pay your claims? Is it not a glorious thing to belong to the Democracy and pay high taxes, when promised low taxes. Never flinch, it is not near its best yet; wait until you pay for Convention and the interest on old bonds—then it will be heavy, if not phunny.

A NEW DILEMMA. The Convention act undertakes to bind the delegates in the proposed Convention, not to interfere with the Homestead provision in the Constitution. That provision allows the Homestead to be sold for taxes. The great cry of the Conservatives now is, that the Homestead may be sold for taxes. How will they prevent it if they call a Convention, the members of which must be sworn not to interfere with any part of the Homestead clause in the Constitution; and by virtue of that clause, as all know, the Homestead may be sold for taxes.

They may, no doubt, disregard the oath which they have undertaken to impose on themselves, and thus exempt every owner of a Homestead from paying any taxes at all. This would be to their advantage if it is true, as they allege, that the Homesteads and all the taxable property in the State belong to the Conservative party. But upon this policy, who would pay the taxes of the State and county governments. Of necessity, such taxes would fall upon the white and black poll of the State, or upon those property holders who own more than a Homestead. The constitutional limitation, that the poll tax shall not exceed two dollars, would have to be, and would be, repealed to carry out this idea of the Conservative party, and a large class of men, who are claimed to be Conservatives, would live and die exempt from taxes. The laboring classes of both colors, who own no Homestead, are not likely to submit to this new fashioned system of taxation. If property, to such an amount, should be exempt from taxes, why tax a man's head? Let the Conservatives, as they seem disposed to do, put this ball in motion, and where will it stop? Those who do not own property are in a very large majority in North Carolina, as they are everywhere. Inject into the people this new Conservative doctrine, that property, above the Homestead, must pay all the taxes, and the mudsills of society, in the Conservative as well as the Republican party, will be ready enough to accept it, and to act upon it.

ALAMANCE COUNTY. We spoke to a large, respectable and attentive crowd at Lea's store, in Alamance county, on Thursday last, 27th. We had the pleasure of meeting and renewing our acquaintance with several gentlemen from Caswell and Alamance, with whom, in former days, we had served in the Legislature. We opened the discussion at Lea's store, and were replied to by Capt. James A. Graham, whom we found to be an intelligent, courteous and dignified opponent, endeavoring to enforce his views by argument and reasoning, instead of vituperation and abuse, which are so freely indulged in by older and more prominent men in his party. The discussion passed off very pleasantly, and without a single incident to interrupt the good humor, and kindly feeling, which prevailed in the large crowd.

From all parts of the county of Alamance, we learned that there will be an increase over the last vote, in favor of the Republicans, and against Convention. For the first time, in many months, the Republicans feel free to express their opinions, and to act upon them. Happily, for all parties, the reign of terror which once disturbed that beautiful country, has ceased. May there be nothing in the future to revive it!

From the counties of Caswell and Orange, we saw a number of gentlemen, who gave us a good account of the prospect of the anti-Convention feeling in those counties. Day is breaking. The people will assert their rights on the 3rd day of August, and the last effort of an expiring faction will be thwarted by the omnipotent popular voice.

The progress of the war developed too classes of Union men. In this State there were, from the beginning of the strife, quite a number of men who adhered to the old flag, and among these were some prominent men who had held office in ante-bellum days. But time revealed the fact, sooner or later, that only a part of these men adhered to the Union from patriotic motives—who loved their country for its own sake—who were ready to sacrifice their all for its preservation. These men, to-day, are Republicans—amid reviling, sneers and loss, they stand by their own country, and are true Union men still—love the Union as it is—a saved and glorious Union. As was discovered the pure gold, so was also the dross. It was seen, by and by, that some men were adherents of the cause of the Union because they believed that thus they would save their slave property, or receive pay for it, and that the surest place for them to get office was in the Union.

The events of the war—the extremity of necessity on the part of the United States Government—disappointed all calculation about the slaves; and offices too, did not fall, unbidden or sought for, on their shoulders, and these Union men are, to-day, classed with the unrepentant rebels and bitter secessionists as Conservative Democrats, and are the worst enemies of the Union and the Government. These men prate of their Unionism, but it was all for the negro and not for the country.

[Extract from Gov. Caldwell's Message.] It is in the interest of peace, quiet and public order, and to prevent probable serious conflicts and collisions of authority, that I invoke the General Assembly to relieve me from the embarrassment of my present position. The Government is of the people and for the people, and upon a just occasion, and in a lawful way, they have an undoubted right to change it. No one will be less likely than I to interpose capricious objections to the mode or manner of effecting such changes, as are proposed by the representatives of the people, or as may be in accordance with a distinct, definite and deliberate popular will expressed upon this subject. But it cannot successfully be done in the mode now proposed is novel and irregular (to use no stronger term); that it has no express warrant or authority by any provision of the Constitution; that it is sustained only by a latitudinous and strained interpretation of a general clause of that instrument; that it is in the face of contemporaneous exposition and decision of the same question in the Convention of 1835, by the ablest men, and by a very large majority, of that body of pure and upright and eminent statesmen, who have since been once and for all determined, and I supposed finally determined, by the action of both political parties, represented by their best men in the General Assembly, before the war. This being the case, and the public mind still being sensitive to the feelings of the people, and the necessity for the continuance of peace within our borders, and our people praying every day and hour of their lives that they may never see again the scenes of commotion, strife, bitterness and bloodshed through which they have recently passed, and which they have decided views that one manner of selecting Judges and Justices of the Peace is preferable to another; that one kind of county administration is better than another, there is yet no prevailing reason why they should again buckle on their armor, shoulder their muskets, and at the point of their bayonets and at the mouth of their cannon, enforce their views of what ought to be the Constitution upon their dissenting neighbors, as each party undertook to do in 1861.

A feeling of doubt and uncertainty as to the future, exists in North Carolina. There is some reason why it should exist. And therefore the slightest circumstance will be seized upon, as foreboding evil, by the sober, steady men and women of the State. They feel the agonies of slaughtered or crippled sons, of widowed daughters and orphaned children, and deplore the loss of ravaged and desolated homes and ruined fortunes. The trivial coincidence of the month anniversary of the proposed Convention election with certain other inauspicious days and months in the dark period of bloodshed, crime, and overthrow of political relations and institutions, inaugurated with as fair promises as are now made in this State, and the fact that it will be remembered also that the very day, April 13th, on which the proposed election is to be held, is the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the commencement of the Civil War, and the circumstances are, the people will attribute to other and dangerous designs, not perhaps in the contemplation of those who concurred in the passage of the present law.

The dread of being deprived of the protection of the homestead clause in the present Constitution will create a deep feeling of anxiety and interest among the people, and contribute to exasperate and heighten the general sentiment beyond that which they might expect in ordinary elections. The fear that the army of creditors whose claims have been excluded by the holding of the present Supreme Court, will be precipitated upon the holders of the proposed Convention, now protected by that decision, coupled with the fact that the present act does not restrict the proposed Convention from abolishing the constitutional exemption from imprisonment for debt, will seriously agitate the minds of the poorer classes of our people both white and colored. The former will regard the homestead allotted to them by law as put in jeopardy, if not probably lost, by submitting to a call of a Convention. The latter, who labor upon our farms, in our domestic service, and upon our public works, may suspect that a Convention, unrestricted as to its power to establish the old *ex. sa.* system of imprisonment for debts, will leave open a door to introduce that or a system of *penalage* like that in Mexico, where, although their Constitution guarantees liberty to every citizen, by their mode of enforcing debts every farm or house servant is liable to become practically a slave.

The first Convention bill fixed the election, on the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. Tax payers bear it in mind, that last year—1870 your State tax was 36 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property. That was under Republican rule; this year, 1871, your State tax is 52 cents on the hundred dollars of property, and this is under Democratic Ku Klux Conservative rule. Do you like this way of reducing your taxes? Last summer your representatives passed a law to lower taxes. You have then 16 cents more in the dollar than last year. Remember this pays no old debt—no interest on bonds—no school expenses—this is to pay the 45-per diem and the trial of Holden. Such a way of lowering taxes is deliciously refreshing in the hot days. Do you feel good, fellow tax payers? Guess you do.

Let the people remember that Judge Merrimon, and other leading lawyers of the Conservative party have been trying to get a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States, to overthrow the Homestead laws of North Carolina. Call a Convention, and these same gentlemen will want to go upon the Supreme Court Bench; and the Conservative party is pledged to place only such there who will decide the Homestead law, unconstitutional and void.

"Dimna ye hear the slogan!"

WHAT IMPEACHMENT COST—A RARE AND EXPENSIVE BOOK.

The Books of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices show that the Impeachment Trial cost the people of the State the enormous sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. Here are the items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: Three extra lawyers, 44 days, \$8,000.00; Reporting, 1 man and staff 44 days, 4,375.00; Printing and stitching, 5,615.50; Paper, 2,840.40; Paper, witnesses, 5,655.20; Pay of members, 170 at \$3 per day, 37,400.00; Pay of clerks, door-keepers, &c., 2,464.00; Fuel and lights \$24.00, 44 cords wood \$105.00, 200.00.

And we have Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg and Judge Merrimon received at the rate of \$22.75 per day each for their services to help seven other leading Conservative lawyers, appointed by the House, to prosecute Gov. Holden. Seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars of the State money was wasted for given away to party favorites. Three thousand to extra high-priced lawyers to help seven others appointed by the House—who, it seems, couldn't help themselves. Twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars for making a book of the proceedings and speeches in the case, which the people will never see, unless they buy it from the Conservative Public Printer.

Is not this monstrous, in the present bankrupt condition of the State? Will it be tolerated in a party which got into power upon false promises of economy, retrenchment and reform? The Conservative party is all-powerful in the State now. They can make the laws—they can control the finances of the State—they can depose and turn out every public officer in the State if they choose, and they should, therefore, justly be held accountable to the people for their profligate and ruinous expenditure. No wonder they had to almost double the tax to meet the demands of their reckless extravagance.

CLAS LEGISLATION—ATTEMPT TO RE-ESTABLISH A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE. The insidious and dangerous attempts of the Legislature, at its last session, to destroy the right of the poorer classes, to hold office, was manifest in more than one instance. One example will suffice.

Bill was introduced into the Senate, and was passed, by a large majority of that body—the Conservatives voting almost unanimously for it, requiring every magistrate to give a bond of THOUSAND DOLLARS with two justified securities, in the same amount, for the execution of the duties of his office. It was pretended, that this was aimed at the negro Justices in the East. But, what is the effect of such a law? It would practically disqualify and expel from office, nine-tenths of the magistrates in the majority of the Western counties of this State—there are that number of white magistrates, as unable to give such a bond as the obscure negro in the State. The result would be, to concentrate all such offices, in the hands of a few rich men and their tools, in the county towns, and small lawyers, who cannot dig and are too proud to beg, would be thus foisted on the people by this law, instead of capable poor men of their choice.

General Brogden, the Senator from Wayne, called to enter his protest against the passage of such an unjust law, but that Constitutional privilege was denied him by the Conservative Senate, so intent were they on legislation, that they shall not issue any bond, for the payment of any debt, contracted in aid of the rebellion, as there is in the law authorizing the Commissioners of Guilford, and other counties to issue bonds. What was the purpose of inserting the restriction in the one case, and omitting it in the other?

Is the attempt to be made, to fasten any part of the war debt of Cleveland county, upon the people, when every other county in the State is relieved from the payment of it? How many of the other special tax bills, passed by the Legislature, last winter, for other counties, put it in the power of Court House Cliques, of Conservative politicians, to fasten illegal, and burdensome debts, upon the people.

Let the people of Yancey, especially, look into this matter, and see how many war debts, and stale claims, are provided for, in the act authorizing the issuing of county bonds. The claims on that county, (and it is so, we suppose in many other counties,) are not worth five cents in the dollar. Why tax the people to pay off the full amount of such claims, when they could all be compromised for ten cents in the dollar. Conservative speculators are at the bottom of all this special legislation.

Every voter who is in favor of electing Judges and Justices of the Peace by the popular vote, will go to the polls and vote No Convention.

THE SUPREME COURT UNANIMOUSLY FAVOR THE HOMESTEAD—THE APPOINTMENT OF GOV. CALDWELL FAVORS THE WISE PROVISION OF THIS LAW—CHIEF JUSTICE FERRISON IS ACCORD WITH THE COURT ON THIS QUESTION—WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR MAN?

The Supreme Court delivered an opinion last week, of very great and vital importance to the people of the State. It declares, that the extraordinary interest in a Homestead, cannot be sold to satisfy any debt. The Court was unanimous in this opinion, thus putting to rest all suspicion, that any member of the Court, was not thoroughly in accord with the previous decisions of this tribunal upon the same subject.

The Homestead right of the people, is now upon a solid and permanent foundation—provided the people let this good Republican work alone. They have nothing to gain by a change, and everything to lose. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; and the Homestead is safer with such a Court as we have, which has again decided it to apply to old debts, than it would be left to the tender mercies of B. F. Moore, Judge Merrimon and Gov. Bragg, as Supreme Court Judges. These gentlemen believe and avow that so far as old debts are concerned, the Homestead cannot apply. By long habit and by moral tendencies which they cannot control, they are the friends of the creditor class and the enemies of the poor debtors of the country. The collection and coercion of debts has been the making of their fortunes. Their moral theory is that a poor debtor who cannot pay, is in a degree only less criminal than a thief, and that the sum of all villainies and the climax of human depravity, is reached by every debtor, who insists upon the shelter and protection of the Republican homestead against negro debts or old state debts, which the merchants to whom they are due have long since compromised at a song. Stand by the Republican Constitution of the State, which provides for your protection! Stand by the present Supreme Court, which has again declared that your property shall be exempt from execution, for old debts, and vote against Convention, if you would effectually do these things.

SEVERAL Conservative organs are republishing mutilated and garbled extracts from the Western address to show the inconsistency of the position leading Republicans then took. That address does not advocate or suggest in any part of it, a Convention called upon the plan proposed now. There was a necessity for a Convention then; there is none now. Why? Because the present Constitution has deleted all the restrictions of the Constitution of 1835 which the signers of the Western Address demanded. They denounced the Constitution of 1835 as odious and anti-republican, and asked for it to be thoroughly changed. It has been thoroughly changed by your property on 1868. What more, therefore, do the people want?

- This Address asked for— 1. Equal representation according to population, and not according to wealth and taxes. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 2. The ad valorem tax. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 3. Universal suffrage. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 4. Eligibility of all men to office. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 5. Abolition of property qualifications for office. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 6. The establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 7. The election of all the State Executive officers by the people. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 8. The election of Judges by the people. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. 9. The election of Justices of the Peace by the people. The Constitution of 1868 ordains it. Every practical and useful reform advocated twenty years ago by the gentlemen who signed the Western Address may be found in the constitution of 1868—except that one. What matters it how they got there, so they are there, the fundamental law of the land—and why do Conservative papers omit to publish that part of the address which shows that it insisted on these changes? Why, but to deceive the people.

TO COLORED VOTERS.

Remember that at the ensuing election you will not be permitted to vote in any Township but the one wherein you live. Remember that a residence of only ten days in your Township is required to allow you to vote. Remember that if you are not already registered in your Township, you must be before you can vote. Be sure, therefore, to see that your name is on the registration books. Remember that up to the year 1857, the free colored people in this State, had a right to vote. A Convention was called in that year to amend the Constitution, and it took away the right of suffrage from the colored people. Remember, therefore, that unless the Convention is voted down, you may never be allowed to vote again.

THE VOICE OF A PROPHET.

"I tell you that our party is gone up and this State will go for the Republicans in the Presidential election." "I tell you if we go into an election we will be badly defeated." Conservative Senator Love, of Jackson, in the debate on the Convention act. Poor men of North Carolina! If you would save your Homesteads and if you are opposed to re-enslaving the old as well as the new, vote against Convention. A Convention at this time cannot and will not result in any good to you. There is danger. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." You have got the bird. Hold on to it.