

An Election for Delegates to number One Hundred and Twenty, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be held on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1875. The Convention will meet at Raleigh, on the 6th of the following September. Township Officers also will be elected on the first Thursday in August.

State Republican Executive Committee.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

"Whether a majority of the people are discontented with the Constitution as it is and desire a change, is a question that ought to be ascertained antecedent to any legislative action for altering the organic law."—Asa Biggs.

Major Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe county, is now in the field doing battle for the Constitution, and dealing heavy blows against the revolutionary attempt to enslave the people. Our friends may expect to hear glowing accounts from Major Erwin. If we are not much mistaken, the mountains will soon be alive to his notes of warning, which will doubtless carry with them thorough conviction.

Hon. D. M. Barringer.

Hon. D. M. Barringer delivered a speech in the House of Commons in 1861, from which we quote as follows:

"If we call a Convention, that call must be absolute, and not conditional. The Legislature cannot control the sovereigns, but can call them together in pursuance of the Constitution."

Tickets! Tickets!!

We are prepared to print and furnish TICKETS, at the following prices:

Township Tickets \$2.00 per thousand; for less than a thousand \$1.50. Convention Tickets \$1.00 per thousand.

No tickets will be sent from this office unless the CASH accompanies the order.

The Proposed Convention.

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering to * * * * * imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."—Charlotte Democrat.

Attention, Republicans.

Organize in your townships. See that all Republicans are REGISTERED long before the day of election.

Immediately after your nominations are made, have your tickets printed and placed in safe and reliable hands.

When you get through with documents and newspapers, pass them around to your neighbors—particularly your Democratic friends.

Submitting the Question.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of a Whig Convention in 1852:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people elected on the basis of the House of Commons; and we are in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether a Convention should be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution."

Republican Nominations.

The Republicans have nominated the following candidates for delegates in the counties designated:

- Bertie—F. W. Bell. Bladen—A. McDonald. Cherokee—A. A. Campbell. Craven—R. F. Lehman, J. S. Manix. Cumberland—R. P. Buxton, J. C. Blocker. Edgecombe—W. P. Mabson, A. McCabe. Forsythe—W. H. Wheeler. Franklin—B. F. Bullock, Jr. Halifax—J. E. O'Hara, J. J. Goodwyn. Johnston—Bryant R. Hinnant, P. T. Massey. Lenoir—H. W. King. Martin—J. J. Martin. Nash—J. J. Sharp. New Hanover—D. L. Russell, J. H. Smyth, S. H. Manning. Perquimans—J. W. Albertson. Randolph—J. W. Bean, A. M. Lowe. Richmond—O. H. Dockery. Wake—Rich'd C. Badger, M. C. Hodge, A. L. Davis, J. J. Nowell. Warren—J. W. Thorne. Wilkes—T. J. Dula, J. Q. A. Bryan.

The Convention of 1868, which is so much censured and ridiculed by the so-called learned politicians, was the first public body in North Carolina that ever made provision for a homestead for the husband, for the wife, and for the widow and children after the death of the husband. The Republican party of this State did this. But, say the advocates of the Convention, we do not propose to touch the homestead. Let us see how this is: The Democratic lawyers, nearly all of whom are Convention men, made an earnest effort to upset the homestead, on the ground that the constitutional provision was to be applied in the future, and not to operate against old debts. They said they wanted the people to pay their debts whether they kept their homes or not, and they held that the homestead provision was altogether in the future. But what did our Supreme Court say? It decided, in 1870, that the homestead was good against all debts, and therefore our people have their homesteads. The Convention may, indeed, not touch the homestead, but it can change the Supreme Court, and what then? Do not the homestead men see that their rights to their homes hang by a hair? Would it be wise in them to put their rights in jeopardy by voting for men who will change their Supreme Court? Do they believe that those who tried to take their homes from them in 1870, are less disposed to do it now than they were then? Suppose a new Supreme Court, or a partially new Court, should announce a new Opinion in the place of that of Judge Reade—for it is only an Opinion, and not what is called in law a decision—are not all the judgments against these homesteads on the Court docket ready to be enforced? Depend upon it, fellow-citizens, there is a cat in that meal tub. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." You have got your homesteads. You are now safe in your homes. There is no danger, unless the Supreme Court is changed, that your homes will be sold for old debts. Beware how you trust men who have called a Convention without asking your consent, and who will not promise you that they will not touch the Court. To touch the Court is to touch and destroy the homestead!

and your families on the one side; desolation, discord and permanent ruin are threatened on the other. Choose ye!

The Democrats would Tax the Poor to pay for late Slaves!

We declare that we never intend to surrender our claim, or the claims of our people, against the Government for compensation for personal property which the U. S. Government took from us. * * * * * The people of North Carolina have as much right to receive pay for emancipated NEGROES as the Douglas boys, or any other men, have for cotton or other personal property used or destroyed by the Government.—Char. Dem.

Under this Constitution we have been barely able to support our schools.—Reidsville News.

The above is the coolest piece of impudence we ever read. When we consider that the Democratic party squandered every dollar of the literary fund of the State, and thereby deprived the poor children of a chance even to learn to read and write, and when we further consider that the whole policy of that party has been to keep the masses in ignorance, the above extract appears ridiculous.

The Western Address and the Republican Constitution.

The Western Address demanded universal suffrage. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the eligibility of all men to office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the abolition of the property qualification for office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the election of all judicial and executive officers by the people. The present Constitution ordains it.

Register! Register!

Let the people turn out and register. In consequence of the Democratic gerrymander of Raleigh and other cities and towns of the State, by which the boundaries of wards have been changed, it is necessary that all persons living in such cities or towns who desire to vote shall register for the coming election.

In the country, all persons who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years or removed into the township in which they reside since the last election, and have remained residents of the same within the time prescribed by law, must register before the day of election.

Keep it before the People!

That the call of the Convention has made it necessary to provide for its prospective session by an increase of the revenue; and this increase is made up in part by taxing all of the personal property of the poor man over twenty-five dollars' valuation. The furniture, working tools, hogs, poultry, &c., of the working man are taxed to pay the expenses of a body that proposes to deprive the people of voting for their judges, magistrates and other officers. And to add insult to injury, the lawyer, doctor and other favored classes are allowed an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars, free from taxation.

Warnings.

The people of North Carolina once had a school fund which disbursed the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars among the poor children of the State. The Democratic party called a Convention in 1861 and passed an ordinance of secession without submitting it to the people. In order to aid in carrying on the war against the government the entire school fund of the State was converted into worthless Confederate bonds. The poor children were left to grow up in ignorance while their fathers were forced to go to the front to fight for the rich man's slaves.

Again: The State of North Carolina once had a sinking fund laid aside for the purpose of gradually paying off the public debt and relieving the people of the enormous taxes under which they were groaning. This fund was considered sacred until the mad spirit of secession and treason spread over the land. The Convention of 1861, which was controlled by the Democrats, caused this fund to be squandered for the purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States. The hard-earned money of the people which had been laid aside to pay their honest debts was wasted in a mad attempt to enslave them, and yet, we are called upon to have another Convention and allow it to be controlled by the same class of men who have brought such ruin upon us.

Do these madmen expect the honest masses to trust them again? Will the people a second time place their lives, liberties and property at the mercy of the corrupt and reckless crew that has thus betrayed them? Let no inducements that the false-hearted traitors may hold out persuade you, fellow-citizens, to listen favorably to their honeyed words. Spurn their offers. Listen not to their siren entreaties. Let your influence and your votes be cast on the side of law and order, rather than on the side of revolution and anarchy. The Republican party is pledged to peace and security. The Democratic party cannot live without strife and confusion. There are enduring blessings offered to you

Restricted Convention.

In other words, the people through their Legislature say to themselves assembled in Convention that the old order of things must be reversed; that the action of the creature must bind the creator and that the creator can do nothing without the consent of the creature. Such stupidity is worthy of the present Legislature.

If the Convention bill were to be submitted to the people and they were to ratify it by agreeing to or endorsing the restrictions proposed, then delegates elected to the Convention would feel bound to recognize them as valid, but under no other circumstances or for any other reason.—Salisbury Watchman (Dem.)

The act was not submitted to the people.

The same class of men, who, by inflammatory speeches and incendiary newspaper articles, urged on the people in 1861 to secession, rebellion, bloodshed and ruin, are now the main advocates of a Convention to overturn the Constitution of North Carolina. The people of the State should forever spurn these traitors. The revolutionists of 1875 are no better than the secessionists of 1861. In fact, when we consider the sad experience of the past fourteen years, we can but conclude that the madmen who are to-day fanning the flames of discord and revolution are far worse than those who plunged us into war with the government of the United States. It was then an untried experiment. But now, when our State is working in complete harmony with the central government; when we are living quietly and prosperously under a compact solemnly agreed to and concurred in by the people of the State, when every interest of our citizens demands peace and quiet, to have the masses of the people inflamed to the highest pitch of excitement by designing and bad men for selfish considerations, is, in our opinion, enough to arouse the indignation of every lover of peace and good order.

If the present Constitution contained, in any of its parts, features inimical to the great body of the people, or if it contained any clause or section under which any portion of our citizens are oppressed, some shadow of excuse might exist for the revolutionary attempt to overthrow it. But it is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted, that the people were never so free as at present. Every broad and liberal feature that the good and true men of all parties have insisted upon for the last twenty-five years is embodied in the present organic law. What then, we ask, is the cause of these frequent demands for constitutional change? The answer must be that they proceed from malcontents and soreheads, who cannot exist without some general upheaval. Little do they care what fate befalls the honest working men of the State, so they can fatten and float to the surface. It is with them now, as it was in 1861, either to rule or ruin. It is for the people to arise up in their might and crush this second attempt to bring destruction upon us. To do this they should refuse in every case to support any man who will not pledge himself to thwart the aims of the revolutionists by voting for an immediate adjournment of the Convention, and thus settle at once, and it is hoped for years to come, the question of constitutional amendments in North Carolina.

Gov. Manly's Opinion.

Let the old line Whigs of North Carolina read the following extract from Governor Manly's message to the Legislature in 1850, before they decide to vote for delegates to the coming Convention who favor radical reforms in the present Constitution:

"Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single office of calling it, or, can the same Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the act calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it. * * * * * It cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assembly (two-thirds concurring) would be clothed with unlimited discretion over the Constitution. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being, but no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority. I hazard little in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their government; and, therefore, it behooves their Representatives to look well to the mode they adopt for introducing reforms into the Constitution."

In 1834, when the Legislature of this State consulted the people as to holding a Convention, and received the approval of the people in advance, it was made known in express terms what changes the Convention would make in the Constitution. But how is it now? The people are not only not consulted, but an act is passed providing for what shall not be done, and not what shall be done. Is it not the most natural thing in the world for the people to ask what the Convention is going to do? And when this question is asked the answer by the Convention leaders is, we do not know what is to be done; we can only tell you what is not to be done, provided we shall think proper to take the oath which our inferior, the Legislature, has prescribed for us. Are the people going to take this leap in the dark? As no one can tell what the Convention will do, or how far it will go when it once places its hand on the Constitution to take it to pieces, is it not the part of wisdom to elect delegates who will meet and then adjourn, and thus let the Constitution alone?

The news from the Western portion of North Carolina is of the most encouraging character. The people are reported to be thoroughly aroused to the importance of the coming election and determined to overthrow the schemes of the revolutionists. We learn that in many localities party lines have, for the time, been discarded, and men of all political complexions are working together to prevent renewed anarchy in the State.

The truth is, the people of Western North Carolina cannot afford to have the present Constitution endangered. It is to them the basis of their safety and prosperity, at least for many years to come. It should be remembered, that their main dependence for reaching the markets of the world is upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, now in course of construction, and it should be constantly borne in mind that under the present Constitution it is provided that no appropriations for further works of internal improvements can be made, and consequently no tax for that purpose can be levied unless submitted to the people, until the roads in progress at the time of the adoption of the Constitution are completed. Should the Democratic party have a majority in the Convention this great bulwark may be thrown aside, and the West may for years remain cut off from the Eastern part of the State. It is no wonder that the people of the West are aroused, and we shall be much mistaken if Democracy does not receive its most crushing defeat West of the ridge in August next.

Governors Graham and Reid.

In order to lay before our readers some of the objections to the old County Court system, we quote from the message of Governor Graham in 1846:

"By substituting for the present system of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms only of the Superior Court held by judges learned in law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change would require some addition to the present number of judges, to whom salaries must needs be paid, but this would be inconsiderable, compared to the payments now made to jurors and justices attending four courts a year in the various counties, to say nothing of the time spared to all concerned, and the less accumulation of costs on the losing parties from greater expedition in the termination of causes. If all lawsuits could be ended in one, or at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance."

Let all who formerly acted with the old line Democracy and who now propose to join with the revolutionists of this State in depriving the people of the power of electing their Judges and magistrates, read and reflect over the following extract from the message of Governor Reid, of date November 20th, 1854:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly."

We urge upon every Republican and anti-Convention man in North Carolina to go to the polls on the day of election and vote. The fact that your county is largely Republican should not prevent you from voting. We not only desire to carry a majority of the delegates to the Convention, but it is of the utmost importance that our majority in the State should be overwhelming. In this manner, we will inflict such a blow upon the revolutionary cause that it will never be resurrected. Let us carry the State now by a large popular majority and our complete success in 1876 will be secured.

Remember, fellow-Republicans, that the election in August is the key to the grand contest next year. Let every man be at his post.

The Old Parties on Constitutional Amendments.

To show the light in which the Whigs and old line Democracy viewed the question of constitutional amendments, we publish the following extracts:

Resolved, * * * * * That we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment, and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional.—Wake County Democratic meeting, Feb. 27, 1854.

Resolved, That constitutional amendment by legislative enactment is not only in accordance with the Constitution itself, but the safest also, and that its resistance by this mode is prima facie evidence of some ulterior and sinister motive.—Democratic meeting in Caryville, March 24, 1854.

Resolved, In the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution by which the sense of the majority of the people may be clearly ascertained and their wishes carried out in reference to said proposed amendment (Free Suffrage) to the Constitution.—Whig Convention, 1850.

The action of the late Legislature in calling a Convention for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitution of North Carolina under which we were permitted to resume our relations with the government of the United States, is a breach of plighted faith, and is calculated to again plunge the country into civil war. The people of this State desire no more reconstruction. They want peace and quiet. They want to be true to their pledges to the United States government, and live in peace and harmony with their sister States. In order to secure this end we must preserve a stable Constitution, republican in form and guaranteeing equal rights to all classes of our people.

Let the People Speak!

We call the attention of such old line Whigs as are now co-operating with the revolutionists in their attempts to deprive the people of the privilege of electing their judicial and executive officers, to the following extracts from the proceedings of the Whig Convention of 1850. The views entertained at that time were concurred in by Governor Graham and other prominent Whigs. Do these gentlemen believe that the people are less entitled to the ballot in 1875 than in 1851?

"* * * * * And whereas, many people of the State have indicated a desire that the present mode of electing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Justices of the Peace and other State officers, shall be changed so as to give the election of said officers directly to the people themselves; and whereas, the voice of the people, without distinction of party, should be consulted in this, as in every other matter involving an alteration or amendment to the Constitution; Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention, That the Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the people of the State may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in relation to the manner of electing said officers or any of them."

Read! Read!!

The Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic and Convention paper, thus speaks of the Address of the Executive Committee of its party:

"When such men as Judges Gaston, Ruffin, Badger, Biggs, Governor Bragg, Avery, B. F. Moore, Haywood, and others, among the ablest men North Carolina has yet produced, tell us that THERE IS NO POWER IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RESTRICT A CONVENTION, we feel inclined to laugh at the pompous, but WEAK opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee."

Again we quote: "When the Convention meets IT WILL HAVE THE POWER TO DO WHATEVER ITS MEMBERS MAY DEEM BEST * * * * * —to give us decent judges, and all necessary reform measures, and if it fails to do it, it had better not assemble. Let us hear no more about abiding by the act calling the Convention so far as the oath and the restrictions are concerned."

LATEST NEWS.

Heavy rains at Cincinnati have washed away nine bridges on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati road.

New York, July 8.—Loader and Price have been indicted, but Price will escape as state's evidence. Mrs. Tilton before Grand Jury gave testimony denying the accusation of Loader and Price.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly which met at St. Louis, resolved to purge its records of all references to politics. The resolution is thus worded: "That a committee be appointed to review the records of our Church courts, and to eliminate therefrom everything which would give it such (i. e. a secular) tinge; and that we here resolve and declare that we are and intend to be a non-secular and non-political Church."

A despatch from Brownsville, Texas, says a force of fifty cavalry and twenty Custom House guards, under command of Colonel Parrot, escorted Cortina and the prisoners to Bagdad. They shot and hung Mauricio, the Portuguese who had threatened to shoot an officer of the 9th cavalry, near Matamoros. The gunboat Juarez, with the prisoners, sailed yesterday. She had on board arms and ammunition. Permission was granted to discharge her at Brazos Santiago, and bring them through Brownsville. The Mexican papers claim that the removal of Cortina will permit the authorities of Matamoros to execute the law.

A despatch from Norfolk on the 7th inst., says no more bodies of the victims of the Lumberman disaster have been recovered. Detachments of the Artillery Bns. again visited the scene, and fired many rounds, hoping to raise the bodies of the unfortunates still missing. They were accompanied by committees of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, who have earnestly sought to recover the bodies of the members of their Orders, several of whom are among the victims. The braid of a lady's hair, supposed to be that of Miss Borum, was brought to the surface, but further efforts proved unavailing to secure the remains.

An investigation of the affair has commenced at the custom house before Capt. John E. Edgar, inspector of steamboats for the district. The body of the lady found near Fort Monroe has been identified as that of Mrs. Frederic.