

See third and fourth pages.

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.

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.

We place before our readers to-day the letter of Hon. D. G. Fowle on the Convention question. The same reasons which prompted this gentleman to differ with the majority of his party at that time seems to us to exist with equal force now.

There ought to be no serious discussion to impair the strength of our present position.—Wilmington Star.

Dodging again. We told the people some time since, that the Democratic party would dodge the issue as far as possible.

We again call upon our friends throughout the State to hold them up to the Convention question. They will twist and turn about in every conceivable manner, but do not allow them to escape the responsibility of their mad schemes.

Let the people of North Carolina remember that the late Legislature increased the debt of the State one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to educate rich men's sons at the University, and voted seven hundred dollars of the common school fund to pay for a journal of education printed by the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction.

If anybody denies this refer them to pages 339 and 394, laws 1874-'75. That's the kind of Legislature which provided for this Convention.

Although the Democrats refused to allow the people to say whether they would have a Convention or not, a chance will be offered them to do so at the election in August. If the people then vote for Republican delegates there will be no session of the Convention; the measure will be defeated, and hundreds of dollars will be saved to the taxpayers. Besides all this, the privileges of the people to elect their own officers will be secure, and every man will be in the enjoyment of all his political and personal rights.

It would be better not to discuss any measure as necessary to be acted upon by the Convention than by discussion to divide hopelessly the friends of Constitutional Reform before the election on side questions.—Wilmington Star.

Exactly. The Democratic party are afraid to tell the people what they propose to do in the Convention. They are well aware, should their wild and revolutionary schemes be known to the voters of the State their cause would be hopelessly lost. The Star is rather shrewd in its advice, but it comes rather late. The people are posted as to the designs of the revolutionists and no amount of dodging will deceive them.

The school law of 1868-'69 provided that the common school money should be paid by the Sheriffs to the State Treasurer, and the State Treasurer was required to pay out this money without any commissions or any deduction therefrom. The Democratic Legislature of 1870-'71 changed the law so as to require the school money to be paid to the County Treasurers, and the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction made to the last Legislature shows that \$11,802.00 was paid as commissions out of that fund last year to County Treasurers.

And yet the Democrats want to change the Constitution so as to abolish unnecessary offices.

Pray how do the Radicals make out the cost of a Convention at five hundred thousand, when their own with all its extravagances cost only \$100,000?—Daily News.

We make it thus: Your party are a reckless set. If they get control of the Convention all kinds of wild schemes will be concocted for depriving the honest people of their just rights. To do this, they will remain in session most probably three months at a cost of at least one thousand dollars a day. This of itself will amount to, in round numbers, about nine thousand dollars. After the Convention adjourns they will have another session of the late Legislature. This contemptible body, judging from the past, will remain at the capital until every available dollar in the Treasury is exhausted. The present Constitution will be either totally eradicated, or so altered, that six months of legislation will be required to conform the statutes of the State to its provisions.

A fall and winter session of the Legislature will cost at least fifteen hundred dollars a day, including stationery, firewood, and other incidental expenses. For six months this would amount to two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

And then again, we will have a large sum chargeable to the counties for holding the election for delegates, and if the question is submitted to the people, an additional expense, amounting altogether to perhaps twenty-five thousand dollars. To these items are to be added the expenses of a new code for the purpose of conforming the different departments of the State government to the new order of things.

Taken together, the expenditure to the people, incident to the sitting of a Convention, in case the Democrats should control the body, will not fall much short of half a million of dollars, to say nothing of the time wasted from the agricultural, mechanical and other interests of the State.

Let the people of the First Congressional District of North Carolina take warning from the views recently advanced by the Albemarle Register on the suffrage question. It should be remembered, that the Register is the organ of the revolutionists in that part of the State.

The monstrous proposition to make the privileges of the elective franchise dependent upon the amount of money on which a man pays taxes, is an outrage upon the intelligence of the people and should be sternly rebuked. We advise the people throughout the State to rally as one man to defeat a party that proposes to stifle the will of the people in the shameful manner proposed by this Democratic organ of the East. The man who, in this enlightened age, proposes to enslave the people, should be treated as an outcast, both politically and personally. A paper advocating such propositions as those enunciated by the Register, should be spurned by every lover of liberty throughout the land.

We are waiting to hear if the views of this eastern Democratic organ are disowned by its party. We venture the assertion that not one word of condemnation will be heard against them.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they did not dare to call a Convention until Congress adjourned, thereby proving that they had some sinister motive in view.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they only agreed upon certain restrictions in the convention act, because it was the only shape in which it could be passed.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that their most prominent papers are urging a disregard of the restrictions and propose to have an open Convention, thereby endangering the homestead and other liberal features of our present Constitution.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they refused to incorporate a restriction against secession, thereby leaving the inference that they intend to incorporate in the Constitution a section asserting the right of North Carolina to secede from the Union.

Charge it upon the revolutionists, that they voted down an amendment prohibiting whipping-posts in North Carolina.

People of Alamance and Guilford, have you forgotten the insult offered to you by your representative in the Legislature last winter? Are you prepared to endorse the man who denounced you as "scraps."

Remember, that by voting for Democratic delegates you say in substance that you endorse the insult offered to you by your State Senator, because he was not rebuked by his party, and therefore it is fair to presume his course was approved.

Democrats Recognize Special Tax Bonds!!!

The Democrats for several years swore they would never recognize, much less pay, any of the Special Tax bonds. Let's see how they keep their promises! The State Treasurer invested \$125,000 in Special Tax bonds for the Educational Fund. Special Tax bonds became worthless, thereupon the late Democratic Legislature recognized the Special Tax bonds and ordered the State Treasurer to issue a certificate of indebtedness to the Trustees of the University for \$125,000 and levy a tax of \$7,500 to pay interest annually for the benefit of the University. Not a cent appropriated for the Common Schools! Debt of the State increased \$125,000 for the purpose of making a place for rich men's sons to go to school, and nothing done for the Common Schools.

Election Law Unconstitutional.

SECTION 2d of the election law: "That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

The above the Supreme Court has decided, in its decision, July 6th, 1875, to be unconstitutional.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll-holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

The Democrats are very much in the habit of avoiding any arguments they are unable to meet by personal allusions of an offensive character. This is one of the best signs of the weakness of their cause. We can hardly believe that any sensible man will be driven from his course by such scurrilous abuse and reflections. Let every Anti-Convention man in North Carolina remain firm. The days of social ostracism on account of politics are numbered. This is a free country and every man has a right to his political opinions. The aristocracy may turn up their noses at the hard working people of the State, but such action only disgusts all sensible persons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—The revolutionists who want a new CONSTITUTION suited to the interests of the "few against the many" when confronted with some of the insane and infamous propositions of their own papers, such as that coming from the Albemarle Register, for instance (which would give a vote for every five hundred dollars of taxable property that a man owned, thus making a moderately rich man stronger at the polls than a score of poor and honest working men), put on a wise look and a silly smile at your feeling at all alarmed, and exclaim, "Oh, we the people pass on the action of the Convention—if we don't like the new Constitution we can reject it. We are all safe and can pass on the whole matter." Attention is called to section 5 of the Act calling Convention. Here it is: "Section 5. The Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by the qualified voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded."

Now, mark the latter clause, "and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded."

Now, suppose that a majority of Democrats (which God forbid!) should actually be elected to the Convention, what guarantee have we that they may not "prescribe the mode" of "calling the Legislature together" to "ratify," just as the Legislature called them together to create? The Legislature is presumed to be elected by the "qualified voters of the State," and represent the "qualified voters," and this would be as much a mode for ratifying the Constitution as it is presumed the Convention party will deem necessary. For, did they deem it necessary to ask the people whether or not they wanted a Convention? Not they; but they deemed it imprudent for the interest of their cause, and they may, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates, be of the same opinion still.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel.

MR. EDITOR:—We notice in the Hawkins' paper, *the Daily News*, of the 13th, an article under the heading of "State expenses, Conservative vs. Radical,—let the people read." After commenting on the virtue of the two political parties handling the State money, it gives a tabular statement from 1869 to 1875, and what it cost each party to run the government. We notice that in its statement they enumerate the "Holden war" and the "impachment of Gov. Holden." Now, Mr. Editor, we would like to enquire who brought

on the "war" and the "impachment?" Did the Republican party belong to the kuklux? Did the Republican party howl for the impachment of Gov. Holden? No, sir, it all originated with the Democratic-Conservative party; they run the kuklux and the impachment trial. But I am sure no sound-thinking man will for a moment let that statement turn him aside from doing his duty in the coming contest.

There is one more item that the ring journal ought to have inserted in its table and thrown on Republican shoulders, viz: The exchange of bonds by the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, by which the State will lose about one million of dollars, and still the *News* says it is right and the State will lose not a cent by the transaction. The *News* should be consistent.

"Landlord and Tenant Act."

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER SIXTY-FOUR, BATTLE'S REVIVAL.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revival shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement, written or verbal for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessor or party, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, or his assigns, give notice of the same to the lessee or cropper or any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said rent is satisfied, or his assigns to the remedy given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

Sec. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed to court to have the matter determined in the court of a justice of the peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situate, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant, setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in either case, to issue the suit shall be pending to issue an order to the constable or sheriff, as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the supervision of the justice or clerk of the court for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act the return term shall be the trial term.

Sec. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such leases or contracts to lease are made the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification. Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

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. 21, 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 October, 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 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.

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, Rufin, 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 obiding by the act calling the Convention so far as the oath and the restrictions are concerned."

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.

Gov. Bragg.

We invite the people of North Carolina to carefully read the following extract from a speech delivered by Governor Bragg, in the city of Raleigh, on the first day of June, 1854. It sounds an alarm which every man who has the good of the Old North State at heart should ponder over in the present crisis. When we take into consideration the fact that the revolutionists rejected the legislative mode of amending the Constitution and urged the call of a Convention, for the ostensible purpose of making a few and unimportant changes, it may readily be inferred that their intentions are sinister and pregnant with evil to the State. Read the extract:

"A Convention of the people cannot be restricted by the Legislature. A Convention may make most unexpected and unacceptable changes in the Constitution, and the people can have no remedy."

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.

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."

Hon. Asa Biggs.

"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."

LATEST NEWS.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial have arrived.

The Vinegar factory of E. M. Pettingill at Boston was seized for manufacturing distilled spirits.

Tom Wells, formerly a commission merchant of Atlanta, committed suicide in that city yesterday on account of financial troubles.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance met yesterday at Providence. Ninety-four representatives were present.

The regatta race at Saratoga lake resulted in the Cornell coming out first, Columbia second and the Harvard third.

The Hebrew Union at Buffalo adopted a resolution embodying an idea and setting forth objects of the Hebrew College, and pledging of the hearty co-operation of the Hebrew people throughout the land.

The Official Gazette, of Madrid, reports that a great panic exists in Estrela, where the news of the Carlists has only just become known. The Carlists are removing their artillery from the city. Gen. Durrigary is hemmed in by several brigades on the higher mountains near Hueca.

Further communication has been made to the King of Burmah regarding the passage of the British troops through his country, and it is hoped that the King will yield.

The Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., publishes a card claiming that the riot was caused by floating population, drawn there by the building of the new water works. The boarding house used by the water works hands has been burned, and two of the inmates perished.

Masters of cotton mills in Ashton, Staley Bridge, Dunkinfield and Mooseley, England, have decided to give notice of the commencement of look-out on the 24th instant, because the working people employed in certain departments refuse to refer disputes in regard to their wages to arbitration, and other employes have quit work.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Canadian premier, in a speech at Dundee, July 14th, referred to the great resources of Canada. He contended it was quite consistent for two nations to exist on the North American Continent, governed differently and with differing political institutions. He was convinced, so long as Great Britain maintained her present attitude towards the Colonies, friendship and confidence would be maintained.

LYNCHBURG, July 14.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the rear portion of the City Hotel fell with a great crash. Fortunately the five or six rooms destroyed were not fully occupied; as far as known only three persons were domiciled in the wrecked rooms. Mrs. L. Brown was killed. T. E. Harris, commission broker, was badly injured, and a negro child missing. Mrs. Brown was dead when reached by the firemen. The building was old, but considered safe.

The Paris Assembly has declared the election of Burgoyne null and void. M. Duvall, Bonapartist, interpreted government as to the line of conduct it intended to pursue towards the Imperialists. Buffet replied that the Government regarded it the duty to insure respect to the Constitution. It would not tolerate factious intrigue from any quarter nor take the initiative in any legal prosecution, but would refer unlawful acts to the tribunals. The declaration produced great excitement. Robier introduced a proposition for a new election in Nievre, notwithstanding the law forbidding supplemental election to the present Assembly. In course of his remarks he made allusion to the committee for appeal to the people, which he acknowledged he directed. The avowal of the existence of such committee, which Robier had previously denied in his honor, was received with surprise, and caused a sensation.

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 Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

Table with columns: Stations, Mail, Express, and times for various routes including Charlotte, Greensboro, and Danville.

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. W. (Salem Branch.)

Table with columns: Stations, Mail, Express, and times for the Salem Branch route.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 8.10 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.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.45 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.50 a. m.

No change of cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 miles. Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

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

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Raleigh, April 7, 1874.