RALMIGH

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22, 1875.

ELECTION-THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

vention.

Let it be borne in mind, that every man in North Carolina, who is entitled to vote, is eligible to a seat in the Con vention. The fact that a man is an office holder does not disqualify him from being a candidate.

Hon. C. L. Cobb is on the stump in the mountains,

The proceedings of Republican meetings are sometimes cut short for want of space.

Hon. D. M. Furches, of Statesville, is in the field doing good work against Convention. He will make speeches in Davie, Wilkes, Yadkin and Surry.

"How did Tim start on the campaign?" Answer. In Sheriff Dann's buggy. How birds of a feather will flock together.

The News of yesterday labors hard in defence of Tim, the new Democratic convert. How is it that Tim's virtues have remained so long concealed from the vision of the faithful ?roger odd mit smilles

"'Tis strange there should such difference be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

The News of this morning flutters feebly for Convention, like a Give up, Mr. News. Nearly all your paid? leaders give it up. They will not even contribute money to carry on your campaign. You are beaten !

Let the people of Wayne remember that W. T. Dortch, who is now asking their suffrages for a seat in the Convention, voted while in the Confederate Congress for a law exempting a man from milltary service because he happened to be the owner of twenty slaves. If Dortch denies this the proof can be given from the Confederate records.

To be Tim Lee, or not to be? That is the question. Whether It is better to join the Democracy And suffer the remorse of conscience That will follow such desertion, Or stay within the Republican ranks And fight it out like a man, Is a query which I have probably Answered to my political destruction As for me, I would not be

Hon. O. H. Dockery

Has made a successful speaking tour through the transmontane counties. He is compelled to go to Richmond, being a candidate there himself. Thousands of Republicans in North Carolina are disappointed in not hearing his eloquent voice on the Convention question, Vance, remembering how Dockery skinned him at Statesville three years ago, very wisely deferred his trip to speak to the people west of the mountains until after Colonel Dockery got through and returned home.

## Judge Watts and Judge Russell at Taylorsville.

On Monday last these gentlemen addressed a large crowd at Taylorsville, Alexander county, on the subject of Convention. Twenty dollar Robbins was sandwiched in between Judge Watts and Judge Russell. We learn that Robbins prayed for the mountains to fall on him, but they would not. The Democrats in Alexander are nearly opposed to Convention, and say they will get rid of both the Convention and the Legislature, if they have to vote for Republicans to accomplish their object.

## The Restrictions.

For the benefit of the leading Democratic newspapers and Democrats, who say the restrictions are not binding, we submit the following points:

"The General Assembly is the creature of the Convention." Is this proposition true? The Convention and the General Assembly are both creatures of the people, but insomuch as the Convention owes its existence to a bill passed by the General Assembly, it would seem that the Con.

vention must dook up to a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly as its crea-It is certain a two-thirds vote for the call of a Convention could not have been obtained except by resorting to the restrictions set out in the act; so the

Convention is bound to respect the will of its creator. If they are not binding, we have a curious state of things. A two-thirds vote was duly obtained by adding the restrictions; if the restrictions are not bind ing the Convention was called by fraud Convention called according to the Con- tion, and we advise the peop atitution, N. randmorti 98 .69 in

What is Peonage? Are we in danger of having it in North Caro-

Peon is a Spanish word signifying cency," a day laborer. In South America, in Mexico, and in New Mexico, Holton, Hay., because he "slaughpeonage exists, (until, as to the latter Territory, it was abolished by etite of Greensboro do not like plow our Congress after we acquired it,) boys and plain men like Mr. Holbut in the former countries named | ton. They regard them as "scrubs." it is still in force. By this law "reg- Mr. Holton is most confided in ulating contracts between masters Eligibility to Seats in the Con- and servants," peons are compelled one of the most popular men in to work for their employers, provi- Guilford, as former elections have ded they are in debt to them, until the debt is paid. The proprietors or lost one of his fingers at the battle landholders, by enticing peons in of the Cowpens by a pistol shot their employment into needless ex- from Col. William Washington, penditures, by selling them goods dined with Mrs. Wiley Jones a and advancing them money, con- Halifax, he spoke slightingly of trive to keep them hopelessly in Washington as one who slaughdebt and in a consequent state of tered the King's English. Mrs. bondage.

of this State passed a law by which not write his name, as you say, he It is provided that no tenant of the land of another shall pledge any portion of his growing or forthcoming crop for money, until the landholder is first paid, and no tenant can, therefore, raise a cent of money on his own labor unless the proprietor gives his consent. This is the first step, and is very hard on the tenant or day laborer. It shuts him up completely so that he cannot raise one cent on his own labor to help make his crop, while the landholder can borrow as much as he wants. What is the next step? Will not men who have passed such a law as the one referred to, by which a tenant is thus completely shut up and cut off from borrowing money, go a step further, and provide that a tenant or day laborer who is in debt to the landholder shall not leave the land, but be comgasping, dying fish on the bank. pelled to labor on it, until the debt is

> Tenants, day laborers, beware! This is peonage, and peonage is slavery!-slavery for both white and black, who may happen to be in debt to the landholder. The same men who passed this landlord and tenant law, and who are thus looking to a state of peonage for the laboring 45 make 120 days a court, and 4 man, now want a Convention—a Convention to sit for months, and The per diem and mileage of each Convention to sit for months, and make many changes in the Constitution. Governor Graham says the changes to be made are "too numerous to mention." And let the mechanics look to it also, lest their lien haw for work and labor done other contingent expenses, such as also goes by the board. And let the extra allowances to clerks, sheriffs, solicitors, finance committee, &c., homestead men be on the alert, for if in these numerous changes our present Supreme Court is changed,

way will go the homesteads. Tenants prohibited from borrowing money on their own labor -pequage threatened as the next stepthis, it seems, is the entertainment to which the people are invited by the Convention men. No wonder the masses of the people are aroused and determined to vote against the Conventionists, for everything dear to them is at stake.

How Democrats Deceive and Insult the People.

Let it be remembered that Mr. Dula moved an amendment to the Convention bill as follows:

"That, at the time and places of sioners do the legislative part—and holding the election for delegates as if this question should be asked, is hereinafter prescribed, the ques-tion of Convention or No Convention of Convention or No Convention, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, and, if a you have elected under their exmajority of the votes so cast shall tended jurisdiction-without cost to be against a Convention, then the the public. These officers receiving delegates elected shall not convene."

Bear in mind, fellow-citizens, that this was simply a proposition for the Democratic party to submit the | ple want with a Convention? direct question to the people, and, as it was proposed to do this at the time of the election of delegates, no additional expense would have been incurred. Yet so conscious were the revolutionists of the unpopularity of the measure that they voted it unterrified. I will be their look down by a large majority. Is not this sufficient to prove, that if they should have the majority in the Convention, the people's rights will be jeopardized? Is it not enough to convince any unprejudiced man that the role of 1861 will be re-enacted? Take warning, voters of North Carolina. You must come to

Fortunately there is a way to defeat the sitting of a Convention; Every vote for Republican delegates is a vote for immediate adjournment, and consequently a vote for No Convention. We want the people to weigh this point well, be-Convention is bound to respect the will people to weight this point well, because the Democratic press are enceeding for redress; such proceeding to deavoring to tions binding, or are they of no account? by stating that the Convention will If they are binding, "all right, hold its sessions anyhow, and therefore it is only a matter of choice as to which party shall have the majority. Let it be understood, therefore, that the question is, in subdance, Convention or No Convenkeep this fact constantly in view.

A. S. Holton.

Just as it always was with "all respectability and all the de pro Patriot finds fault with ers the King's English." where he is best known, and he is shown. When Col. Tarleton, who Jones replied like a flash, "Col. The last Democratic Legislature Tarleton, if Col. Washington canat least knows how to "make his mark." Tarleton looked at his crippled hand and said nothing. If Mr. Holton is not as accomplished a scholar as some, he can write his name, and write and make a good speech; and he will "make his mark" at the polls on the 5th of next month, when something more than the King's English will be slaughtered, to-wit, the pretensions and hopes of the Democratic aristocrats of Guilford.

County Expenses.

"Dayie," a correspondent of the American, in discussing the Convention question makes the following strong points in favor of the present system of county government:

Under the old system, we had four county courts a year, held by tin, B. Blythe, Alfred Pressley, five Justices—say they only held five days in each week, 5 by 5 makes 25 days each court—and 4 courts a year, makes, 4 by 25—100 days in the year. These members got \$3.00 Steele. per day, which made the court itself

cost \$300.00 a year to heller year. Besides this, there is the grand jury and the petit jury—15 grand jurors for 3 days in the week, makes 5, and 15 petit jurors for 5 days in the week, making 75 days- 75 and juror will average \$1.50 per day, making \$720.00 a year that the jury cost. And this added to the \$300,00, the cost of the special court, we have \$1,020.00 the cost of holding the county courts in one county for one year-to say nothing of the as was the practice under the old

systems qualifymond enw pidow to I will now give the cost under the present system—which is 5 commissioners and a clerk, who have monthly meetings. But say for purposes of levying taxes, &c., they meet 16 days in the year, making the homestead to fall, and the me-chanics' lien law in danger! And this, it seems, is the entertainment in all 96 days, counting both com-missioners and clerk, at \$2.00 per day, as now allowed by law—we have the whole cost of the present system, for one year, in one county, amounting to \$192.00. Now take \$192.00 from \$1,020.00, and we have \$828.00-this being the approximate difference in the cost of the old system and the new, for one year, in one county. The old costing that much more than the new. And there being 94 counties in the State the eyes of the people are open. —the new system costs about \$77,7832.00 less each year than the old

It may be asked, what has become of the judicial business, formerly done by the old county courts—as I have only shown that the commissioners do the legislative part-and the answer is: that it is done by their pay for fees and commissions from those for whom they do the

So I ask, again, what do the peomag glide bue DAVIE.

The character of the contract to "How a man will cling to his first love," was the exclamation of a Democrat when he heard that Tim had returned to the ranks of the

AN ACT IL STE

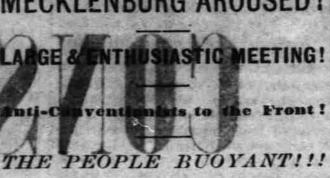
be, the dear a school of the

To Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That any person who, under the color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities seemed by privileges or immunities secured by shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstruding, be liable to the party injured in any action at courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to pro-tect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to farnish the means of their vindication;" and the other remedial laws of the United States, which are in their nature appli-

cable in such cases at the our enciency

MECKLENBURG AROUSED!



SUCCESS IS CERTAIN!!! 1. (1.((r))) 111 ... The Political Skies are Brightening .

THE CAMPAIGN. Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the anti-Conventionists of Mecklenburg county assembled in the courthouse, Tuesday, July 20, 1875, to nominate candidates to represent them in the approaching Convention. At an early hour the room was filled to repletion by an enthusiastic delegation, from every part of the county, and at 12 o'clock was called to order by calling Gen. R. Barringer to the chair, and requesting J. L. Bailey, Jr., to act as Secretary.

On taking the chair, Gen. Bar-ringer explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate address, which was received with deafening applause. It would do the General injustice to attempt even a synopsis of it, but suffice it to say it was replete with wisdom and sound judgment.

At the conclusion of it, Mr. H Bissell offered a resolution "extending a cordial greeting to the rural delegation, and requesting their earnest co-operation in the exercises of the Convention," which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. R. Gillespie, of Deweese township, the Chairman appointed a committee on nomina- tive. tions, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. R. Gillespie, Samuel

Pharr, J. S. Davidson, W. M. Mar- adopted. Burke Alexander, Jeremy Hunter, (dead) colored.

The Chairman gave them leave to report when convenience suited but Mr. McDonald objected, urging immediate action, and his views were endorsed by other gentlemen. The committee then retired for consultation, during which time the meeting was entertained by happy and patriotic speeches from Messrs. J. T. Schenck, W. I. Moore and others, at the conclusion of which the committee returned, and through their chairman, Mr. J. R. Gillespie, reported a series of welltimed resolutions, and suggesting the names of Col. W. R. Myers and Dr. W. M. Kerr, as anti-Convention delegates. On motion, the names were submitted to the convention, and when the Chairman put the question the gentlemen mamed were unanimously nominated amid thundering applause Everybody present was pleased with the nominations. It is a good and strong ticket and will carry by a handsome vote. It was a cheering sign to see so many farmers present, men who earn their bread by honest toil, and who have the backbone in the face of party displeasure, to come out and express their sen-timents in opposition to Conven-tion. The Republicans present an unbroken front, and will poll a full vote. The meeting was harmoni-ous in every respect, and was pro-ductive of much good. The designs of the revolutionists were exposed in their true colors, and for once

It was moved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the DAILY Constitution, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adiourned Jugary from Beguinerol , a RUFUS BARRINGER, Ch'n. J. L. BAILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

bolumists or truck ganden-The Convention of 1868.

It is constantly charged by the opposition that the Convention of 1868 was composed mainly of "negroes and carpet-baggers," and that our present Constitution framed by that Convention, is not entitled to the respect of the people. Let us see how this is: We publish below a list of the delegates to that body, and have marked them native, adopted, and colored. Those of our tive. readers who know the delegates as we do, will foot them up as follows: Native delegates 87, adopted 18, colored 15, making 120. Of the whole number, 120, only 33 were colored and adopted citizens. Let our friends circulate this list, that the people may see for themselves how unfounded is the charge referred to should mount ill .ll

Henry M Ray, Graham, native. Jere Smith, Taylorsville, native. Henry E Chilson, Wadesborough

Geo Tucker, Anson, native. William Stilley, Washington, na-

Wm B Rodman, Washington, na-Parker D Robbins, Windsor, col-William A Mann, Fayetteville, adopted.

Abial W Fisher, Elizabethtown, adopted. Fred F French, Elizabethtown, John S Parks, Morganton, na-

Bryant Lee, Windsor, colored.

T J Candler, Asheville, native. W T Blume, Concord, native.
C C Jones, Caldwell co., native.
A Congleton, Beaufort, native.
W T Gunter, Merry Oaks, native.
W T Gunter, Merry Oaks, native.
Coo W Dickey Cherokee native

Geo W Dickey, Cherokee, native. tion."

meet next Wednesday everyee.

John R French, Washington City, adopted.

David Heaton, Craven, (dead) W H S Sweet, Craven, adopted Clinton D Pearson, Craven, col nc Kinney, Lexington, dead SS Mullican, Lexington, native.

Wilson Carey, Yanceyville, col-Milton Hobbs, Mocksville, na-Saml Highsmith, Duplin, colored.

S W Peterson, Duplin, colored. E B Teague, Winston, native. H C Cherry, Tarboro, colored. J T Harris, Louisburg, native. M J Aydlott, Gaston co., native. T D Hoffler, Gates, native. John M Patrick, Greene, (dead)

native John H Williamson, Louisburg, G William Welker, Greensboro,

adopted. Albion W Tourgee, Greensboro, W T J Hayes, Halifax, colored. Henry Eppes, Halifax, colored. J'M Turner, Harnett, native. W G B Garrett, Haywood, na-

J H Duckworth, Transylvania, native. And J Glover, Hyde, native. W H George, Alexander, native. James Hay, Johnston co., native. Nathan Gulley, Johnston co., na-

D D Colgrove, Jones, (dead) GW Gahagan, Madison, (dead,

native. S W Watts, Martin, native. W A B Murphy, McDowell, (dead)

S. N Stillwell, Charlotte, native. Ed Fullings, Charlotte, adopted. Geo A Graham, Montgomery, na-

L MS McDonald, Moore, native. Jacob Ing, Nash, (dead) na-J C Abbott, New Hanover, S S Ashley, New Hanover,

A H Galloway, New Hanover, R CParker, Northampton, (dead)

H T Grant, Northampton, native. Wm Nicholson, Hertford, Peruimans, native. DJ Rich, Pitt, (dead) adopted. Byron Laffin, Pitt, adopted.

Jesse Rhodes, Polk, native. R. F. Trogden, Asheboro, native TL L Cox, Asheboro, native. R T Long, Richmond co., native. CS Hayes, Robeson co., adopted. J L Nance, Robeson co., native. J H French, Rockingham, native.

Allen Rose, Rowan co., (dead) W.H Logan, Rutherford, native. S Carter, Sampson co., native. L D Hall, Sampson co., (dead) na-

L C Morton, Stanly, native. R F Petree, Stokes, native.

Saml Forkner, Surry, (dead) na-John M Marshall, Surry, native. EW Jones, Tyrrell, (dead) na-Wm Newsom, Union, (dead) na-

J P Andrews, Wake, adopted. S D Franklin, Wake, native. J. H. Harris, Wake, colored. John A. Hyman, Warren, colored. John Read, Warren, native. Willie Daniel, Wilson co., native.

Jesse Hollowell, Wayne co., na-H L Grant, Wayne co., adopted J Q A Bryan, Wilkes, native. E Benbow, Yadkin, native.

E Legg, Brunswick, adopted. B S D Williams, Wake, (dead) native. J W Hood, Cumberland, colored J H Renfrow, Halifax, native. M Taylor, Camden, (dead) native Cuffee Mayo, Oxford, colored.

CJ Cowles, Wilkes, native. J T Garland, Yancey, native. Mark May, Cherokee, native. G W Bradley, Yadkin, native. E C Bartlett, Ashe, native. J M Shaver, Rowan, native. Plato Durham, Cleaveland, nativ Jas R Ellis, Catawba, native. Jos H King, Lincoln, native.

Henry Barnes, Rockingham, na

P Hodnett, Caswell, native. EM Holt, Orange, native. John W Graham, Orange, nativ J. A. McDonald, Chatham, native. J W Ragland, Granville, native. JI Moore, Granville, native. J H Baker, Tarboro, native. Henry A Dowd, Tarboro, native. w King, Lenoir, native. Haynes Lennon, Columbus, na-

J B Hare, Hertford, native. Thos Sanderlin, Currituck, native. Jasper Etheridge, Onslow, native.

Gov. Manly's Opinion.

Let the old line Whigs of North the Legislature in 1850, before they of the present Legislature. decide to vote for delegates to the comingConvention who favor radical reforms in the present Constitu-

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 art of the convention of the conflicting opinions upon this question art of the circumstances or for any other reason.—Salisbury Watchman (Dem.) 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 (twothirds concurring) would be clothed with unlimited discretion over the Con-stitution. 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 lit le in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong

LEIT. Secretary.

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 admistration 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 commence-ment, 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 Assem-

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 CC Pool, Elizabeth City, native. 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 con-sulted 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."

Dr. Wheeler's Amendme ts.

On the 18th March, 1875, the Convention bill being under consideration in the House of Representatives, W. H. Wheeler, men ber from Forsythe, offered the following amendments:

"Nor shall the said Convention amend the Constitution by requir ing the payment of taxes as a qualification for voters, nor shall the said Convention increase the number of Supreme Court or Superior Court judges; nor shall the said Convention amend or abolish any of the amendents to the Constitution ratified February 24th, 1873; nor shall the said Convention repeal or abolish Article IX, sections. II and III, of the existing Convention provide for any capitation tax; nor shall the said Convention repeal or modify section IV, article I; of the present Constitution; not shall the said Convention authorize. or propose to authorize branding. whipping or cropping, as a punish-ment for crime."

The yeas and nays were called, and the amendments were rejected, every Democrat voting in the negative.

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 no-Carolina read the following extract thing without the consent of the from Governor Manly's message to creature. Such stupidity is worthy

> 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 recog-

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 Consti-

ebusin sismo and the M