

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One copy six weeks, (postage paid), FIFTY CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN.



An Election for Delegates to number One Hundred and Twenty, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be held on Thursday, the 3rd of August, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. WAKE COUNTY.

For Delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

- RICHARD C. BADGER, ALEXANDER L. DAVIS, MADISON C. HODGE, JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

For Justices of the Peace: M. B. BARBER, NORBT DUNSTON, W. M. H. MARTIN, JO. T. BACKLAIN, JOS. P. PHILLIPS, J. D. MORGAN, ALBERT MAGNIN.

For Constable: JOHN R. CASWELL.

For Clerk: JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

For School Committee: A. W. SHAFFER, I. M. YR. GILBERT, OSABEL HUNTER, JR.

Anti-Convention Candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

- Alamance—James E. Boyd, Bertie—F. W. Bell, Bladen—A. McDonald, Brunswick—E. W. Taylor, Buncombe—E. R. Hampton, Johnson Ashworth, Burke—J. G. Bynum, Camden—J. L. Chamberlain, Chatham—R. I. Howze, R. W. York, Cherokee and Graham—A. A. Campbell, Chowan—John R. Page, Craven—R. F. Lehman, J. S. Manix, Cumberland—R. P. Buxton, J. C. Blocker, Davidson—John T. Craner, John Michael, Edgecombe—W. P. Mabson, A. McCabe, Forsythe—W. H. Wheeler, Franklin—B. F. Bullock, Jr., Gates—John Parker, Granville—Isaac J. Young, James A. Bullock, Greene—Joseph Dixon, Guilford—A. W. Tourgee, A. S. Holton, Halifax—J. E. O'Hara, J. J. Goodwyn, Harnett—Neill McKay, Henderson—Frank Wadlin, Hertford—Jordan J. Horton, Johnston—Bryant R. Himaunt, P. T. Massey, Jones—J. F. Scott, Lenoir—R. W. King, Madison—W. W. Hollins, Martin—J. J. Martin, McDowell—James Duncan, Mecklenburg—William H. Myers, William M. Kerr, Mitchell—J. W. Bowman, Montgomery—Allen Jordan, Nash—J. J. Sharp, New Hanover and Pender—D. L. Russell, J. H. Smyth, S. H. Manning, Northampton—William Barrow, Orange—John T. Hogan, Washington Duke, Pasquotank—W. J. Munden, Perquimans—J. W. Albertson, Polk—N. B. Hampton, Randolph—J. W. Bean, A. M. Lowe, Richmond—O. H. Dockery, Robeson—Neill McNeill, R. M. Norment, Rowan—J. W. Jones, John A. Runsey, Sampson—Clifton Ward, James T. Giddens, Stanly—C. C. Foreman, Stokes—W. W. McCandless, Surry—T. M. Brower, Tyrrell—Edward Ransom, Union—J. J. Hasty, Wake—Richard C. Badger, M. C. Hodge, A. L. Davis, J. J. Nowell, Warren—J. Williams Thorne, J. O. Crosby, Washington—W. A. Moore, Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, Geo. H. Grantham, Wilkes—T. J. Dula, J. Q. A. Bryan, Yadkin—B. F. Jones, Yancey—W. M. Moore.

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.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Public Speaking.

James H. Harris, Esq., will speak at Yanceyville, July 25. Lexington, July 30. Charlotte, July 31.

Public Speaking.

Gen. W. D. Jones and Col. I. J. Young will speak as follows: Strickland's Mills, Wake County, August 2. Walker's X Roads, Wake Forest Township, Aug. 3. Lashley's X Roads, August 4.

Public Speaking.

Hon. W. A. Smith, Gen. W. D. Jones, and Col. I. J. Young will address the people of Nash county at the following times and places: Green Brantley's Store, July 29th. Bissett's Mill, July 30th. Ferrill's, July 31st.

Public Speaking.

Col. Wm. S. Pearson, Thos. M. Argo, Esq., and Hon. Squire Trivett will address the people of Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe and Watauga at the following times and places:

- Taylorsville, Wednesday, July 28. Wilkesboro, Thursday, July 29. Jefferson, Saturday, July 31. Elk X Roads, Monday, Aug. 2. Boone, Tuesday, Aug. 3. Collettsville, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Judge S. W. Watts

Will address the people on the Convention question, at the following places:

- T. N. Cooper's, Iredell Co., July 28th. Jonesville, Yadkin Co., July 29th. Dobson, Surry Co., July 30. East Bend, Yadkin Co., July 31st. Smith Grove, Davie Co., August 2d. Mocksville, Davie Co., August 3d. County Line, Davie Co., August 4th. The people are invited to turn out and hear the distinguished gentleman.

WAKE COUNTY CANVASS.—The

Chairmen of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic and Republican parties have arranged the following route to be pursued by the candidates for delegates to the Convention. The speaking as to time will be arranged by candidates:

- Forestville, Tuesday, July 27th. Forestville, Wednesday, July 28. Rolesville, Wednesday, July 28. Little River, Thursday, July 29. W. C. Moore's. Mark's Creek, Friday, July 30th. Hood's Store. St. Matthews, Saturday, July 31. Powell's Store. St. Mary's, Monday, August 2d. Andrews' Store. Panther Branch, Tuesday, Aug. 3d. J. H. Adams'. Raleigh, Wednesday, August 4th. Lovejoy's Grove. W. W. JONES, Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. W. W. WHITE, Ch'n Rep. Ex. Com.

OUTSIDE CORPORATE LIMITS.—The

voters of Raleigh Township outside the city limits, will find the registration books at the store of Mills H. Brown, on Fayetteville street. Those entitled to vote who have reached twenty-one years of age since August, 1874, or who have come into the territory named, since, will have to register in order to vote; others will call upon W. D. Haywood, Esq., at Mr. Brown's store, and see that their names are correctly entered in the new book.

REGISTER.—The Wards in the city

having been changed by the act of the Legislature, it will be necessary for a new registration in order to vote in the next August election. The books are now open, and we call upon our friends to register right away. The following are the Registrars and the places of registration: M. B. Barber, 1st Ward—Upchurch's coach shop, Hargett street. D. A. Wicker, 2d Ward—Basement of old Cape Fear Bank. J. J. Prairie, 3d Ward—Courthouse. J. P. Prairie, 4th Ward—N. Dunston's shoe shop. R. W. Best, 5th Ward—Best's Store, Hillsboro street.

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.

Registration to vote at city or town elections will not answer now.

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.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your Bill of Rights says 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.' Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the 'people only?' Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly, too, that they should be represented. In the Senate, property is represented and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise,—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence,—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality? It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.' "Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his all. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is his all too. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity?—Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more slave owners; and, of course, a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person. To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the counties in which they are paid. It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the

rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as it is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigues entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies; usually elected upon political party grounds; and that, too frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all. Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. "Many of these officers are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people; and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer, has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?"

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport,—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads; build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol; and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of debt under \$100, and actions on accounts under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant

Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak, except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to stand still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and demand that she shall be free?"

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Ruthenford N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Barksdale W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthitt, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. McKoy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. P. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; Angus K. Kelly, Wayne; Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancey; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. K. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

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To all my former customers and patrons, and the public generally, I would say that I am better prepared than ever to administer to their every want at terms which I will guarantee satisfactory. Raleigh, October 1, 1874. 15-

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the 1st Monday in September Next, the term ending the 2d Thursday in June, 1876; with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining, however, three curricula of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of Learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able faculty has been appointed. The buildings, thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students. For circular explanatory of the above apply to KEMP T. B. HILL, Secretary Board of Trustees, 12-Jawlin Raleigh, N. C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That a petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, by John J. Coley, of Nash county, in said District, duly declared a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and the 6th day of Aug., 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of A. W. Shaffer, Register in Bankruptcy, in Raleigh, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings will be held at the same time and place. New-Berne, N. C., July 10th, 1875. GEO. E. THINKER, Clerk. Dossy BAZZILL, Attorney. 6-2w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT

a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of B. C. Strickland, in the county of Nash, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal for said District. 5-4

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT

a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the estate of Madison Sykes, in the county of Nash, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Raleigh, N. C., before A. W. Shaffer, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal for said District. 5-4

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