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The Long Ago.

BY A. P. SPERRY.

Every heart has its long ago, To which it will wander back To breathe the sweets of the flowers that blow On its almost worn out track; And the waves of time with their ebb and flow, Will cast on the lonely heart, Some broken wrecks of the "Long Ago,"

In which our fates owned part.

Beautiful, sweet, and gentle words,

Lifes first hopes, and loves first glow;
Thoughts that folded their wings like birds, And fell on the breast-like snow; Tracks of Mills bary field in the part Tresses of sunlight, and tresses of jet, The last fond wave of a pure white hand, And a whisper of "Do not forget."

Smiles as bright as an angels dreams, Tears that were pure as the mornings dew, Eyes, that for us, had loving beams, And prayers that were warm and true; Oh! who has not hid afar in the heart, Some dream of the long ago, Which causes the tear unbidden to start, As lifes' waves make their ebb and flow. RALEIGH, July 14th, 1871.

Upon the question of amending the Constitution in the Convention of 1835, Judge Gaston said:

"This was one of the most important questions that had come before the Convention; for, whatever benefits we may have promised ourselves from our labors in the body, in laying the foundation of our Constitution on equitable and fair principles, if we put it in the power of bare legislative majorities to upset them all, then indeed have we toiled in vain. He was not only surprised, but filled with fearful apprehension. It appears as if this body was going rashly from one extreme to another. Because difficulty has been experienced in calling a Convention to amend our Constitution, we are determined to have a perpetually changing Constitution. What is the proposition recommended in the Report? That two succeeding Legislatures, by a bare majority of votes, may alter any part of the Amendments which may be adopted by this Convention, or any principle in the Bill of Rights, consecrated for the security of our liver, liberty, and property. What reason is given for this proceeding? That a majority ought to govern. Let us not be deceived by generalities. In what sense ought majorites to govern? That the deliberate will of the people ought ultimately to prevail, no one will deny; but that the temporary will of a majority, which may be produced by the effervescence of the moment, ought to do what it pleases, set up and put down Constitutions from day to day-no man can be so extrava-

gant as to desire. "If nothing more is needed for the purpose of government than this brief | the altar of freedom, maxim, let the majority govern, what becomes of all our checks on majorities? Why have two branches in our Legislature? Why judicial establishments? Why trial by jury? If we adopt this unfettered principle, why any of these establishments?

"He would rather live under the most despotic government on earth, than under an unlimited government of numbers. He might escape the notice of one Tyrant, but there could be no escape from a multitude of Ty-

On a subsequent day, Mr. Gaston, of Craven, thought that the sense of the Convention had been so distinctly ascertained, the other day when the question was discussed, that no further obstacle could be thrown in the way of carrying out the principles

agreed on. cry, that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. The course proposed was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three Constitutions which he had picked up on the spur of the moment, viz: South Carolina, Alabama and the United States. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an accidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called on by every consideration, not to sanction the principle, that a bare majority may authorize a Convention, if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of Revolution, they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government; but they cannot do it, unless the emergency is great. Mr. G. concluded by saying, if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, everything would be set afloat and we should have a new Con-

"Nichols and Gorman are with us .-

stitution every two or three years.

W. W. Holden."-Sentinel. But they were not "with us" when, during the late struggle of the people of the South for freedom from the very ills they now bear, "with us" meant to be with WZ W. Holden and Josiah Turner, Jr.

Raleigh Weekly Telegram.

One Dollar.

Independent on all Questions-Neutral on None. Per Annum

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.] From the Greensboro Republican.

LAUREL VALLEY. June 20th, 1871.

A. S. Merrimon, Esqr., who was called and made a Judge and who grew fat and most bitter conservatives at the Capital been all the time, and still are for peace engaged in the carte of reformation? and most abusive of the Union men of and good feeling. the State. In a speech made on Saturday evening in the Court House in Raleigh, before the late incapable General Assembly met when he was a candidate own venom, only bite themselves. The for the United States Senatorship, he de- man who stood more closely by us, or, nounced all the Republicans (accepting rather, the man by whom we stood more Jo Turner's amendment) as a set of closely than any other during the war was thieves, scoundrels and rascals. On the the Hon. B. F. Moore. When asked if Impeachment trial of the man that made he had written the Davidson Letters, as him Judge in the examination of Mr. Rol. he was believed by many to have done, he lins of the Pioneer he was terribly severe said "No, but he fully endorsed them, and on that gentleman and denounced Col. was ready to subscribe his name to them Kirk in most bitter terms. Will you al- at any time as an evidence of his deterlow me to reproduce a little of this man's mination to stand by the writer." And bellum record. It will make young ku klux in his testimony on oath before the Southstare but that is nothing new since Judge ern Outrage Committee at Washington, Bond has been in Raleigh. During the at page 205 of the report, he says that he gerous war, Mr. Merrimon was a leading Union "never saw the day, notwithstanding he jority. man in Burcombe, and acted with Col. had a son in the Confederate army, when Henry, W. G. Candler, Maj. Rollins and he rejoiced at a triumph of the Confederothers in giving aid and comfort to the the army"-that he was "a Union man Federal army and the Union cause. He throughout the war"-that he "met the dress, asking supplies for Lee's army, duce the supplies of the families of Buncombe to keep soldiers from starvingwhen the impressing officer was asked to visit every house and demand an exhibit ted a wound equally severe upon their the Blind. of food on hand, A. S. Merrimon was not own greatest champion, if wound it is to in that meeting. He drew up no resolu- be considered .- Old North State. tions-was not appointed on any committee. His standing was then unequivocal as a Union man. On the 22d of May, 1865, however, when "a large and Merrimon offered this Resolution:

pointed to wait on all Federal, field and been answered. staff officers on duty in this place and request them to take seats in this meeting." committee seated Col. G. W. Kirk, Lieut. Yankee-Radicals, viz: as a specimen:

North Carolina, particularly of Western music of the Union.'

brothers and a band of Freemen around er said:

the peace and welfare and protection of sentiment settled in the minds of the the country that a small garrison of troops members it was that the Constitution be kept in this county, and that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to communicate our desires to the proper military authorities."

This was Judge Merrimon in 1865, and it was understood at the time that Col. which abolishes the Constitution which Kirk was not only thus endorsed and honored by Judge Merrimon, but was enter- in my opinion, meet the decided condem, tained as a guest at his house. However nation of the people of North Carolina." this may be, it is known that the father of the Judge, a minister in the Methodist E. Church, was then an enthusiastic friend of "our glorious old Union," that a Confederate lady reported him during first entered Asheville, and the rebels were terrified and fled for their lives, the ed cheerily to his neighbors to "stand the Radical party." still and behold the glory of the Lord"-But we are now met by the popular | Kirk leading his troops into the town. Is it fitting that Judge Merrimon should abuse his whilom friend and guest-Kirk? Is it in keeping with his record that he the prompting of Jo Turner, and to obtain an office. MEMORY.

> "Nichols and Gorman are with us. -W W. Holden."-Sentinel. "Josiah Turner Jr. is the King of the

THE present Convention scheme is un constitutional, and undemocratic and wrong, or radical, which is one and the same thing, and the support of every man

Ku Klux."—W. W. Holden.

or right.

"Nichols and Gorman are with us .- W.

W. Holden."-Sentinel. But they were not with Holden and it originated in the idea of supposed advan-Turner when the clanging doors of Castle tages; and for the justification of their Thunder, at Richmond, opened to receive | "assumption of a power not given by the Josiah Turner, Jr. for treason against the Constitution" its supporters plead tempo-

W. Holden."-Sentinel.

army, and protecting deserters.

They Bite Themselves.

dices of the people against our Union record during the war. We, too, might pondent from this memorable place a few vention party by appealing to the prejudices of the old Whig and Union eleand military outrages of the Rupublican of the State. ments against the convention nominees on the ground that they were both taken party. from the obscurity of the mountains by from the old secession and Democratic W. W. Holden when Military Governor parties. We scorned to do any thing of the kind. On the contrary we announced their nomination with such notice of them kicked his friend. I see from recent acts as we thought their personal character deof Judge Merrimon that he is one of the served and entitled them to. We have impeachment, when the Legislature was

But those who assail us on account of our record during the war, like a blind copperhead, too much inflated with its Asheville in response to Gov. Vance's ad- palace of the Governor he rode half a mile the war, quite as little must be allowed to the opinion of Mr. Moore himself. In

Question.

In 1854, when the bill was before the enthusiastic" meeting was held (after the House of Commons proposing to call a Federal army was in Ashville) A. S. Convention precisely as the present law this species of disorder would cease. proposes to do, Mr. Winston made an ar-"Resolved, That a committee be ap gument against the bill which has never

Mr. Winston said: If this proposition be tenable, it is time that the people of the State tives responsible for this crime, fasten it In pursuance of Mr. M's resolution, the neere informed of it. I hazard the conjecture only upon those individuals and presses that not one man in a thousand ever heard of to whom it belongs. Col. Hubbard, Maj. Rollins, Adjutant Sut- it before. And that it is wrong, I think I can phen, Drs. Roberts, Doak, etc. At this show beyond all doubt. Speaking of the meeting a series of resolutions were passed. Constitution being amended except by the doubtless, prepared by Judge Merrimon, two modes provided in that instrument Rutherford, in the interest of peace and which for extreme loyalty out-Herod the Mr. Winston said: I undertake to say that when this part of the act is seen and properly "Resolved, That the popular heart of understood the principle that there is still orth Carolina, particularly of Western another mode of amending the Constitution, North Carolina, has always been loyal to the besides the two provided by the Constitution, old Government, and that in future, it shall vanishes into thin air." Mr. Winston beat in unison with, and keep step to the further said: "That the Supreme Court of North Carolina would decide that a Con-"Resolved, That we extend to our North- vention called by a majority of the people his own parts. It is bad when a public ern brothers the right hand of fellowship, under an act passed by a majority of the Legand honestly hope that soon we may all islature would be unconstitutional." In the meet, as in days of yore, as American same great argument, Mr. Winston furth-

"Read the proceedings of the Conven-Resolved, That we believe it essential to tion and you will find that if there is any which they were then settling should not be altered by a mere majority. So much for the new doctrine; a doctrine we have ever heard of before; a doctrine the Homesteal laws of North Carolina. our Fathers left us; a doctrine which will-

THE Democracy of the State is not at the "top of the pot" in this Convention measure. It is the pet scheme of the old the war to the authorities for preaching Whig party in North Carolina, and has sedition, and that when the Federal army been kept alive and steadily in view by such gentlemen as have said, "before I old gentleman stood in his door and call- will own myself a Democrat, I will join

> "Nichols and Gorman are with us .- W. W. Holden."-Sentinel.

But they were not "with us" when Holden sent Turner to the Confederate Concount Henry, Rollins, Candler and all the other Republicans of Western Carolina gress to complete the work of John Pool's thieves, scoundrels and rascals, even at effort to embarrass the Confederacy, break down the Confederate government, and to encourage the Radical party in its concrush the Southern people, a work in which the Holdens and Turners of the South have succeeded but too well.

Andrew Jackson, than whom there could be no better authority with the old Democratic sentiment of North Carolina, has admonished us that the principles of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances must never be in the State could not make it respectable permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution.

> The present Convention measure before the people of North Carolina, is based upon the principles of constructive powers; rary circumstances.

So long as we hold to the old Constitu-"Nichols and Gorman are with us. - W. | tional theories, and States Rights princi- opposition to this Convention he defends But they were not with Wm. W. Hol- and made glorious by Jackson and his com- of the Democratic party that he defended friends. den and Josiah Turner, Jr. in disgracing peers, we shall oppose all kindred schemes then-principles which they know and North Carolina before the world, in '64, to this revolutionary and unconstitutional feel they have, like cowards and partisan by actively opposing the struggle of the Convention measure, originate with whom poltroons, basely surrendered, in the hope South, encouraging desertions from the or command the support of what party, it of official reward, and the pecuniary profits

our influence by appealing to the prejuthe discussion of its constitutional merits, es, do we appeal in this campaign against Carolina, and the North Carolina Rail, 191000 than trust to the bare necessity of the Convenion; but to the intelligence and roads. What will the sober second-think-Mr. EDITOR:—Will you permit a corres- have made some capital against the Con- measure, and the hatred all good men reason of men, and the sober second

> Ir the Judiciary of North Carolina is so corrupt, weak and unworthy generally,

If to correct the Judiciary is one of the great necessities of Convention, the Legislature ought to have removed this necessity, by removing the "unjust Judges."

THE monster, Radicalism, shows its head this year, in North Carolina, in the Convention measure of the Conservative Larty

As the people last year put it down when it manifested itself in the persons of Holden and Kirk, and took the shape of a military invasion, let them now put it down when it comes in the equally dangerous form of Convention by a bare ma

THE people of North Carolina pay taxes to support and sustain a newspaper esnever acted with the men who now re- U. S. Army at the close of the war with tablishment, in the interest of the leaders ceive his homage and praise. When on kindness"—that "when he first saw the of the Conservative party, and yet that March 27, 1865, a meeting was called in flag of the United States floating from the party is not satisfied. It demands that to salute it." So it is perfectly clear that the Railroads shall all be run in its politiand when Dr. Chapman proposed to give if no consideration is to be allowed to our calinterest; and it even had a "hankerhis plate, and when it was resolved to re- opinions because of our record during ing" last winter after the "noble charities of the State," the Insane Asylum and the stabbing at us our adversaries have inflic- Institutions for the Deaf the Dumb and

> THE best men of the Conservative par-P. H. Winston on the Convention ty, want the Kuklux work to stop, and but for a few advocates of "wild justice" and apologists for these gangs of outlaws,

Let public sentiment be discriminating in this regard, and instead of holding the great body of the Conserva-

ATTORNEY GENERAL SHIPP has been to good order, but, though armed with full authority from the Governor, he has been able to accomplish nothing.

Party spirit is very high in Rutherford, and even the worthy Attorney General proves, and for years has endorsed "negro comes in for denunciations from men of rule." official cannot do his duty without incurring the political displeasure of even his own party friends.

LET the people remember that Judge Merrimon, and other leading lawyers of have a joint canvass of all the candidates the Conservative party have been trying favoring and opposing the call of a Conget a tet case before the Supreme which goes a bow-shot beyond anything Court of the Inited States, to overthrow

Call a Convention, and these same gentlemen will want to go upon the Supreme Court Bench; and the Conservative party is pledged to place only such there as will decide the Honestead law, unconstitution-

"Dinna to hear the slogan !"

ALL the State officials are elected by the votes of 80,000 negroes, who are not allowed to vote for a white man unless he MESSRS. BARRINGER, ALFORD AND MERbelongs to the Radical party. THE negro race have been combined for

white race.—Sentinel. And yet the last General Assembly elected negroes to positions about the capitol over the head of white men, and good old simon-pure Democrats. Was this done duct of political proscription; and to aid and strengthen these negro combinations

against "the white race?" As the Sentinal editorially approved and highly applanded the elevation of these editor answer these questions. The people want to know.

If they had a particle of manliness, instead of encouraging the idea that the Editor of the Telegram is in sympathy with the Republican party, because of his opposition to the Convention, the Conseraccord him the right of honest opinion, for they know he stands where he did in opposition to the unconstitutional, revolutionary reconstruction Convention of '67; that in of party spoils.

*RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871. THE Convention party had better rely | Nor to the passions of the populace, not An attempt has been made to weaken upon the truth of their cause, and stick to the ignorance and prejudices of the mass-

> and military outrages of the Rupublican of the State. It is a contest between law and violence

-an issue of peace and war-not bloodshed perhaps, but a species of warfare in public sentiment, which threatens the interest? I at testing why was it not purified last Winter, by peace and good order of society-a conween the material interests of the

> Fifty dollars tax on the \$1,000 worth of property next year unless prevented by a Convention .- Sentinelia un hoote de

Then the "Fifty DoLLARS" will have to come, for the Constitution of the United States takes it out of the power of a State Convention even, to prevent the levying of a tax sufficient to comply with the terms of all contracts by the State.

The only way, then, is to properly construe the Constitution to members of the Legislature, and for the people to demand of them a compromise and equitable ad- from sale for taxes" or private debts, with justment of the State debt.

three years or more. - Sentinel.

So it now becomes necessary to give a political significance to the outrages and outlawry in Robeson county.

This is the first time that any one has ever so intimated. Even when, during the death struggles of the Southern Confederacy, this gang were playing the part of incendiaries, protectors of deserters, and encouragers of desertion, in opposition to the cause of the South, it was not deemed fair to charge the acts of these Robeson outlaws, (Union men in war,) to political or party feeling.

Our canvassers in the west should not fail to dwell on the negro-ridden condition of the white men of the east.—Sentinel.

This sounds funny, in the face of their declarations that the Conservatives are the peculiar friends of the negro, and the principles of the Conservative party the only guarantees and safe-guards to the permanency of his political rule and the privileges of his new citizenship, which give him the power to negro-ride the people of the whole State, against which w always protested, while the Sentinel ap-

Correspondence.

RALEIGH, July 17th, 1871.

DEAR SIR:- The number of candidate for Convention before the people of Wake and the time required to discuss the questions involved, render it impracticable to vention. Nevertheless, we would be glad to have yourself join us in our discussions before the people from day to day, and invite you to do so, if you think proper. We will cheerfully and gladly make an arrangement as to division of time, so that you may have ample apportunity to be heard as well as ourselves.

Very Respectfully, Jon Towor Die Mai BARRENGER GREEN H. ALFORD. A. S. MERRIMON.

Hor. S. F. PHILLIPS, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Monday July, 17, 1871.

five years with a view of controlling the a reply to your note of this morning, precludes consultation with my colleagues upon the anti-convention ticket, before writing, and therefore, I respond without

such advantage

Regretting, for the convenience of the people, that the proposal heretofore made, for a joint canvass, was not accepted. I am unable to see how your counter-propo- protest against any surrender of party sition is a proper substitute therefor. The number of candidates is not so large as upon former occasions, when joint canvasses have been made. For one of us to accept from his colleagues and their canvass, negroes over deserving white men let its in order to attend upon your discussions, would be, perhaps, offensive to them, would impose upon them a disproportionate share of labor, and would either silence other gentlemen upon his ticket whom the people desire to hear, or, by oringing about a campaign in which a part of the anti-convention candidates are at one place in the county, and a part at another, would fail to relieve the county from the inconvenience of a double cam- campaign of 1870, from Currituck to paign, at the same time that such an ir- Cherokee on their knees begging the votes vative Editors of North Carolina would regular and unprecedented separation of discuss the principles of his position, and colleagues might occasion mistakes and misrepresentations of their respective from Africa. views, injurious to their cause and not anticipated by yourselves.

I am sure that a slight reflection will render these objections palpable to von I feel bound therefore to decline the rath. right of the negro to suffrage AS WE DENY IT er anomalous proposal of a canvass; joint TO-DAY, the Sentinel and its army of "striples taught by Calhoun, and illustrated the very same constitutional principles with my opponents-separate from my kers and corps of newspaper "sappers

> Very truly yours, S. F. PHILLIPS.

Henry Clay's old home, Ashland, has been purchased by the University of Kentucky for ninety thousand dollars. .

NICHOLS & GORMANIAMI

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THAT is a pretty conflict of authority. in the matter of the Atlantic and North ing people of the State—the real working material men of the country-say to this insane, unwarranted political movement on the part of the Conservatives in the Legislature, who would thus introduce party politics into every work of public

Under the management of Smith, the North Carolina road did better even than , and the political interests of a in the prosperous times before the war. Stanley's management of the other as good as that of any of his prede to the cessors. What then was the object sail lo Party merely maint minisory vinego wall

Vote for Convention and secure the nomestead from side for taxes. - Sentinel. But what becomes of Judge Merrimon's ittness effort to take a test case to the Supreme Court to overthrow the Homestead law, as he positively declared would be done, when he solicited contributions of money from his friends to make a test case? How can a Convention "secure the homestead M. T gentlemen dike Mr. Merrimon on the Bench, who, for three years have been de-THE negro leaguers of Robeson county claring the Homestead law unconstituave been in a state of insurrection for I tional, null and void, and that the decisions of our present Supreme Court Judges were "unconstitutional and made for partizan purposes."

WHEN Holden announced in his inaugural address just three years ago, that I only Republicans should have part in the administration of the State government, and that Democrats and Conservatives must take back seats, be made the futal mistake of supposing that the political .aldia power of the Radical party was perpetual. and that majorities of a few thousand were unchangeable.

In their Convention measure the Con servatives are imitating Holden, for, if successful in this attempt, hereafter any party which happens to be in the majoriy may order a Convention; and no power can prohibit it, for Mr. Moore says "a Convention of to-day cannot limit or bind the people of to-morrow," and lo elected

THERE are left a few old Democrats ut North Carolina, who are not yet willing to go into the leading strings of the dissatisfied fossils of the old Whig party, or submit to the whip-lash of a disgruntled old Whig agitator, who, now that there are no "rebellions" to engage in, or Confederacies to embarrass and break down, has quit the "tented field" vacated the halls of Legislation to betake himself to the grinding on an organ, for the edification, amusement, party profit and political instruction of old simon-pure-hardshell-Jacksonian-Democrats.

To such school of Democrats, we claim to belong, and as Democrats of this old school, we oppose this revolutionary, unconstitutional measure of Convention, which has been resurrected from the grave of the old Whig party, by political "body snatchers," chiefly from Orange.

In principles, though not in name, the main political managers in North Carolina todaying day, are the same as the leaders of the of the General Assembly: Radical party.

The Conservative party last year in its campaign was without a feature distinct from the Radical party, and it has been found necessary to place the Conservative party on the most advanced ground of Radicalism, hence this Convention measure. Gentlemen: -The time allowed me for It is now the purpose of the old 'mushrooms" to drive the Radical party back upon Constitutional ground; and compel the Republicans to occupy the old unsuccessful positions hitherto held by the Democrats and Conservatives,

In the name of the true Democracy we principles, or violation of Democratic precedent, or of Constitutional law, although we are compelled yet for a season to abide your proposition, and separate himself (laws and Constitutional forms framed by the Radicals in the interest of their party merely, and for the further oppressions of the Democratic people of the State.

The governor, judges, and all the State officials are elected by the votes of 80,000 negroes, who are not allowed to vote for a white man unless he belongs to the radical party. - Sentinel.

And yet the Conservatives made the of these 80,000 distinguished gentlemen

When we were denouncing that campaign, for this very conduct on the part of Conservative leaders, and denying the legal and miners," denounced us as being in sympathy with the Radical party, the same silly denunciations they now indulge because of our opposition to the Radicalborn Convention measure before the