

North Carolina Conventions.

The welcome intelligence of the adjournment of the so-called Convention at Raleigh, has at length reached us. While we have not its acts in such shape before us as to do full justice to the subject, we yet know that it has done enough, and left undone enough to render it forever infamous. The page of history that tells the story of its deeds and misdeeds, will be the darkest one in the annals of North Carolina.

After the painful exhibition just concluded, it will not be uninteresting to consider for a few moments the Conventions that have preceded the "infamous Convention," nor will it be unprofitable to institute a comparison, hurried though it be. Within the last hundred years there have been seven Conventions assembled in this State. The first met at Halifax in the year 1776, and framed the Constitution of the State. RICHARD CASWELL was its President. The second met at Hillsboro' in 1778, and rejected the Federal Constitution, remaining in session fourteen days. SAMUEL JOHNSTON was President. The third met in Fayetteville in 1789, and accepted the Federal Constitution, remaining in session eight days—of this also SAMUEL JOHNSTON was President. The other Conventions assembled in Raleigh, the fourth in 1835, the fifth in 1861, the sixth in 1865, and the seventh and last, in 1868. The earlier Conventions were composed of the best men of that day, men whose names are as familiar as household words. They left upon the government they bequeathed to us the impress of minds second to none of the age. CASWELL, DAVID, HILL, AVERY, HOOPER, HEWES, IREDELL, ASHE, PERSON, HARNETT, MCLEANE, NASH, STEELE, BURKE, GRAHAM and JONES, are names that North Carolina, at least, will not willingly let die.

It is at all times wise to keep a watchful eye upon old landmarks. It is at all times safe to tread as near as may be in the old paths. Especially is it wise to do so now, when madness rules the hour; especially is it wise now, when an insatiable desire for change seems about to remove every vestige of the government of our fathers, to pause and consider the acts of these reckless innovators, and to compare their course with that of the men, who, in times gone by, have held the destiny of the State in their hands.

Of all the deliberative bodies that ever convened in North Carolina, the Convention of 1835 was, perhaps, the most distinguished for its social, moral and political worth; the most eminent for mental refinement and intellectual culture, and the most remarkable for the natural abilities of its members. The Convention of 1868 is notorious for the want of moral, social and political standing of its members, and notorious also for the want of ability, either natural or acquired. NATHANIEL MAON, venerable alike for his high station, years, wisdom, experience, simplicity and integrity, presided over the one—E. C. J. Cowles, remarkable for nothing save his own utter insignificance, presided over the other. E. B. FREEMAN and JOSEPH D. WARD were Secretaries in 1835; BYRNES and BAKER were the Secretaries in 1868. The Convention of 1868 was the first legislative body ever assembled in North Carolina whose members were apportioned solely upon the basis of numbers. In every other instance in the history of North Carolina and of the United States, the basis has been to a greater or less degree a territorial one. A familiar illustration in United States history is found in the fact that 1835 was called into being by the voice of the whole people in pursuance of an act of assembly that expressly provided that each county should elect two delegates and no more.

The Convention of 1868 was called into being by the voice of a portion only of the people and by the freedmen, in pursuance of an order of General CANBY, in which the apportionment of delegates was, by the exercise of an arbitrary and irresponsible power, made with sole reference to population. The pay of the members in 1835 was one dollar and a half per diem and five cents per mile for mileage. In 1868 the pay was eight dollars per diem and twenty cents mileage. The Convention of 1835 sat thirty-eight days; that of 1868 was in session fifty-four days. Each week of the late Convention cost the impoverished people of North Carolina as much as the whole session of that of 1835. In 1835 a member received fifty-seven dollars for the whole session. In 1868 a member received for each week fifty-six dollars. More than one member, in 1868, received more money for mileage alone, than delegates received for both pay and mileage in 1835. We venture to assert, though now unable to give the precise figures, that the delegates from the extreme counties, Cherokee, Haywood and Macon, Messrs. Garrett, May and Dickey, for instance, and possibly that from Currituck, Mr. Sanderlin, received three times as much for mileage alone as GASTON, MAON, SWAIN and MOREHEAD were received for per diem! In 1835 there were only two Door-keepers. In 1835 the Convention had no Sergeant-at-Arms. In 1835 there were no Engrossing Clerks. In 1835 JOSEPH GALES reported the proceedings of the Convention without charge, and reported them admirably, too. In 1835 discussion and debate were free and unrestricted. In 1868 all debate was prevented except such as a tyrannical majority chose to allow, by the adoption of the "previous question." In 1868 Joseph Wm. Holden was paid six dollars per diem for reporting the proceedings of the infamous Convention, four times as much as the great GASTON received for his services in 1835—for doing what the Raleigh Sentinel did at the same time, and equally as well, without charge. In 1868 there was a Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keepers, "Servitors" and Engrossing Clerks, and all the other officials with which corruption and extravagance have, in these later times, surrounded

legislative bodies—each one of them, doubtless, receiving more than NATHANIEL MAON received for his services! and all this at a time when the poor, tax-ridden, down-trodden people of North Carolina are famished almost for bread! In 1835 only white men and citizens sat in Convention. In 1868 white men and negroes, foreigners and citizens, sat together without question.

In 1835 Bertie was represented by Hon. David Oatis. In 1868 Bertie was represented by two negroes.

In 1835 Bladen was represented by Gov. John Owen and Samuel B. Andrus. In 1868 Bladen was represented by Fisher and French (Sawyer and Butler).

In 1835 Brunswick was represented by Dr. Fred. J. Hill and Wm. B. Andrus. In 1868 Brunswick was represented by E. Leeg (Schiebarg Koepfer).

In 1835 Buncombe was represented by Hon. D. W. Barringer. In 1868 Buncombe was represented by Thos. J. Candler (Deserter).

In 1835 Burke was represented by Hon. G. S. Gaither and Samuel P. Carson. In 1868 Burke was represented by J. S. Parks and W. A. Murphy.

In 1835 Cabarrus was represented by Hon. D. W. Barringer. In 1868 Cabarrus was represented by W. I. Blimo.

In 1835 Chatham was represented by Hon. Hugh McQueen. In 1868 Chatham was represented by J. A. McDonald (Skullawag).

In 1835 Craven was represented by Wm. G. Heaton and Gov. Richard Dobbs Speight. In 1868 Craven was represented by D. Heaton, Sweet and a negro.

In 1835 Cumberland was represented by Judge John D. Toomer and A. A. Armistead. In 1868 Cumberland was represented by W. A. Mann and a negro.

In 1835 Greene was represented by Hon. Jesse Speight and Thos. H. B. Edwards. In 1868 Greene was represented by J. M. Patrick.

In 1835 Guilford was represented by Gov. J. M. Morehead and Jonathan Parker. In 1868 Guilford was represented by A. W. George.

In 1835 Halifax was represented by Hon. John Branch and Hon. J. J. Daniel. In 1868 Halifax was represented by two negroes and Benrow (Deserter).

In 1835 Johnston was represented by Dr. Robt. Williams and John Wines. In 1868 Johnston was represented by D. R. Ladin and D. Rich.

In 1835 Kowan was represented by Hon. John Ches Fisher and Hon. John Giles. In 1868 Kowan was represented by Allen Rose.

In 1835 Sampson was represented by Hon. Wm. B. Meares. In 1868 Sampson was represented by Carter and Hall.

In 1835 Wake was represented by Judge H. S. a well and Kemranch Jones. In 1868 Wake was represented by three white men and a negro.

In 1835 Warren was represented by Nathaniel Macon and Hon. W. N. Edwards. In 1868 Warren was represented by Jno. Head and a negro.

Not a single member of the Convention of 1835 is a member of this infamous Convention, and after an examination of the list of the survivors of the former, it is confidently asserted that not a single one is eligible to a seat in the latter, and from what is known of the characters of those who have died, it is confidently believed that not a single one of them would, if living now, be eligible; that not one of them could or would have lived through the last seven years, and yet be willing to take the test-oath. It is confidently believed also, that only a very few of the present Convention could have been elected to that of 1835.

What a sad commentary upon the condition we have been brought to, when not a member of the Convention, most remarkable of all the Conventions of North Carolina for intellect, purity, patriotism and political prominence, is now eligible to the office of Constable! By the mere will of a single irresponsible military chieftain, the main principles underlying the form and theory of our government has been entirely changed. At one dash of the pen, we have been remitted from a Conservative representation with such checks and balances as the accumulated wisdom of ages had shown to be proper in a free government, to a government of pure brute force; to a government based upon population alone. And such a population! A population deprived of the flower of its youth and strength by war, pestilence and famine; a population emasculated of its wisdom and experience by the tyrannical act of the compilers in arbitrary and despotic power of this same military chieftain; a population debauched, debased, defiled, polluted and adulterated by the accretion of the ignorance, stupidity, depravity, lust, passion and crime of a servile race.

The first fruit of this new representation of numbers alone, is the infamous Convention which allows negroes to muster with, and to command, white men; which will compel the children of the poor white man to herd in common with negro children at the public schools; which allows white children to be apprenticed servants of negro masters; which allows negro guardians of white wards; which, in utter violation of the principles of the government of our fathers, fixes the representation of both Senate and House upon the basis of population alone; thus perpetuating the sin and shame of its own birth, and which by this means and others, destroys every safeguard for life, liberty and property that we have been wont to consider indispensable in a free government.

Fellow-citizens—brother white men—this Constitution is offered to us for our ratification or rejection, at the same time that, in the language of GRAHAM, THE OLD CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA IS A CANDIDATE FOR OUR SUFFRAGE!

One Ballot Box and One Ballot.

The Raleigh Standard of March 16th, under the heading of "One Ballot Box and One Ballot," says:

"We have reliable authority for stating that there will be but one ballot box and one ballot for the Convention, Ordinance and Officers. This will be a great advantage. It will save both time and money. The voter will have to go only to one place to vote, which contains the names of all the candidates for whom he wishes to vote."

The information above referred to was the telegram sent by a Mr. Sweet of the Convention, so-called, from Charleston, after a consultation with General CANBY, which was read on Saturday night previous, by President Cowles, and which we published with the proceedings of that date.

Doubtless this arrangement, as well as the time, was fixed up in Raleigh before General CANBY was consulted, and we feel confident that when the manifest injustice brought to the attention of that officer, he will order the election very differently. A profligate set of sharp politicians urged this matter upon the District Commander before he had time to consider, or even the opportunity to become acquainted with, the provisions of the proposed Constitution of this State upon the question of suffrage; and while these party tricksters may have found an efficient soldier unused to the sharp practices of wily politicians, they will be made to feel that an honorable and upright officer will not lend himself to their base plans to cheat thousands of voters of North Carolina out of their right of suffrage.

We regret that General CANBY did not discern the object of these men in fixing the election in this State later than in South Carolina. Under the recent act of Congress but ten days residence in a precinct or county is required to vote, and as necessarily under the harsh operation of the law, most of the poll-holders will be Northern men, as few others are qualified, even if they always act from honest and pure intentions, there will be no trouble in bringing large numbers of the newly enfranchised voters from South Carolina, after having used them there, and perpetrating the grossest frauds in this State. This would have been prevented by requiring a simultaneous election in both States.

But this is a matter we suppose which has passed beyond the control of the Commanding Officer of the District, and we desire now only to call his attention to the proposed order requiring "one ballot-box and one ballot." We would ask how is it possible to carry out this plan or mode of voting, and at the same time comply with the ordinance of the late "Convention," entitled "An Ordinance for the Submission of the Constitution to the people and the Election of Certain Officers." The ordinance is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification to the voters of his State, registered and qualified, as provided by the acts of Congress, under the Reconstruction Laws, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be "For the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General of this military district, and the return made to him as directed by law.

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the Constitution for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers, who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each Congressional District, as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance. The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 4. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 5. The President of the Convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the Commanding General of this Military District.

By the first section of this ordinance no one can vote for or against the Constitution who is not a registered voter under

the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. The second section provides for the election of members of the General Assembly and all the State and County officers "who are to be elected by the people under this Constitution." Now the members of the General Assembly and State and County officers to be elected under the Constitution manifestly are to be elected by electors qualified according to the provisions of "this Constitution."

"This Constitution" so declares, and "this Constitution" further declares that "every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector." The next section of "this Constitution," in reference to suffrage, makes it the duty of the General Assembly, from time to time, to provide for the registration of electors, but it is obvious that the ordinance before set forth supersedes this prospective provision so far as the present election is concerned.

The offices to be filled at the election in April are created by "this Constitution," many of them heretofore unknown in North Carolina, and the electors by whom the persons to fill these offices are to be chosen are also expressly defined therein, and it would indeed be monstrous in this first election under "this Constitution" to violate one of its leading provisions, and in doing so deny to thousands of our best citizens a right which even the bitter partisans of the "Convention" did not feel warranted in denying them amidst all the infamous enactments of that detestable body.

We therefore must respectfully and earnestly call it to the attention of General CANBY that the qualifications of voters for or against the Constitution are different from the qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and State and County officers, and it will therefore be impossible, if the ordinances of the so-called Convention are to be carried out, to use only one ballot box and one ballot.

The third section of the foregoing ordinance refers to the election of members of Congress, and declares "said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance." This reference is to the first section, in which the voters on the question of the Constitution are defined. It can have no other meaning. If, however, it is true (as to which there can be no shade of doubt) that the members of the House of Commons (changed by "this Constitution" to House of Representatives) of the General Assembly of this State are to be elected by electors under the provisions of "this Constitution" before quoted, then every man qualified to vote for such members is qualified and has the right to vote for members of Congress, unless it is intended to override the Constitution of the United States in this particular. Section 2 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the election of members of the House of Representatives, says "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

Would a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not chosen by the electors prescribed by the Constitution, or chosen at an election at which a portion of those electors were by a law of the State or by an ordinance of a Middle State prohibited or excluded from voting, be rightfully or constitutionally elected? Certainly not, so long as the Constitution of the United States is respected, for no State can by statute or ordinance alter or impair its provisions.

We call these matters to General CANBY's attention, and earnestly appeal to him, as the supreme power in the State, to prevent the shameful violation of their own acts and the Constitution of the United States, by these wire-working politicians. Justice to the thousands of upright, honorable citizens entitled to vote for State and county officers, under the proposed Constitution—justice to North Carolina—justice to truth and honesty, demand that there should be two elections, or at least two ballot-boxes, so that all qualified may deposit their votes. We appeal to him in his order providing for the election, to so arrange the voting that thousands of our people shall not be wrongfully disfranchised, and we feel that we will not appeal in vain. The facts are too plain—the designs of these men too wicked—the consequences now and in the future too important, both to General CANBY's reputation and our welfare, that the plain provisions of the law shall not be enforced.

Ratification and its Advocates.

The advocates of the ratification of the new Constitution usually consist of three classes of white persons and no more, to wit: Office-holders, present and prospective; the few men who really do not consider themselves to be any better than the negroes, and men of property who think thereby to avert confiscation. Of the second class we have nothing to remark. AS VANCE says, life is too short to argue with such persons. Neither, for the same reason, do we propose to say anything to the first class—nothing need be said. Their minds are not open to conviction and their hearts are closed to the appeals of patriotism. This class consists mainly of our Northern brethren, so-called, test-oath, iron-clad men and self-confessed traitors, who are looking forward to Congressional abolition from the penalties of their admitted treason. The interest that these people have to urge for the adoption of the proposed Constitution is so palpable that every man must see it. It is not to their advantage to tell the truth about the matter. All men are selfish—selfishness is one of the admitted failings of mankind. There is scarcely a man living whose opinions are not to some extent warped by his interest. Opinions and interest are very apt to coincide. We take it, then, to draw it rather mild, these men are not freer from the frailties of the flesh than are their fellow mortals, and as it is to their plain advantage to have the Constitution

adopted that they will not be turned from their purpose by anything we can say. Negro equality has no terror for them, Negro equality excites no loathing in them, for the reason that they do not fear its practical enforcement in their families. They think and think rightly, too, that their money, position and influence will keep the negro out of their houses. THEY KNOW FULL WELL THAT IT IS IN THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE THAT THE NEGRO WILL ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE HIS EQUALITY.

To the third and last class, weak-kneed, craven-hearted men of property, we wish to say a few words. We are glad to think your number is small, and in the remarks we may make, we do not wish to be understood as making a fling at men of property generally. The great argument with you nervous gentlemen is, that "we had better take it—better take it, for if we don't, there will be something worse—something worse;" by which you mean, in plain English, that your property will be confiscated by Congress. Neither have you any fear of negro equality. You know that your broad acres will keep the negro out of your houses. YOU KNOW FULL WELL THAT THE NEGRO WILL FIRST ENTER THE HOUSE OF THE POOR MAN. THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE IS NEAREST THE HIGHWAY. In your selfish greed and cowardly fear you disregard the consequences to your fellow-citizens and think only of yourselves, and how to "save your lands."

But will you do it by adopting this Constitution? Can you save yourselves at the expense of your poorer neighbors. We assert that you cannot; that we are embarked in a common cause in which the life, liberty and property of rich and poor are alike involved. If we succeed the benefits will flow to us all; if we fail, one common destruction will swallow us all alike, whether rich or poor. Property is in more danger of confiscation, speedy and entire confiscation, if the Constitution be adopted, than it will be if the Constitution be rejected.

We assert this in all candor, in all seriousness and in all sorrow. If the Constitution be rejected, and Congress proceeds to confiscation, it can be for life only, and then only after due trial and conviction in court for treason. After your death your heirs take back your lands. The Constitution of the United States provides for this in plain and express words. But suppose the Constitution be adopted. By its authority both the Senate and House are based upon population. In the new Legislature property will have no representative. A member can take his seat in either House without owning a dollar in the world; indeed, all the members of each House may be newly washed bankrupts. Your broad acres will have then no Senate to represent them. Population will control both Senate and House. That population consists, in round numbers, of about one hundred and seventy-nine thousand voters, of whom seventy-three thousand are landless, houseless, poverty-stricken negroes, who all vote as one man.

Under the new Constitution the Legislature will be obliged to raise all its taxes from property alone for everything save school purposes. The capitation or poll tax is expressly required by the new Constitution to be devoted to education and charitable purposes. All the current expenses of your government, all the moneys to meet the annual and semi-annual payments of interest on your huge debt, due mainly to Northern creditors, amounting to probably twelve hundred thousand dollars per annum, MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION ON PROPERTY ALONE. There is no possible means of enforcing any just proportion between taxation in polls and taxation on property to pay the expenses of the government. Whether they will or not, the Legislature will, under the Constitution, be obliged to raise money from property alone. How will they discriminate? Will the representatives of these seventy-three thousand landless negroes favor your broad acres, or will they favor such property as they and their leaders would naturally first acquire and possess? North Carolinians are generally land owners. Negroes and adventurers are not so. What property the adventurers possess generally consists of "monies, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise." Upon this they have already taken care to provide that the taxation shall be uniform; thus covertly protecting their own interest. Land and personal property are left without any safeguard, and can be taxed to any extent without raising the tax on "monies, credits, &c.," the only injunction being to tax them ad valorem.

It is well known that each negro has confidently expected to get his "forty acres of land." Suppose, now, when they have the balance of power in their hands, that these seventy-three thousand negro voters, who all vote as one man, require their representatives in the Legislature to tax your lands so high that you will be forced to sell them all, save what you have in actual cultivation (and you will indeed be fortunate to save this much under the accumulated expenses and outlays provided under the express provisions of this Constitution), would not each negro get his forty acres very speedily? Let a heavy land tax be levied and how long would you hold your surplus acres? Remember that this property can be taxed to any extent without touching monies, credits, stocks, &c. Perhaps the cry that you have heard so often repeated, that the large farms must be divided into smaller ones; perhaps the cry that it is wrong to tax muscle, and brain and skill, has now some meaning to you. Do you not see in this and every other act of the advocates of ratification the advancement of an army of agrarians, seventy-three thousand strong, in one column alone, closed up in splendid discipline, eager for the fray, marching rapidly on to charge your broad acres? The strength of the auxiliary column has not yet been ascertained. Are you weak-kneed land-owners prepared for the attack? What resistance can you make? Who will tell your grievance and to whom? Remember you will have no Senate to protect and represent your lands; they will be at the mercy of seventy-three thousand hun-

dry, landless negroes. Do you doubt the will of these negro voters? Do you doubt their power? Do you doubt that white men will unite with and lead them on? If these things be not so, why does the new Constitution impose a restriction upon the use of money raised by poll tax? and why is not land and personal property given the safe-guards of a uniform rate of taxation equally with monies, credits, joint stocks, &c.?

Confiscation by Congress is for life only, and then, after a long and tedious process. Confiscation by State negro taxation is final and summary. In the scarcity of money, if the lands should be thrown upon the market, what will they bring? Not ten cents per acre! Is not this confiscation? Nervous land-owners, which do you prefer, Congressional or State confiscation? You cannot escape; as we said, we are all embarked in a common cause, rich and poor alike.

To our fellow-citizens generally we say, heed not the advice of men who take counsel from their fears, their avarice or their ambition. Such men are not to be trusted; and further, we beg you to remember that those who advocate ratification have no fear of negro equality being illustrated in their own families; they know it may effect others; that themselves, their wives, their sons and their daughters are safe from the loathsome pollution! Believe them not when they tell you there is no danger of negro equality. The struggle is narrowed down between the great mass of the white people, especially the poor white people, on the one side, and the negroes backed by a crowd of hungry office-seekers, and such craven-hearted men of property as are solicited only for their own safety on the other side. We have no hesitation in saying, in this struggle, WE BELONG TO THE POOR WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

Duplin County.

The announcement that certain Radicals would address the people of Duplin, at Kennansville on Tuesday, caused a very large crowd of negroes to be assembled. It being court week, a large concourse of whites were present also. Col. McKoy, of Sampson, and Col. KENAN, Conservative candidate for Congress, called upon Gen. Littlefield to ask a division of time, which was granted, but these gentlemen were limited to a half hour each. Gen. Littlefield, Mr. Heaton and W. E. Hill were the Radical speakers. Col. McKoy and KENAN replied. Their efforts are reported as highly creditable and entirely satisfactory to the large crowd of whites in attendance. Col. McKoy was really cruel in his exhortation of Billy Hill. The poor creature had but little courage left to stammer out a feeble reply. Col. KENAN acquitted himself most handsomely, and the Ohio candidate for Congress came off second best in this first encounter. Littlefield, Heaton and Hill made no impression upon the sterling people of Duplin. Our columns are closed up—on with the charge.

County Organization and Canvass.

The following gentlemen have been added to the County Executive Committee for their several Districts, viz:

Sandy Run—A J Westbrook, David J. Nixon, Pinedy Woods—Daniel P. Wsd, O Z Costin.  
Long Creek—Samuel J. Herring, Capt Wm N Thompson.  
Lower Black River—J H Murphy, Dr J F Simpson.  
Holly Shelter—Robt Williams, Isaac James.  
Masonboro—John Beasly, Jr., Mintz.  
South Washington—Dr H F Murphy, John E. Bivens.  
Rochy Point—Jas S Hines, Daniel T George.  
Upper Black River—Dr J B Seavey, Daniel Robinson.  
Last-truck—Wm Pridden, Wm A Lamb.  
Middle Sound—A F Newkirk, Foster Emmett.  
Eveland Point—Thos Newton, John Biddle.  
The candidates for the Legislature and the County Canvassers will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, to wit:

March 31st—Tuesday—Upper Black River (Oaks)  
April 1st—Wednesday—Leesburg.  
April 2nd—Thursday—Tiney Woods.  
April 3rd—Friday—Point Caswell.  
April 4th—Saturday—Caincreek (Colly Mills).  
April 5th—Sunday—Long Creek.  
April 7th—Tuesday—Burgaw.  
April 9th—Thursday—Holly Shelter (Harrison's)  
April 10th—Friday—Sandy Run (Baton's)  
April 13th—Monday—Middle Sound (Hamphrey's)  
April 14th—Tuesday—Masonboro (Tharp's)  
April 15th—Wednesday—Red Point (Biddle's store)  
Friday 17th, Saturday 18th and Monday 20th (at night) in Wilmington.

Radical Corruption.

We are actually pained to learn that even a Radical scoundrel should commit so base an act as we hear has been committed by Turner, member of the Convention from Harnett. Living thirty miles from Raleigh, he charged mileage for FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR MILES—one hundred and four dollars to go thirty miles from Harnett to Raleigh!

So it appears that the honest people of the State must pay taxes on all their real and personal property—on their horses and cows, their pigs and their poultry—on household "plunder"—EVERYTHING—to pay eight dollars a day and mileage to such men as Turner, who says that his home, THIRTY MILES from the Capitol, is really TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO MILES therefrom, and PLUNDERS the State of twenty cents per mile going and returning. And it is said, too, that he went the thirty miles in his buggy.

Thanks, Thanks.

We are under obligations to our friends for a very general response to our offer of a campaign paper. Numerous single and club applications have been received. We are especially indebted to friends for a club of ten for the Daily and one hundred for the Weekly JOURNAL. Such favors are indeed grateful returns for our efforts to uphold the banner of the whites in this contest and to expose the errors and crimes of their opponents.

Fourth Judicial District.

At the Convention held in this city on the 19th, of the Fourth Judicial District, and all the counties being represented in person or by proxy,

COL. JOHN A. RICHARDSON, O of Bladen, was nominated for Solicitor.

Col. RICHARDSON is a good lawyer and will make a fine officer. He will doubtless make a thorough canvass of the District.

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE APPOINTED TO NEGRO MASTERS?

That is one of the issues. The mongrel Convention refuses to prohibit such a thing.

Second Congressional District.

At the Convention of the Second Congressional District, held in Goldsboro', on Friday, of which Gen. W. GASTON LEWIS, of Edgecombe, was President,

Col. THOS. S. KENAN,

of Duplin, was nominated for Congress. Judges M. E. MANLY, of Craven, and GEORGE HOWARD, of Edgecombe, were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with Wm. S. BATTLE, of Edgecombe, and Mr. RADCLIFF, of Craven, as alternates.

ALEX. JUSTICE, of Newbern, was nominated for Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, and Col. L. W. THURMERE, of Goldsboro', received the nomination for Senator from the District composed of the counties of Wayne and Greene.

These are all admirable selections, and will give much strength to the cause in the Second District.

Col. E. D. HALL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the Convention at length, and his effort is spoken of in the highest terms, and added much to his reputation as a speaker. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the people are reported as being thoroughly aroused and impressed with the vital importance of the issues of the present canvass.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan.

The nomination of Col. THOS. S. KENAN for Congress in the Second Congressional District is a deserved compliment to this gallant young gentleman, and will doubtless be received throughout the District with one accord of enthusiastic approval. We know Col. KENAN, and in every position in which he has been placed—in private and public life—he is a gentleman without reproach. We extend to him, personally, our hearty wishes for his success, and cannot show our regard for the people of that District better than by hoping he may defeat the Ohio adventurer, who seems to have found his true status in deceiving ignorant negroes and reached the height of his desires in becoming their political representative.

RADICAL MONGREL GATHERING.

The great N. P. G. was sick, (so he telegraphed—do do not vouch for its correctness) and consequently did not arrive yesterday and speak in this city on the 23d, as was announced in his appointments. Settle, too, it was said, was sick, and this worthy also did not appear. But some newly arrived stranger in this State, one Gen. Littlefield, by report, and Tourgee, the legal fiddling, who aspires to do away with the work of the best legal minds North Carolina or the country ever produced, came and met their fellow-amalgamationists in Thalian Hall last night. The whole of "Afriky" in this part of the country was there—men, women and children, together with their white admirers, and some few respectable citizens attracted by mere motives of curiosity. Seated upon the stage was a curious compound of white and black. The only notice white men noticed in this conspicuous position, however, was that young Russell, from Brunswick, who aspires to be a Judge, a position which he should recollect, by the way, requires a considerable amount of dignity to sustain. This is our idea, and has been that of those who have gone before us—but he may differ, and in all probability does.

The usual degree of seeming fairness and candor, which is assumed when occasion requires, was manifested by the speakers who addressed the meeting, including Littlefield and Tourgee. Surely to hear them talk one would think that the white men were the aggressors and had taken from the negroes untold privileges, instead of having their own restricted and encroached upon, themselves in a great measure proscribed and degradation forced upon them. We shall not attempt to enter into even a review of the points advanced in these speeches. Suffice it to say that the Constitution framed by the so-called Convention was held up as a paragon of excellence, an instrument perfect and void of defect, possessing equal attractions for white and black and a masterpiece of wisdom and justice, something claiming the unqualified support of the people, and in every way superior to the old piece of parchment which has governed our action since the Convention (in fact, not so-called) of 1835.

Such tom-foolery may do for ignorant negroes and corrupt white men, who find the ignorance of the negroes serviceable, but the white people of North Carolina, such as deserve the name of white men, constituting a large majority of the registered voters, are determined to vote this Constitution down, knowing as they do that in the providence of God the negro is their inferior, and can never be recognized as an equal. They do not believe in the Radical slang that "a white man is as good as a negro provided he behaves himself," but feel the proud consciousness of the supremacy of the white race, which they will maintain or forfeit all in the attempt.—Radical pop-guns may sound and discharge broadcast their wind of words over our land, breeding a pestilence in the minds of negroes, but the white people are determined and will act with vigor in the contest.

MASS MEETINGS.—The State Executive committee recommend the holding of Conservative Mass Meetings at the following times and places:

Raleigh,	Tuesday,	April	7
Goldsboro',	Friday,	"	10
Wilmington,	"	"	10
Goldsboro',	Wednesday,	"	8
Salisbury,	"	"	8
Statesville,	Tuesday,	"	7

Messrs. Doolittle, Hendricks and others of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge and others of the House, have been invited to attend these meetings, and they are expected to come. It will be seen that the meetings are crowded, for the reason that these gentlemen can remain in the State but a few days.

Our friends in those places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for holding these meetings and further publication, &c. Popular speakers in this State are also expected to be present. Rally Conservatives!

SHALL NEGRO GUARDIANS BE APPOINTED FOR WHITE WARDS?

That is one of the issues. The so-called Convention voted down a prohibition of this possible outrage!

At the Convention of the Second Congressional District, held in Goldsboro', on Friday, of which Gen. W. GASTON LEWIS, of Edgecombe, was President,

Col. THOS. S. KENAN,

of Duplin, was nominated for Congress. Judges M. E. MANLY, of Craven, and GEORGE HOWARD, of Edgecombe, were appointed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with Wm. S. BATTLE, of Edgecombe, and Mr. RADCLIFF, of Craven, as alternates.

ALEX. JUSTICE, of Newbern, was nominated for Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, and Col. L. W. THURMERE, of Goldsboro', received the nomination for Senator from the District composed of the counties of Wayne and Greene.

These are all admirable selections, and will give much strength to the cause in the Second District.

Col. E. D. HALL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the Convention at length, and his effort is spoken of in the highest terms, and added much to his reputation as a speaker. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the people are reported as being thoroughly aroused and impressed with the vital importance of the issues of the present canvass.

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