## THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, / Editor. GRAHAM, N. C., OCT. 12, 4875.

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## THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

We were sorry to see that the Convention voted down every proposition looking to a final disposition of the in. debtedness of the State, known as the special tax bonds. That these bonds are the result of fraud and bribery is too well established to meet denial. The circumstances attending their issue were notorious, and amounted to notice of their fraudulent origin, to the whole American public. Those who bought and who dealt in them could not have done so ignorantly. The reckless passion of wild speculation may have suggested, that inasmuch as one legislative body in the State had been bribed to issue them, another might be bribed to provide for their payment, and thus hopes of ultimate gain may have been based. These rash speculators thus took their chances. Unless they were grossly negligent they took the risk with open eyes. In their calculations, fortunately for the people, they have been disappointed. Since the legislature that was bought to do the bidding of a few men, there has been no legislative body in the State, that the briber and corrupter dared approach. That good faith, good morals or religion demands of the people of the State the payment of these bonds, we suppose no one will claim. That it is a fraudulent debt, not binding in equity and good conscience all must agree. That the holders of this debt took with notice of the frand cannot be denied.

The past three legislatures occupied much time, and expended thousands of dollars in considering of this matter. A legislature can do nothing really defi ufte and binding in regard to it; for what one legislature, enacts, another may repeal. The Convention has it in its power to finally dispose of these special tax bonds. We think the people demand action at its hands. All seem to agree that these bonds should be repudiated.

Then the question would seem to be not so much what action should be takon as whether any action at all. But, it is objected that so odious a thing as repudiation should find a place in the Constitution. It occurs to us that to place in the Constitution a clause, the effect of which would be the repudiation of these bonds would be a more manly course than playing with the subject, as has been done for the last five years, and by so doing proclaiming to the world that we favor repudiation, but from the mypleasant sound of the word or for other cause we are afraid to do so. That opinion of every one. Then why not set the matter at rest, by placing in the Constitution a section which will forterm is disreputable. There is no more he defents the collection of a trandulent dobt in the hands of a holder who took with notice of the fraud. We notice there is an ordinance now pending, requiring a proposition to collect taxes for the payment of principal or interest on these bonds, to be sanctioned by a vote of the people. We hope it will pass. The people expect this Conven-tion to settle this vexed public debt question. If nothing is done by the Convention we may expect it to occupy the time of our legislatures for years to

And it may be, though we trust not that in the uncertain future North Car-olina will be again cursed by another legislature susceptible to the influences of money. Who can tell? The people want certain security against all possibility of danger from this quarter, There is but one way to give it, and that is by a constitutional provision.

They expect this, they demand it. We trust the Convention will heed their

Coll P. Donan formerly of the New York Metropolitan Record, and more recently of the Lexington (Mo.) Cauca-sion is now sole editor of the Raleigh Sentinel. He gives avidence of being a thorough newspaper-man as well as a bold, latter writer. We welcome him to his new field of labor, and wish him abandant success therein.

Col. A. M. Waddell member of Con gress from the Wilmington district, has written 'wo interesting letters to the Wilmington papers, in which he sides with the Ohio democracy, and takes the ground that Congress passed the

## REPUBLICAN SINCERITY.

During the late campaign the republican candidates and their friends professed a lively interest in behalf of the people, and were full of fears for the cost a convention would bring upon them. They declared that to save them this great cost they would adjourn as soon as the convention organized, and would neither charge mileage or per diem. A number of candidates said that in the event a majority of republicans were not elected, and an immediate adjounment could not be had, that they would resign and come home. With these professions and promises they called upon the people to vote their names upon a ballot, and by so doing they would virtually be voting "no convention." By these promises and professions and by exciting the fears of the people by groundless assertions and declarations some democrats voted for republicans, and many others refused to vote at all. Now let us see how their acts have proven their sincerity. Not one has resigned as many of them, unasked and unquestioned, solemly promised to do.

All solicitude for the dear people so is concerned is lost sight of. The sole object of the republican delegates is to clog and delay the transaction of business by the convention, and to do this they have resorted to means disgraceful to any deliberative body. It is but fair to say that when the convention shah have finished its labors and adjourned one half of the per diem paid delegates will be justly chargeble to radical trickery in retarding the business of that body; when their only aim and object was to delay and hinder, and thus accumulate the expenses . No one will deny the right of republicans to oppose. in a legitimate way, any amendment. offered or proposed, to the present constitution, to which they cannot agree; but they have not been content with this, but resorted to all sorts of strategy, and fillibustering, and boisterous conduct; when they well knew that the only possible effect it could have would be to prolong the sitting of the convention, and thus increase the cost.

Were they ever so mindtul of the pecuniary interest of the people as they professed to be, they would have pursued a different course. They perhaps think they are making party capital for another compaign, but their conduct is too transparent, their motives too manifest to deceive wany one Their whole course has been intended to put off the day of adjournment. We must thus conclude from their action; it will bear no other interpretation, without serious reflection upon their common sense. They are doing all they can to increase the expense they professed to want to avoid entirely. on any medical podf :

## DEMOCRACY AND HARD MONEY

When the Government was honestly North Carolina never intends and never | administered and men like Sumner and will pay these bonds is perhaps the Thad Stevens had no power of "legislating outside the Constitution," the democratic party was in favor of hard money and nothing else. While the deever stand between the people, and mocracy were in power bonesty and their liability to the holders of these economy prevailed, under rigid adhefraudulent evidences of indebtedness rence to the fundamental law; and no against the State. To do so cannot be such thing as "rag currency" was ever repudiation in any sense in which that invented until the Abilitionists plunged the country into a war that nearly rain dishonor connected with it than there is ed the South beyond redemption and with the action of an individual when the results of which bid tair to desolate and torment the North.

When the republicans got into power, though opposed by the democracy, they violated the Constitution, as Mr. Chase when Chief Justice admitted, by issuing greenbacks as a "war measure?"

There was no more reverence for Constitutional law in issuing greenbacks than there was in emancipating slaves. Both edicts were flagrantly lilegal and in deflance of the Constitution. Men like Thad Stevens, were frank enough to admit this, and it is the basest imposture for any man of sense or reason, with the record before him, to pretend otherwise. out hate voice grand

The South, without raising the Constitutional issue, accepted the freedom of the negroes as an inevitable result of the conflict. The greenbacks has perforce been accepted in the same way; and the cratic party propose to make the best of a bad bargain, returning to Con stitutional money just so soon as it can be accomplished without overwhelming the producing classes in misery unspeak

The St. Louis Times, on this subject is explicit and luminous. It says: "According to democratic belief, the issue of paper money bythe Government was unauthorized by the Constitution, and on that ground the democrats protested against it. They predicted the evils which paper money would bring in its train, and their predictions have been more than verified. But the radicals issue is no longer a subject for discusissue is no longer a subject for discus-of Linuary 1879, for the purpose of arrassing the democratic, arry when outh order into power. The subject for discus-three miles from town awaiting rein-torcements was supposed. It is feared lifthe Government had the power to bloody work will be the result. Oh!

same power in time of peace, but there is no longer any question of constitutionality and it was hardly worth while for the Administration to pack the Supreme Court for the purpose of declaring the legal tender act to be constitutional. "Constitutional or not, the paper

money exists, and the currency issue is a mere question of expediency and possibility. The Democratic party is a hard money party in so far that it would never consent to the substitution of a paper currency for coin, if it were permitted to choose, but it is obliged to look facts in the face, to deal with affairs as it finds them. The Radicals have been unwillingly forced into the nosition of tavoring a speedy and compulsery resumption of specie payments: in other words, a substitution of coin for paper as currency. In this they are not honest, as they know that they propose an impossibility. To speak of resuming coin payment with no coin to resume with, with no prospects of get ting any, and in the face of a constantly rising coin premium, is worse than absurd: it is a great imposition. If they should carry their theory into pracfar as the expenses of the convention wice they would be compelled to resume coin payment on the first day of January, 1879, if there shall be but five dollars in the treasury. To accomplish resumption with that five dollars, they must reduce the paper circulation to five dollars. If they should have fifty million dollars in coin, it would not make the case any better. The logical result of their plan is ruin. We have seen how rainous have been their ineffectual efforts thus fare in the mere passage of the resumption bill, and we can judge the effect of continued contraction and of forced attempts to resume. The Democrats say that it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others which we know too well. and that it is idle to talk of getting rid of one currency before we can see our way clear to another. In short, the Democratic party do not propose to ruin reputation as a hard money party(") I

There is little needed in addition to

this clear statement. The Republican have involved the country at large in financial distress by their issue of paper money and abrogation of the Constitution, and abrogation of making the best of a monstrous policy, they propose to repudiate their bantling and choke it to death. The Democracy propose to return to Constitutional principles and practices as soon as possible, but will not allow the people, in a mass to be prostrated in order that the Ring of Bondholders may rise upon the common wreck of industries which have been compelled to exist under a policy of Radical dictation: Men with weak eyes cannot come out of a dark chamber and gaze into the sun without deadly pe ril; and men who have been forced into adapting their business to a greenback currency demand that time, and plenty of it, shall be allowed them to save themselves and their property. Meanwhile the money power-the Plutocracy-boa-constrictor like, while they have the Government, are putting their remorseless coils around the necks of the debtor classes. The struggle now oing on is to break that tyranny, to dislodge the tyrants, to shiver their machinery of oppression, and send the marplots of the Ring public howling back to their lairs. When this shall have been accomplished; when houesty shall have the domination of affairs; when special legislation shall be repealed, when the producer shall not be striped of evrything to bloat the bondnolders' wealth-then the Democracy will without injury to any classes, and by judicious progres, reform the abuses hathave, under Radical mal-administration, cursed and impoverished North and South alike. With a man like Wm Allen in Grant's place, and economy in and out of office, business will revive, patriotism will come from its tomb, and hard money will follow at the proper and appointed time .- Augusta Constitutionalist.

ars point Mississippi has been invaded by an armed force of negroes, three hundred strong, under the lead of the egro sheriff, named Brown. The whites are organized and under comuand of Gen. Chalmers and Senator Alcorn. The Sheriff Brown some time since went to Memphis, where he bought a large quantity of ammunition which he distributed among his followers. On Saturday night, the 2nd of this month, the Democratic-Conservative convention was held at Friars Point and a ticket nominated in opposition to that headed by this negro Brown. Senator Alcorn being present was called on for a speech He criticized Brown's official conduct in a severe manner. Brown became much excited and wanted to reply. The more than verified. But the radicals to country, and we have it on our hands, and the question is, what shall we do with it? The propriety of its issue is no longer a subject for discus-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVEN-

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, The ordinance to strike out sections 15, 16, and 17, art. and insert the follow: ing was taken up;

"SEC .- , The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department of the goverment; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that pertion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the supreme court among the other courts prescribed in this constitution, or which may be established by law in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and reg ulate by law when necessary, the meth ods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the supreme court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

This ordinance under a suspension of the rules passed its second reading. Under a suspension of the rules an ordinance was passed amending art. 3 of of the constitution by adding a section requiring the General Assemby to establish a department of agriculture, im-

igration statistics. An ordinance, declaring that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of the people and should not be tolerated, passed its second reading A resolution was adopted to pay Mesrs. Norment and McNeill, the contestants mileage up to the day when the case shall be decided. An ordinance was ting. passed striking out of the constitution section 33 of art. 4 which in these

"The several justice of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of all civil action founded on contract, wheretwo hundred dollars and wherein the the country, in order to sustain their title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.' · time signally rathings are

This leaves the jurisdiction of magiswhic will thus have power to alter and trafes to be befixed by the legislature, extend that jurisdiction as necessity or

occasion may require.

After lenghthy discussion all the proppositions in regard to the special tax bonds and public debt were voted

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY. Some twenty members offered a protest to the action of the convention yes terday in allowing per diem and mile age to Norment and McNeill the claim ants of seats from Robeson county The protest was ordered spread upon the journal:

An ordinance for the financial relief referred.

[The ordinance provides that the state shall raise \$500,000, to be invested in U. S, bonds, and banks to be established in each county of the state, and money to be loaned to citizens upon

A resolution in regard to completing the railroad from Old Fort to some point on the Tennessee line was introduced and referred. This resolution provides that all the available means of the state should be applied to complete this work, and that the General Assem bly ought to have it done.

A resolution instructing the principal clerk to preparee th journals of the convention after adjournment and to give him \$200 for his services.

On motion the rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up and adopted.

There was a motion to reconsider the have power to levy any tax to pay More TROUBLE IN MISSISSIPPI. - Fri either the principal or interest apon these bonds without first submitting the question to the people, and liaving the proposition to levy the tax ratified by them. The motion to reconsider

was tabbled by a vote of 52, to 49. By Mr. Boyd: A resolution of instruction to the committee of the judicial Department to inquire and report whether this convention has the power to require the treasurer to refund about \$20,000 of taxes to the county of Alamance of which it had been detrauded by an unconstitutional act of the Gener-

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Manning of Chatham; An ordinance concerning the public debt.

[The ordinance provides that the General Assembly shall not levy a tax to pay the public debt without first submitting the question to the people.]

The ordinance to abrogate sections 15, 46, and 17 of art. 4 passed its final reading. Upon a motion to reconsider, the

republican side of the house commenced filllibustering, and interposing all sorts of captious points of order, dilatory, motions of every conceivable character, and motions to adjourn, pending this disorder the Convention took a recess

The proposed section reads in subdisorder the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 40' flock The question was the reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance passed striking out sections 15, 16, and 17. Here insued on the part of the republi-Here insued on the part of the republi-cans the most disorderly scenes of filli-bustering. All sorts of irrelevant mobustering. All sorts of irrelevant motions were made,-frivolous points of order were raised and debated in the most disorderly manner-appeals from the Chair in every decission almost was taken, and every possible thing was done to create delay and hinder the business of the Convention. The repubjicans frequently left the hall and went be the duty of the legislature to provide into the rotunda, leaving one or two for the government and organization of and the motion to reconsider was lost all county government. by aclamation.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to considered. It requires ninety days' residence before a person can vote, and from Robeson county, per diem and prohibits any person convicted of felony or other infamous crime from vo-

Pending the consideration of this measnre the convention adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

TWENTY-SEVENTH, DAY.

The ordinance to amend section 1 art 6. in reference to disfranchising felous, convicted hereafter, and making 90 days residence in a county necessary for vo in the sum demanded shall not exceed ting was taken up. Here the republi caus commenced filibustering, and num bers of motions to adjourn to variou days and various times were made. An amendment to the ordinance was introduced, by Smythe col. making malpractice in office and atheism a bar to suffrage and elegibility to office. This was voted down. The ordinance then passed its second reading. Then fol, lowed a number of motious from republicans to clog the business of the Convention. The motion to, suspend ing out sections 26 and 27, article 4 of the rules was finally lost. The convention took a recess to 4 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION

Ordinance giving the legislature pow er to remove Judges under certain cir cumstances, and Judges the power to re\_ move clerks of the Superior Court passedits third reading.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Mr. Turner presented a petition from of the people of the State introduced and nance to that effect. It provides that the question of paying these bonds shall be submitted to the people as a separate amendment.

Mr. Turner moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its second 9. read ng. The yeas and nays were called good security and at reasonable rates]. | and the motion fail d by a vote of yeas the whole number of delegates. The rior courts as may be established by petition and ordinace went on the cal-

By Mr. Thorne, an ordinance abol ishing all moral religions and sexual bars to suffrage and office.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules and take up his resolution instructing the Committee on Judical department THE "TROPIC" COOKING STOVE, to prepare and report a suitable ordinance declaring that the general assem ply shall not have power to levy a tax to pay special tax and and peritentiarote by which the substitute in regard to ry bonds, without first submitting it the special tax bonds was voted down to the people. The year and ways were yesterday. The substitute provides, in called and the motion to suspend the substance, that no legislature shall ever rules was carried by a vote of yeas 63 nays 41.

Resolution was adopted.

The ordinance to amend section 1 art. 6, in relation to suffrage and eligibility to office came up on its third reading. (We published the ordinance upon its cond reading ) The negroes in the convention spoke against it. Crosby col., said that the negroes were a power in this land and would remain so. Dockery, Barringer and Badger also opposed the ordinance in speeches.

The various pending amendments were voted down and the question re curred on the ordinance on its third reading.

The question was divided and it re-curred on the first proposition, the 90 days residence. The year and nays were called and it was adopted

by a vote of yeas 57, nays 49.

Question recurred upon the second proposition of the ordinance; the disfranchisement on account of conviction of an infrances constant. viction of an infamous crime, and it pass-

Question recurred upon the passa e of the or inance as a whole on its third and final reading. Yess and nays were called and it pas ed by a Convention took a recess to 4.30 P.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Ordinance to amend article 7 of the

Sec. 14. The general assembly shall have full power by statue to modify change or abridge any or all the provisions of this article, and substitute oth ers in their place, except sections 11 and

(This is a substitute for the original afternoon )

Question was on second reading, amendment offered provided that town-ship officers shall be elected as now. After various amendments and after prolonged debate, all amendments twee

It provides in substance, that it shall

leaders to beckon them back, when so cities, towns and incorporated villages, signaled they would rush back. In a and to restrict their power of taxation, word, there was nothing left undone by assessments. borrowing money, conthe republicans to render the scene dis-graceful to a deliberative body. At so as to prevent abuses in assessments last, the leaders failed in their signal for the return of the body of the repub- lcipal corporations; and further prolican members, who had left the hall, vides that the legislature shall regulate AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ordinance in relation to jurisdiction ct magistrates was amended, giving the Office for ordinances No. 39 and 292 was right of appeal in all cases decided by justices of the peace, and extending their Jurisdiction to civil actions other than those founded on contract where the value of property in controversy does not exceed \$80,00. The ordinance thus amended passed its final reading. The converion refused to suspend the rules to consider resolution in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad for the reason that restriction contained in oath taken by members prevented any legislation upon this subject. Convention also, refused to suspend rules to consider an ordinance relating to the disabilities of Gov. Holden.

Ordinance to add three sections to article 4 of the constitution, so as to provide for the removal of judges by the logislature and clerks of the courts by the judges.

Mr. Jarvis called the previous question, which was sustaned.

The ordinance then passed its second reading by a vote of 58 to 38.

Mr. Badger asked that substitute strik the constitution be read. The substijute provides that judges be elected by the people. passed its second read-

THIRTIETH DAY. Committee on judicial department re-

ported that it was of opinion that the convention had no power to grant divor ces. Ordinance introduced to establish salaries of state officers, &c. Referred. citizens of wake against paying special Petition of grand jury of Wake countax and penitentiary bonds, and asking ty, asking that legislature hereafter be the passage of an accompanying ordi, prohibited from paying special tax bonds without first submitting question to the people.

The following ordinances passed their several readings. Ordinance to amend section 1. art.

Ordinance to strike out sec. 31. art 9.

and add additional section. 60, nays 42, it requiring 61, a majority of Ordinance that officers of such infe-

petition and ordinace went on the cal-ender.

Resolution introduced to adjourn on the cal-to prescribed by law.

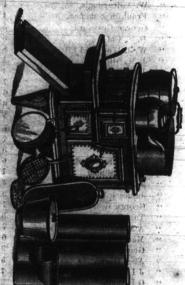
Ordinance prohibiting marriage be-tween white persons and negro persons to the third generation.

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