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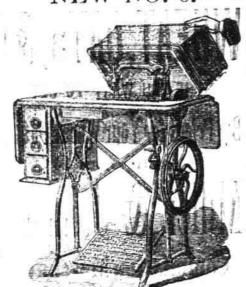
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LIBERAL LIBATIONS.

A RATTLING OF DRY BONES IN BURKE.

Anti-Machine Democratic Speeches by Genl. Thomas L. Clingman, Genl. J. M. Leach, Col. I. J. Young, Hon.

Chas. M. Price and others.

Pursuant to notice a crowd numbering not less than two thousand people assembled in Morganton last Saturday to hear the political issues of the day discussed. It was made up of all shades of political opinion: Demoerats, anti Democrats, Republicans, anti-Republicans, Liberals and anti-Liberals, and to say that a majority came out to hear and to learn the issues which are to be discussed in the political campaign now just opening, in a calm and deliberate manner, is to tell

only the truth. Proceedings were commenced by delightful music by the Statesville brass band, which is probably not excelled in Western North Carolina. The weather was beautiful, the crowd was remarkable for good order, and the people listened to the speeches for nearly five hours with a patience which indicated their interest in political questions. At about eleven o'clock the crowd assembled around a rostrum which had been erected in a grove just south of the court house, and General Thomas L. Clingman was introduced by D. C. Pearson, Esq.

GEN. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH. He said that 41 years ago he had made a speech in the court house in Burke, as a candidate for Congress, and that he was elected then on the same platform on which he now stood. Burgess S. Gaither was his friend then, and there was no difference between them now : Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay were both supporters of the principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy, and like them he believed that no man owed all to party, but to country. Wiley Mangum changed to the Whig party without changing his politics. Only a few months ago, while in Washington, he had learned that 33 out of the 38 mem-bers of the United Senate, who were now acting with the Democratic party, had been old line Whigs. Every man should be a friend to good government, and it don't do to keep one set of men in office too long. Here Gen. Clingman reviewed the Van Buren administration and showed that the extravagance of the Democrats swept Harrison into the Presidential chair. The people were the reformers then as they proposed to be in the coming campaign. He spoke plainly, because he could afford to tell the truth. In 1873 a civil

service reform commission was appointed whose official report showed that one fourth of the revenues collected from the people never reached the Federal treasury. Result: Reform, and a Democratic majority of eighty in the Federal House of Representatives. The country in 1876 again returned a majority of Democrats to the House, and they gained the Senate as well, but no relief from burdensome taxation came to the people, because, as he understood, one-third of the Democrats in Washington had been mixed up in the frauds and rascalities practiced upon the government. This is shown by the recent report of the Shipherd committee. Gentlemen are put forward as Democratic candidates, and they are all right so far as their professions, or the platform is concerned. These are good, but when they are elected they don't carry them

they are elected they don't carry them out. They say you must feform within the party. We have tried that for 12 years, and the result has been disappointment. In other words they want to reform the chicken thief by allowing him to steal more. He said in the 16th century Luther attempted to reform the Catholic Church, inside the Church, and his effort gave the world reformed Catholics which to-day make up the Catholics which to-day make up the army of Protestants. Here the General took up and discussed the tariff question and showed that four fifths of the present tariff never reached the Federal treasury. Our Democratic friends tell us that they want to reform the tariff, and yet they vote for Samuel J. Randall, a notoriously high tariff man, for Speaker. While thus professing reform in the tariff they take very good care not to reform. Including the tariff the taxes laid by the general government now amount to one thousand millions of dollars. About one thirty-third part is paid by the people of North Carolina. Will you submit to this in order to keep a certain set of

men in office?
Mr. Octavious Coke, and a half dozen other machine politicians, fix up the Democratic platform, and ask you to walk up and put your necks in the halter. Will you do it? No! Rather will you march up to the ballot box and smash the machine. The Republicans at the North say if you don't keep us in the rebels will take the country. Down here the Bourbons say if you don't keep

here the Bourbons say if you don't keep is in the "nigger" will run over us. Both cries are demagogical. The Liberal party has cut loose, and are moving in the right direction. The Republican party endorses it, and the time has come for the people to burst the shackles of party ties and go for good government. He concluded by saying that there were two hundred thousand that there were two hundred thousand votes in North Carolina that nobody owned. Let them be cast in the coming election for the best men, and without regard to party shackles. In the struggle he claimed no higher privilege than

to be allowed to fight as a private. We have attempted to give only a few salient points in the speech, which showed a good deal of fire and vigor and although it has been asserted that Gen. Clingman is old and antiquated, he claims to be fifty years younger than Moses was when he stood on Pisgah's heights to view the promised land, and without doubt he will be a power in the Western part of the State during the campaign. At the conclusion of Gen. Clingman's remarks

GEN. JAMES MADISON LEACH was introduced, and delivered the best speech of his life. He addressed the immense crowd for one hour and a half, in a speech with the force and power which has always marked him as one of the greatest stump speakers in the State. He was listened to with rapt attention throughout, which was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause, and we never heard a speech which made a more profound impres-

sion upon an audience. He gave a running and dramatic narrative of the politics of the country, both State and national. He spoke of his political record of 26 years in three legislative bodies, and thanked heaven that while he might be misrepresented by bitter partisans and subsidized presses, that this record of public serhis record and speeches and votes during that long period, and only asserted to-day and maintained the principles and policy he always had, and he invited investigation into this public career in the establishment of his consistency; that he had acted and voted with the conservative party after the war, and since then with the Democratic party without ever having given in fully to their principles; that he had done so because immediately after the war and its demoralization. Northern men and colored legislators had united together in corrupting the Legislature and plundering the State, and espe-

ment and public education; that having supported all internal improvement schemes, including the rebuilding of the two old-railroads, and having supported the bills for the North Carolina and other railroads ab initio, he could

and other railroads ao initio, he could not, with due regard to consistency or proper State pride and love, support such men and measures, and that the views and principles of the Liberal party, as well as the Republican party under gradual improvement and modifications. fication approach very nearly the principles of the old Whig party, which he had always acted upon and main-

He appealed to the people in the strongest language to shake off mere party domination, and allow themselves no longer to be dictated to by the selfish politician or by rings and cliques and "bourbonism," that with such fatal certainty was checking the prosperity of the State, and the peace and happiness of her people, and the peace and happiness of the whole country. He denounced the present system

of county government as anjust, unre-publican, and intolerable to a free people, especially where the nervous question of taxation without representation was involved, and insisted that it should be repealed; that this could be done by wise legislation without any oppression to our eastern brethren; and that his information was that there was not a county in the State that had been controlled by a majority of col-ored commissioners, or other officers of the county, under the old system.

He also denounced the prohibition bill in its enormous threatened oppression, had the people been so reckless as to have ratified it.—A bill making it mandatory on judges to fine and imprison for the misdemeanors contemplated in the measure with the power to impose a fine of \$1,000 and imprison at the discretion of the court. This, he said, was a blow at public liberty and the rights of the citizen, and he congratulated the people in the spirit of

liberty manifested by them, in its overwhelming defeat. He said the campaign would be one of great excitement, and that truth and reason and moderation ought to influence the people in their actions and votes; that without any feelings of hostility to any man in the State, he should seek to be impersonal and discuss not men but principles and their results. He denounced in eloquent and burning language that portion of the Democratic platform that attempted to draw the color line between the races and thus renew hostility and had feeling, that all patriotic men hoped had subsided; that it was unworthy of a great party to attempt this game of demagogism and prejudice against a weaker race; that everybody knew the Anglo-Amer-ican race always has and forever will dominate this country.

He said that the worst feature of such conduct was that instead of pacifying the country and healing the breaches of war and sectional hostility, it tended directly to increase them and fan anew the lurid flame of race and sectional strife, so much and so deeply to be deprecated. He said that in his judgment the truest patriotism and the grandest statesmanship consisted in raising up the lowly and uneducated and elevating the laboring classes to a higher plane of mental and moral superiority. That above all things the country needed, rest, peace and fraternal feeling from sea to sea; and he exclaimed:

"Let us enrich the time to come With smooth-faced peace, With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days." But instead of this a course was persisted in by Bourbon Democracy, in its sectionalism, thus inviting correspond-ing sectionalism from the North, keep-ing the grand old commonwealth out of her constitutional and political rights, and inviting discriminating legislation by Congress, hostile to her interest, so that we could not even nominate a vice-president, but were kept out in the cold; could have no cabinet officer or foreign minister or any high functionary of government on account of seeming hostility to the Union.

He was as he had always been for a tariff, protecting shop and field and free American labor against foreign pauperism, for a reduction of the tariff on steel and iron, cheap woolen goods, sugar and salt, and also the reduction of the tax on tobacco and whisky, and that the taxes arising from these two latter sources should be used to educate every child throughout the United States that with hearty fraternal feelings towards every section of this great country, peace, happiness, prosperity and glory awaited us as the greatest nation and people on the face of the earth.

He said in conclusion that he felt the most intense nationality and love of country; that he desired others to feel the same way, and he urged that patriotism and love of peace and union must pervade every house and individual throughout this broad land. As long as he had an arm to be uplifted or a tongue to speak both should be used in behalf of the interest, the prosperity, peace and happiness of the people. In portions of his speech be dealt in burning language of elequence, interspersed with argument and touching appeals, in behalf of good government a perpetual union, the purity of the ballot box, the the palladium of civil liberty in Ameri-

We have not attempted to quote the speech, but have only attempted to give brief outline of the points discussed and the principles avowed. We hope to be able to have some one of his speeches during this campaign stenographically reported and printed in full in THE OB-SERVER for distribution among the peo-

The speaker sat down amid loud, ong and deafening applause, and

was introduced. He began by saying that to follow two such speeches as had been listened to was like talking of war in the presence of Hannibal. What means this great out-pouring of the people of Burke? I believe that in this campaign we are to contend for principles, not men. The majority party in North Carolina pretend to represent the principles of Jefferson, of Jackson, we see here to-day men of all shades of political opinion fighting against Bourbonism, which they have set up as the rule and guide of political faith, while the true principles of Democracy have been trampled in the dust, and the doctrine of party expediency has been sub-stituted. But I talk as a life-tried Republican to Republicans. What does the Liberal party propose? It proposes to take us by the hand and unite with us in restoring to the people the right to levy the taxes of the counties. I am a bold radical, and my party has been charged with a good deal of stealing. They may have stolen more than the Democratic party had they been in power, but I doubt it. Last year our party collected through the internal revenue bureau, one hundred and forty millions of dollars, and not a single dollar of defalcation has been charged. The Republican party needs no defense at my hands. We want home rule, and vice to his beloved State could not be the Liberal party promises to give it to taken from him. He said he stood by us in the repeal of the present county government law. They say the people of the East must be protected from negro rule. As a matter of fact I assert that under the constitution—before the present law went into effect—not a single county in the State ever had a majority of negro county commissioners, and I also assert that these same Eastern counties were better and cheaper governed before the change to the present system of county govern-ment, than they are now.

What will the Liberal party do if it

gets into power? It will educate the children of the people of all parties; it will restore to the people the right to

cially so in matters of internal improve- elect their magistrates, their county commissioners, and their school officers, We Republicans have made an open alliance with them for the accomplishment of these grand objects, and to defeat the Bourbon Democracy. To Republicans I say that your conventions, and the men you have entrusted with leadership have endorsed the coalition.

Great God, hasn't the time come when

sectionalism and the race issue shall be buried. The Democracy raise the race issue in this canvass. It is the basest and most cowardly attack ever made by a stronger upon a weaker race. There are 50,000,000 people in this country, of these not 6,000,000 are negroes. The man who asserts that there is danger of negro domination in this country is a fool or a demagogue. All the negro wants is to be allowed to educate his child and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He don't ask social equality. The Democratic party clamors about Federal office holders, who are Republicans, when they have four times as many officers in the State as we have. The war made me an officer, and the collection of the internal revenue a necessity. They (the Democrats) say they want the system destroyed. Where were Vance and Armfield when the Democratic party had control of the House of Representatives for six years, and the Senate for two years? These very men voted to give \$300,000 to still house spies, and they gave authority to arrest a man for alleged violation of law without a warrant, what a Republican Congress never dared to do. They say they want Ike Young turned out, but these lean, gaunt-gutted fellows make themselves poor in trying to get it. As a party they have trailed after us, always about four years behind. Now my friends success in this campaign depends upon the fidelity of the Republican party and with all the party fealty which I possess I conjure the Republicans to stand up to the ticket. It has got some good men on it who are Democrats, but the allegiance you owe the country demands that you shall support

t, and I know you will do it. Col. Young closed by referring to the fact that when he last visited Merganit was as an escort to burry the dead governor Caldwell, and he was only too glad to mingle with the good people of Burke county once more, and behold their wonderful outpouring in behalf of good government without regard to past political associations, which the audience before him seemed to indicate. At the conclusion of this speech HON, CHARLES PRICE, OF SALISBURY, was introduced and spoke about an hour. The length of this article precludes a publication of a synopsis of his remarks to-day, but we hope to do so to-morrow. He is, however, to speak in Concord Saturday, and we may decide to report his speech stenographically with a view to its publication in full, and for general singulation.

and for general circulation. The meeting at Morganton is under-stood to be the formal opening of the State campaign, on the part of the Liberal leaders, and its results will be far-reaching. They stand on a popular platform and hundreds of men who have heretofore acted with the Democracy will find little trouble in supporting the ticket. It is understood that Bourbonism will be swept under in Burke county by a large majority unless something happens which can not now be foreseen.

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