

FRANKLIN COURIER.

GEORGE S. BAKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All letters addressed to GEO. S. BAKER, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

The Amendments to the Constitution.

Ordinance number two reads as follows:

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND STATISTICS.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That section seventeen, of article three, be stricken from the Constitution, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall establish a department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

Read three times, and ratified in open Convention, this the 5th day of October, 1875.

This abolishes a provision establishing in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and provides that a separate department of the State Government shall be devoted to the purposes of promoting the Agricultural interests of the State. Inasmuch as Agriculture is the great and absorbing industry of our people, and so greatly over-rides all others as it does, it occurs to us that this is a wise provision, and that it should receive more attention at the hands of our Government than it does, and that means should be devised by the State for the introduction, of all the new methods of Agriculture, as they may rise, so that our people shall have all the advantages of the experience, and observation, of others who are more advanced in the several branches of this industry than are we.

Ordinance number three is as follows:

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-FIVE OF ARTICLE ONE OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

The people of North Carolina in Convention assembled do ordain, That section twenty-five of article one be amended by adding after the word grievances, the following: "But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of the people, and should not be tolerated."

Read three times and ratified in open Convention, this the 5th day of October, 1875.

This is an amendment to the Bill of Rights, and in our opinion is one of the best amendments that the Convention proposed. We have all too recently seen the baneful and pernicious results of secret political societies, the crimination and recrimination of one against the others—the burning of tobacco barns, and residences—the rape of women, and other heinous acts of the Union League, presided over by a recreant Governor, and the retaliation of the Ku Klux Klan, in the threatening scourings, and in a few cases the killing of members of the other secret society. We hope that the day for these infernal machines of malignity and fiendishness may never return in North Carolina. All good citizens of whatever party or color should be anxious to have this incorporated into our Constitution, so that it may stand there as a continual condemnation of the heinous acts of these secret conclaves, that have so worked to our hurt and injury.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL is a humorist as well as an unusually polite official. He wrote as follows, recently to a woman who had applied for a situation in the Dead Letter Office: "We have only 27 ladies employed in this Department, with the exception of a few translators and experts, and not more than two changes have occurred in that force for the last six months. None of them ever marry, or die, or resign. In fact, the Dead Letter division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who enter its charmed portals seem to lose all the passions and hopes, and aspiration which sway and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret that it is so, but so it is."

THE LOSS OF THE PACIFIC.

Two Hundred People Drowned—Thrilling Story of the Sole Survivor.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—A dispatch from Port Townsend this evening says: Henry F. Jelly, the supposed sole survivor of the steamship Pacific disaster, who was brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on a raft thirty-six hours before he was picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his interview with Captain Giekey, the master of the Messenger, he made no mention of the lights of a vessel, and some persons think he is laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think it is more likely that she struck a sunken rock.

THE STORY OF THE ONE MAN SAVED OUT OF 200 PEOPLE.

Jelly makes a statement to the following effect: I took a cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about a quarter past 9 o'clock Thursday morning, the 4th inst., with about two hundred people on board; steamed all day against a southeastern gale. The crew were constantly pumping water into the boats to trim the ship. The boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them. The other boats had oars. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, while in bed, I heard

A CRASH, and felt a shock, as if we had struck a rock; heard something fall, as if rocks had fallen on the starboard bow. The bell struck to "stop," "back," and "go ahead." I went on deck; heard voices say, "All right," and "we have struck a vessel;" saw several lights at a distance; they were colored, but I paid but little attention to them; returned to the cabin; noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port; went on deck to the pilot house and heard some one say:

"SHE IS MAKING WATER VERY FAST." The Captain coming out of his room. I asked him if there were any blue lights or guns. He said the blue lights were in the pilot house; got them and burned five; noticed the engines still working but no one was at the wheel; went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle-box, where a number of men were trying to get a long-boat launched, but could not; went to the port boat forward and helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off, but could not move it; there were about twenty women in it; heard that the boats abaft the paddles had been got off, but did not see them; think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much: the port boat was in the water; I was in that boat and cut it loose from the davits: the boat filled and turned over: I got on her bottom and helped several up with me. Immediately after the Steamer seemed to break in two, fore and aft. The smoke-stack fell and struck our boat, and the steamer sunk. I think about all the women were in the boat, and a few they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about 10 o'clock in the evening. The night was not dark nor the sea very rough, but there was a fresh breeze afterwards. I left the bottom of the boat and with another man climbed on top of the pilot house, floating near. Next morning I got some life preservers floating near the boat, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the house; saw three rafts: the first had one man on it, the next had three men and a woman; could not make out the third raft, owing to the distance; except that there were people on it: think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk; passed the light on Tatooish Island between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening. I and my companion were on the pilot house all of Friday until about 4 P. M., when he died: cut him loose; the sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. I sighted a vessel and called to her, and heard persons on the other raft calling, but the vessel did not come near us.—Friday night there was but little wind until A. M., when the wind and sea rose. I was then within a mile of the shore off Vancouver's Island. I sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed me. About 10 o'clock Saturday A. M. the Messenger

THE EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry F. Jelly.

There was great excitement in this city on the receipt of the news, and the telegraph and newspaper offices and merchants' exchange were besieged by persons who had friends or relatives on board. No one seems to know the names of members of the Hurlbut and Rockwell troupe, but it is supposed that Fanny Marston was one of them, and the others were performers picked up in this part of the country. The steamer Los Angeles will be dispatched on her arrival tomorrow to save the survivors, if there are any. Jelly says there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if boats could have been launched and properly manned, and as the sea was comparatively smooth, all on board might have been saved.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOST STEAMER.

It is stated that Captain Jeff D. Howell, of the lost steamer Pacific, was a brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, and was formerly an officer of the Confederate navy. He was a young man, but was supposed to be an experienced navigator.

A Speech by "Stonewall" Jackson.

[LEXINGTON GAZETTE.] Now that the memory of Stonewall Jackson has been so gloriously revived by the raising of his statue in Richmond, it may not be amiss to report to you for publication a speech of Stonewall Jackson, which has never been reported, and, though brief, it is characteristic of the man.

After the first battle of Manassas he was at Centreville with his brigade, known as "The Stonewall Brigade." He was ordered to the Valley, to the command of the militia and other forces there, and the night before leaving, the members of the brigade gathered in front of his quarters at Centreville, to take their farewell of their General, the order for them to follow him not having been issued. In answer to their repeated calls he appeared before them, and, in an impressive manner, which those who heard him can never forget, he said: Soldiers—You were the first brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah; you are the first brigade of the Army of the Potomac, see that by your conduct you remain the first brigade in the affections of your countrymen. He then quietly retired, and the members of the command returned to their quarters, grieving over their temporary separation from their chief.

Constitutional Amendments.

We copy from the Raleigh Sentinel the following synopsis of the 33 proposed amendments to the Constitution:

- 1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines' penalties, &c.—The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States, to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines &c., are to be used for purposes of education. 2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry. 3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated." 4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for. 5th Abrogates and amends section 16, 18 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court, which is fixed by the constitution itself. 6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 18, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls. 7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together. 8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people. 9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years. 10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number. 11th Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November. 12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children

going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the general assembly at \$4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for senators and members of the legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided for by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed \$200; and allows the justice to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

27th authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31 Abolishes section 31, of article 4, and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article by the governor not otherwise provided for.

32 Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33d Gives power to the supreme court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

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