

THE MORNING STAR.

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MORNING STAR.

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SCHEDULE NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 23d
inst., the EXPRESS TRAIN on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad will leave Wilmington at 7:30 P. M., and arrive here at 11:30 P. M., and 8:15 A. M.
In consequence of a disagreement between the Railroad Companies North and South of us, we shall run EXTRA TRAINS, to carry through Passengers as soon as they reach us—night or day. We cannot be put in the wrong when not at fault.

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 9, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

North Carolina Land Agency

PARTIES WHO WISH TO HAVE
brought to the notice of Northern and Western Capitalists their LANDS, MINES, WATER POWERS, &c., with a view to sale, can address me at Raleigh, N. C.
References made to public men generally throughout the State.

Buggies and Rockaways

REDUCED PRICES.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A VERY large and complete stock of BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS and HARNESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING COMPLETED MY ARRANGEMENTS, I AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE MY Friends and Patrons, and to execute all orders in the best style of the Art.
A new supply of FRAMES, large and small, including a full assortment of Cards do Visions, Frames, Gouls, and Tassels, Albums, &c., daily expected.
GALLERY—Corner Market and Second sts. ENTRANCE—North-west Corner.
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IF YOU WANT A CART, WAGON,
DRAY or BUGGY made or repaired in neat and substantial manner, or any Blacksmithing done, call on A. GUYTON, at their new establishment on 3rd, between Prince and Market streets.
We warrant our work, and are confident of pleasing those who may favor us with a call.
PAYNE & GUYTON,
Proprietors.

MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.,
By WM. H. BERNARD.
Mailed, or delivered to subscribers in all parts of the City, at \$2 50 for Six Months, or \$1 25 for Three Months.

CONSERVATIVE STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS S. ASHE,
OF ANSON.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD D. HALL,
OF NEW HANOVER.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT W. BEST,
OF GREENE.
FOR TREASURER,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
OF WAKE.
FOR AUDITOR,
S. W. BURGIN,
OF BUNCOMBE.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
OF CALDWELL.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. BRAXTON CRAVEN,
OF RANDOLPH.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SION H. ROGERS,
OF WAKE.

Supreme Court Judges.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin,
WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATTHIAS R. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

Superior Court.

FIRST DISTRICT,
DAVID A. BARNES,
OF HERTFORD.
SECOND DISTRICT,
EDWARD J. WARREN,
OF BEAUFORT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
GEORGE V. STRONG,
OF WAYNE.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
OF NEW HANOVER.
FIFTH DISTRICT,
R. P. BUXTON,
OF CUMBERLAND.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
R. B. GILLIAM,
OF GRANVILLE.
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
OF ALAMANCE.
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
OF ROWAN.
NINTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF LINCOLN.
TENTH DISTRICT,
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
OF IREDELL.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
JOHN L. BAILEY,
OF BUNCOMBE.
TWELFTH DISTRICT,
A. T. DAVIDSON,
OF MACON.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE:
WILLIAM T. ENNETT,
OF NEW HANOVER.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
DUNCAN J. DEVANE,
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
JOHN D. POWERS.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
DUGALD McMILLAN,
S. D. WALLACE,
WILLIAM S. LARKINS,
J. B. SEAVEY.
SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. BUNTING.
SUPERIOR COURT CLERK:
HORACE A. BAGG.
REGISTER OF DEEDS:
ROBERT B. WOOD, JR.
TREASURER:
OWEN FENNEL, JR.
SURVEYOR:
JOHN C. WOOD.

Registration.

Under the Reconstruction Acts, it will be the duty of the Boards of Registration of this State, commencing on the 7th day of April, to revise their lists for three days, and receive the names of all those (not disfranchised) who have not already registered. We call the especial attention of the Conservative County Committees to this VERY IMPORTANT MATTER. There are thousands of white men in North Carolina who have not registered.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

A Familiar Conversation on the New Constitution.

RADICAL—Good morning, neighbor Joe—have you seen the new Constitution?
CONSERVATIVE—Oh! yes.
RADICAL—Well, it is pretty good under the circumstances, ain't it?
CONSERVATIVE—Well, I have read the Constitution carefully; indeed, I have studied all of its most important provisions, and I have come to a different conclusion. It is no more like the old Constitution, handed down to us by those firm old patriots, Gaston and Macon, than Turner's Almanac is like the Bible.
RADICAL—Oh! Pshaw! you are prejudiced against the framers of the new Constitution—you don't like Holden, Ashley, McDonald, Tourgee, and the other members who had most to do with fixing it up; and, for this reason, you go against the Constitution.
CONSERVATIVE—No, my friend, you are mistaken. It is true, I have neither fancy nor use for the men you named, and I should receive with far less hesitation a Constitution made by such men as Graham, Worth, Bragg, Eaton, Ashe, Shepherd and the like, than from the hands of these men you name—and, hence, I have given the new Constitution a more thorough and critical examination than if the last named gentlemen had had the making of it.
RADICAL—Well, what is there in it that you don't like?
CONSERVATIVE—There is a great deal in it which I don't like—but much more out of it, which I would have in it. Upon this point I have the most decided objections to it—and, I am sure, neighbor John, you cannot have considered this matter well to be in favor of it.
RADICAL—You talk as if you have studied and thought over this matter more than I have. I have read carefully the printed Constitution, and I find in it nothing particular to find fault with—but, I confess, I have not thought about what was out of it which ought to be in it—What is there in it you object to?
CONSERVATIVE—In the first place, this Constitution increases immensely the taxes which our impoverished people have to raise, by multiplying the number of offices with heavy salaries. Should this Constitution be adopted, we shall have six more Judges and a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Superintendent of the Penitentiary, an Attorney General, a Lieutenant Governor, and dozens of other offices and commissions, heretofore unknown to our laws, for all of whom large salaries are to be provided; so that the increased annual expenses of the State officers will not amount to less than \$100,000, or more—a sum, of itself, sufficiently large, exclusive of Asylums, to pay the expenses of the present State Administration. If these new offices were necessary to the due administration of the government, nothing could be said against it—But the reverse is true, and they have been created for no other purpose than to provide for such irresponsible "adventurers" as Menninger, Ashley, Tourgee, and the numerous families of Frenches, and the like, who, now that "bumming" has ceased, are to be made high officials of by negro votes.
RADICAL—But, these offices are necessary to the proper carrying on of the government, and cannot well be dispensed with.
CONSERVATIVE—Could not eight Judges ride the circuits, as well as twelve?—and could not three Supreme Court Judges have done better than five?—Have not three Supreme Court Judges, and eight Superior Court Judges, heretofore discharged their duties, and fully maintained the judicial character of the State?
RADICAL—I confess that, in the main, the Judiciary has done well enough.
CONSERVATIVE—Well, my friend, it is best to "let well enough alone," especially when not to let it alone is to cost the already impoverished people of the State the sum of fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars every year.
RADICAL—In the matter of the Judges, I think it would have been better to let the old Constitution stand as it was. But it should be our first duty to get back into the Union.
CONSERVATIVE—That is the general argument of your party friends. We are already in the Union, never having been out of it. I set out to

could not raise this amount of money, if their individual lives depended upon it.
CONSERVATIVE—That may be true,—and that fact only makes the necessity to defeat the Constitution the more urgent and obligatory upon the people. The truth is, this proposed Constitution in a financial point of view, is an absurdity; for it requires that to be done which is impossible to be done. Four millions of taxes could not be collected out of the people of North Carolina, without forcing three-fourths of the landed property of the people under the auctioneer's hammer. The legislators who framed such a requirement were either idiots or knaves, and the people will find out when they shall have ratified it.
RADICAL—I confess, these figures rather surprise me. You said awhile ago that you had as much objection to what was not in the proposed Constitution, as you had to that which was in it?
CONSERVATIVE—In the first place, I would have placed in the Constitution a clause compelling the Legislature to provide separate schools for the education of white and negro children, to prevent my children from being placed upon an equal footing with negroes.
RADICAL—The Constitution does not require them to be educated in the same schools.
CONSERVATIVE—But the action of the Convention meant this, if it meant anything. When the subject was being considered by the body, it was moved that separate schools should be provided for the two races, and the motion was almost unanimously voted down—and that, too, when they had put a clause in the Constitution compelling children, whose parents are unable to educate them, to send them at least 16 months to the public schools—thus forcing the children of poor white men to associate with negro children on terms of equality.
RADICAL—To be sure, the Convention did not do this?
CONSERVATIVE—The records of the Convention show this to be true. And besides this outrage upon the white children of the State, the Convention refused to forbid the enrolment of whites and blacks in the same companies and regiments of militia, and carried its infamy to the extent that it refused to forbid the mustering of white men under negro officers.
RADICAL—I would suffer myself to be hanged before I would be mustered by any negro.
CONSERVATIVE—That's the way your party all talk, but you act differently—and your acts lead inevitably to social equality with the negro, and to the very result for which you exhibit such aversion. But this is not all. It was proposed to insert in the Constitution a provision forever forbidding the inter-marriage of whites and blacks, and this proposition WAS VOTED DOWN. The Convention not only did this, but actually passed an ordinance legalizing marriages of whites and blacks!!
RADICAL—This cannot be true. If I believed the Convention had perpetrated such an outrage upon the white race as that, I would vote against a Constitution framed by such traitors to their race and country.
CONSERVATIVE—The record can be produced to prove it. But, my dear sir, the Convention not only did this, but it absolutely voted down a proposition forbidding that a WHITE CHILD should ever be bound out, as an apprentice, to a NEGRO MASTER—and should this Constitution be adopted by the people of North Carolina, your children may be bound out to one of your former slaves. The truth is, in the Eastern Counties, where the negroes are largely in the majority, under the system of election by the people of all the subordinate officers, which is incorporated in the Constitution, there will be a majority of Justices of the negro race, and it is not only probable, but certain, that poor white children, whose parents are dead, will be turned over to NEGRO MASTERS!
RADICAL—This is hardly likely to happen, for notwithstanding the Convention has done these things, the white men in that Convention will no sooner submit to social equality with the negroes than you will.
CONSERVATIVE—You are mistaken again. The whole platform upon which you and your party have been acting, is made up of the word EQUALITY. They sing it, pray it, and preach it, night and day.
RADICAL—Why, sir, our people

RADICAL—I know this, and admit it; but we mean political "equality." You ought to make the distinction.
CONSERVATIVE—Now, you are wrong again. The delegates in that Convention met the negro delegates, OUTSIDE of the Convention, on terms of SOCIAL EQUALITY. The charge has been made, and NEVER DENIED that CALVIN J. COWLES, the PRESIDENT of the Convention, went into an eating house, in the city of Raleigh, and called for two plates of oysters, and sat down at the same table, side-by-side, with A. H. Galloway, negro delegate from the County of New Hanover, and the two, Cowles (white) and Galloway (negro) ate together, entertaining each other, at the time, by familiar SOCIAL conversation. It has been charged, further, and never denied, that SAMUEL WATTS, delegate from Martin county, and Radical candidate for JUDGE in the 6th Judicial Circuit, went into a grog-shop, in the city of Raleigh, with a notorious negro character, of that city, known as "Boots, the barber," and the two, Watts (white) and "Boots" (negro) drank together a "social glass," toasting each other's good looks!! Is not all this SOCIAL EQUALITY?
RADICAL—Why, you astonish me! Do you tell me it is true that the PRESIDENT of the CONVENTION has been charged with associating in that manner with a nigger, and has not denied it? and that another white man of the Convention so acted, and that he was afterwards nominated for the office of Judge by the Republican Convention.
CONSERVATIVE—Yes, I know these charges have been made, and that they have not been denied. And these acts are not alone done by the men whose names have been mentioned—the members of the Convention, generally, acted towards these negroes in the Convention with a consideration equal to that with which they acted towards white men. I tell you this, and am prepared to prove it. Why, on the night before the day of the adjournment, these delegates, "in Convention assembled," resolved themselves into a general spree, into a regular "Corn-shucking frolic," and there, in the Hall of the House of Commons, of the Capitol of the State of North Carolina, this glorious old State, whose people have been famous, the world over, for their steady morals and correct deportment—there, in that Hall, sanctified by Stuart's living representation of the Father of his Country, and made immortal by the names of the sainted Gaston and those grand old statesmen of former days, Macon, Badger, Mangum and Morehead—there, in that once sacred place, was commenced the most disgraceful, the most infamous transaction, that ever occurred outside of a grog-shop. Members of the Convention, black and white, and black outsiders, formed a circle, joining hands, immediately in front of the Speaker's chair, and dancing to all sorts of tunes, different persons singing different tunes; among which the most popular were such as: "Sally in the garden sittin' sand," "Old John Brown's body is mouldering in the clay," "Come out of the wilderness," "Oh! Yellow gal can't you come out to-night," &c. &c. It was a scene that made the heart sick, and the eyes weep. Candidates for Judgeships were seen prominent among those creating a bedlam of the State Capitol, and delegates of the people were seen to stagger from the effects of whiskey and exhaustion!
This scene was kept up until a late hour at night, and the departing spectator could see, here and there, in the lobbies and passages, on the benches, and on the floor, bodies of many of the revellers, white and black, in slumber, snoring away their stupor and weariness! God grant, in His mercy, that poor old North Carolina may never again be cursed by such a scene in her proud old Capitol—and that her people may be spared the infliction, upon them and their children, of such a curse as the establishment of the infamous Constitution which these wicked and unprincipled men would fasten upon them!
RADICAL—Amen!!

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