

The Morning Star.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 29, 1874.

THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIVES.

The Louisiana Conservatives have put forth a platform which the carpetbaggers at Washington dolefully admit will prevent their party from polling more than a thousand white votes in the whole State.

General Toombs—General Toombs, do you think that there is any third-term sentiment in Georgia?

General Toombs—Plenty of it, and it is growing stronger every day.

We are ready to give Grant any number of terms to make him our ally in breaking down this internal government of negroes and thieves.

Grant will help us I believe, and with that understanding I am heartily for him. You can, through the *Herald*, proclaim it to the world that

we are tired of this carnival of knavery, and that the South is determined

once more to attempt a revolution on the side of a pure and honest government. This time we shall succeed, because we shall have the government with us, and we shall have whatever there is of virtue and decency with us.

I suppose that besides the third-term question there are the usual local issues in the campaign soon to open in Georgia.

General Toombs—Oh yes. A very

encouraging phase of Georgia politics is the disposition of the people to return to their first love, that is to their representative men. Georgia always did despise mediocrity, and she is sick and tired of sending men of clay to Washington. This was illustrated by Stephens' election to Congress last year, and I hope will be again illustrated this year by Ben Hill's election in the Athens district. Hill, I think, will be chosen, not so much from personal popularity as because the people admire his brains, and want to be represented at Washington by men of intellectual power and prowess.

Bidding me once more to proclaim to the world through the *Herald* his purpose never to acquiesce in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

General Toombs closed the interview by tendering his services to Grant for a third term as a means of destroying an oligarchy of knaves resting upon negro suffrage.

THE FAIR ON CONVENTION.

We apprehend that as the Conservatives will have a two-thirds majority in the Legislature, they will desire to call a Convention to correct the many errors and imperfections in our fundamental law. We think it important that this should be done.

We agree with the *Watchman*, Hillsboro Recorder and other journals that have pronounced for Convention, that our constitution should require that Judges be elected by the General Assembly and that every man, before voting, should be required to pay the poll tax.

We prefer a Convention to the legislative enactment plan, because the necessary changes can be made more expeditiously and economically. There is

"Oh! yes," replied Pryor, the counsellor of New York, no longer the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of Virginia. "This is a good case for an action for libel."

"But what reparation would that give me?" asked the indignant Grode.

"Well," drawled out the ex-Virginian, "I think I could promise you a verdict of damages to an amount from five cents to five thousand dollars. Even if for the small amount it would cover costs."

After a long pause, he added: "I am anxious to consider our ex-governor and author of the memorable apostrophe: 'All the bonds from Creole lead to Gramercy'—yielded to the counsel, and by the last accounts from New York we learn that a petition had been prepared in a suit for libel, claiming some \$50,000 from Mr. Manton Marble for questioning the political and personal standing and honor of Louisiana's ex-Chief Magistrate and honored classmate of General Grant, and chief of the great Law Commission which has been so dismally abrogated at New York and Long Branch in reconstructing the levees of Louisiana."

We are in toto opposed to calling a convention at this present time.

With the lesson of 1871 before us it would be madness to attempt it. We cannot afford in this time with our glorious politics redemption.

Let us proceed cautiously and surely. We are much disgusted with the present monopole constitution as any other in the Union, and would be glad to see serious other changes made.

And to this end the Democratic majority in both houses of the next General Assembly is sufficient to inaugurate the needed reform by legislative enactment. Let that method be adopted.

[Petersburg Index Appeal, second article.]

Undoubtedly the victors in any such run a great risk in integrating the reserve forces of the defeated party. Germany has but little to fear out of Alsace and Lorraine. But

risk must be measured against risk and of effect against object. The *Journal* shows, in opposition to the *Star*, in what particulars the present State Constitution is defective. It seems to us that both papers have some show of right in defence of their views.

We agree with the *Star* that great caution should be observed in taking a step which will be fraught with momentous results to the present and future citizens of the State; but the *Journal* tells the truth in saying that changes in the organic law of Carolina should be made as soon as possible.

[History Press.]

Let us have a convention and abolish this Yankee's between constitution root and branch. It suits not the genius of our people away with it. Let us have the old constitution with the distinction of color all erased. Let us have our judges elected in the old way. Let us have our old County Court and as many magistrates as a neighborhood will hold, but we have done with the New Code, Battle's Revision, &c.

Let us go back to the old Revised Code. Let us abolish this nick-nack, gewgaw, ginger-ale and cider corn, and go back to the substantial old bacon and beans.

Just before the basket struck the street Pedanto jumped out and saved himself, but Smith, who remained in, received severe injuries and was removed to the hospital in an insensible condition.

The fifth edition of the Bengalee Bible is finished.

NOTES ON THE "CARNIVAL OF KNAVEY" AND THE THIRD TERM.

Prof. Frank H. Alfriend, of this city, who is during his summer vacation acting as a New York *Herald* representative in Georgia, has recently interviewed Hon. Robert Toombs. The volatile and impetuous old politician said he would be heard before long on the great questions before the country. We quote from the interview:

Reporter—General Toombs, do you think that there is any third-term sentiment in Georgia?

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Certainly the only hope of the Radicals in Louisiana is in Federal aid and interference. That withdrawal of the chivalrous children of the Pelican would soon take Mr. Kellogg as a bad egg and set him whizzing Northward.

FOREIGN TRADE.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the future of business. We have taken a bird's eye view recently of the home trade, harvest, money matters, &c. We are enabled to-day to glance at the prospects abroad.

Both the London *Times* and *News* take a cheerful view of business prospects. The *Times* of the 10th presents a review by H. Kains Jackson of harvest prospects by saying that it "will tend to support the belief already expressed that the worst point of depression consequent on the Vienna and New York panic of last autumn and on the general reaction from the inflation of wages in all parts of the world, was reached some weeks back, and that a slow but solid commercial revival is now in progress."

The *News* of the same date observes "the extraordinary wheat harvest of the year is doing its work in depressing the price of flour, and certainly before the year is out the masses of consumers in Europe and America will be beginning to use for other purchases the additional surplus which cheaper bread will give them. Manufacturers and merchants are in fact already beginning to discount and prepare for this increased power of the masses, and the stimulus of a good harvest to trade, that is part beginning to be a foreseen consequence, if no accident happens, it is impossible to doubt."

The English are fond of shelving their great Commoners in a peacock feather.

A. T. Ross says Mr. Disraeli, the brilliant statesman at present Premier of England, is to be made a peer. He is more than the peer of the jolly old codgers who sit in the Upper House, and should decline to put on the retired list with them. Taking him from the Commons and putting him in the Lords is veritable retaray.

Narrow Escape of Aeromana.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Signor Pedanto, who has born making successful balloon ascensions from Smith's island, attempted another this afternoon at 3 o'clock, but in consequence of wind being prevalent he was compelled to postpone his ascent until to-morrow morning. He was accompanied by one Fenton, a nephew of the proprietor of Smith's island. It was about ten minutes after 3 when the two got into the basket, and the balloon began to rise slowly, crossing the river to the city. The ballast was thrown out, but for some reason the balloon failed to ascend. It crossed several rows of buildings only a few feet above the roofs and striking the flue of the Pennsylvania Railroad building collapsed the basket containing the men falling over the side of the building into Fourth street, a distance of about three feet. Just before the basket struck the street Fenton got a hold of the basket.

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has the power, and let that body make the changes needed, and submit them to the people for ratification or rejection. The Conservative Democratic party very unwillingly threw away the control of the State in 1871 on this question. It was the fatal rock upon which we stranded, and when the difference is nothing, in the end to be accomplished, we are decidedly unwilling to undertake risks.

Curious however,

The Convention question would be pushed for Senator Scott's seat in the United States Senate.

Earl Russell is about to publish a volume entitled "Recollections and Suggestions of Public Life, 1813-1872."

It is now said that Col. Forney of the Philadelphia *Press*, will be

pushed for Senator Scott's seat in the United States Senate.

The editor of *Sketches*, Switzerland, is said to have submitted the principles of female suffrage to the tallest extent. Women being eligible not only to electors but also to be candidates for public office.

(Newton's *Vindictive*)

14 changes in the Constitution are necessary and those changes cannot be readily made by legislative enactment, then there should be no hesita-

tion in calling a Convention to propose changes and submit them to a direct vote of the people.

The Code of Honor at a Discount.

(New Orleans *Maclean*)

Regarding himself grossly insulted, his honor assailed and his personal standing questioned by a recent editorial in the *World*, Governor Habert requested the services of a gallant Confederate officer to bear a message to Mr. Marble. It is proper to add that the Governor had been led to believe that Mr. Marble acknowledged his responsibility for such articles and would respond to any demand based thereon. Before, however, dispatching his message, it was suggested that they should take counsel of Roger A. Pryor, a practicing attorney in New York, and once, when a politician and fiery editor, a disciple of the code of honor.

Pryor, the now sensible man and good lawyer promptly remarked: "Now, Governor, of course this would be in the South ample ground for the resort suggested, but have you any idea of the consequences which would flow from it here?"

"No," replied the Governor, with simplicity and some anxiety.

"Then I will tell you," continued

Pryor. "In two hours after sending such a message you would be lodged in Ludlow street jail a very uncomfortable place for a gentleman of your tastes and habits. There, too, you would have to remain several days until your friends could get some \$50,000 bail, next you would be sent before a grand jury, which would find a true bill against you, and finally would be sent before a court and petit jury, with the chances all against you, last, pay nothing of very heavy law fees."

The Governor's face grew visibly longer and his moustache stiffer at this surprising picture. At last he gasped out the inquiry, "Is there no mode, then, of getting satisfaction, apology, or any sort of reparation for gross personal insults offered here to a gentleman?"

"Oh! yes," replied Pryor, the counsellor of New York, no longer the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of Virginia.

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GENERAL NOTES.

"A New History of Music" by William Chappell, in press in London.

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