THE WILMINGTON POST. W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MOBNING, APRIL 17, 1881

The stars and stripes are respected by the worst of savages. When the fierce mountain Kurds of Asia laid siege to Oroomiah their leader sent the Tribune dismisses our Senator: word to the missionaries to raise the Mr. Vance's exposition of the so-American flag over their dwellings, so that they might be saved from danger by his troops. The flag was a power in this case, simply as a sign to the troops that Christian missionaries were there and were to be protected, and they were spared admid merciless slaughter all around:

The island of Chio or Scio, which has been so badly shaken up by earthquakes lately, lies in the Ægean Sea between Lesbos and Samos on the coast of Asia Minor. It is one of the most beautiful of that famous archipelago. It is said that the people of this island were the first to discover money markets of the world. the art of making wine, and it claims to have been the birth place of Homer. The town called Scio, contained 115-000 people, and had a beautiful harbor which could flost about 100 ships. The Turks committed fearful slaughter on this island it that war of which Byron many of the leading white Republicans supg. of the state, and we do not take up the

matter now for the purpose of offering The commander of the Boers in Afany apology for our course, from the rica is named Joubert, and was born fact that we honestly believe we are in Pennsylvania, ran away to Holland, right. And we would say nothing conthe land of his ancestors, came back cerning it at this time, were it not that and fought in our army during the war, some of our Republican friends have and then sailed for Holland again and gone so far as to say that we have "got then to the country of the Boers in to stop endorsing colored men for im-South Africa. Becoming a resident portant appointments." We are not in and citizen of the Dutch Republic, he the habit of being bulldozed; and, bewas' in 1875, elected Woolg or reprelieving as we do, in an equitable divissentative to their Congress, from the ion of the offices of the state, and the province or department of Chaitf .south, between the white and colored When the late war broke out between Republicans, we shall certainly conthe Boers and the British, Daniel Sturtinue to use what influence we have togeon Joubert was premoted from ward that great principle. one military office to another, till he is commander in chief of all the Beer our course: The colored people have armies.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON VANCE. The Tribune gets only about three lines before it has Vance by the throat thus:

"Mr. Vance's oratory, both in manner have never been forward in pressing able to the bondholders, and not too

tions, have been holding one kind of course adopted by us in "recommending colored men for office must stop." manners for Washington and another We will see. The Republican p for the cross-roads. But there has not been anything quite so steep as this knows no man on account of uttered in Congress. What the Senator and if our critics do not like it, said about the equity of repudiating the should join the Democratic party, for state debt, ante bellum and all, certainly we shall not stop it.

brings with it the logical sequence that Of the one hundred and twenty thouthe United States of America ought to sand Republican voters in North Caropay the south for the emancipated lina at least seventy thousand of the slaves. Here is the manner in which

number are colored. If these men are good enough to vote for white men they should be good enough to receive

called Funding law enacted by North part of the patronage of the white Carolina in 1879 was less frank. The men whom they assist in putting in ofbeauties of that piece of legislation were fice. And we say in all' candor, that xposed with more candor by Senator Kellogg, who made an excellent speech our experience in the party has been, in reply to Mr. Vance. The Louisiana Senator was able to refate, by quoting never yet damaged the Republican parstate official documents, nearly every ty, nor will it. Put colored men in office amertion made by Mr. Vance, who was thus placed at a great disadvantage. who will do their duty, and instead of Senator Ransom came to the rescue of his colleague, but fared no better; for But it is a great principle; and wheth-Mr. Kellogg soon routed both the North er it will damage the party or; not, Carolina Senators. They will have to ry again and many times, and then should not be considered. Is it right, they will not be able to erase or white-

wash the black stain of repudiation which has tarnished the financial honor

of North Carolina and made the plighted faith of that state a by-word in the KELLOGG'S REPLY TO VANCE.

I lay down the proposition that the debt of the state of North Carolina, eliminating the entire carpet-bag debt from beginning to end, exceeded \$20,-000,000; indeed, with the accrued interest it approximated \$26,000,000. A report of a committee on the debt of now.

the state, I think made in 1875, to whom had been referred various propositions on the subject, is as follows: The committee on the debt of the state, and to whom have been referred various propositions on the subject have carefully considered the whole matter, and recommend that no action be taken at the present time. It is in the integrity and honesty of the people of North Carolina. Our state has ever borne an honorable name for her fidelity to her engagements, and we are sure her character in this respect has not degenerated.

Further on: In the opinion of the committee the State is not now in a position to offer her creditors such a settlement as they would likely accept. At the same time the committee are of opinion that it is very desirable to have the debt settled. upon principles of equity and justice. We therefore recommend that a commission be appointed, to be composed of the Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and two members each from the senate and house of representatives, to consider the whole matter and report to the next meeting of the General Assembly, and we hope some plan of settlement will be reported accept-

burdensome to be willing sanction by the people of North Carolina.

abjustment proposed by the debt North Carol his edged to be \$16,960,045 nd \$10,160,182 interest.the This was known as the recognized debt, and distinct from the special tax

Which I believe was generally de nominated the carpet bag portion of the debt. This recognized debt was rcferred to in the message of the Senator from North Carolina, then Governor, to the Legislature in the following lan-

It is out of the question for us to attempt to pay it at its face value. Indeed, I do not conceive that there is any moral obligation on us to do so, nor do our creditors expect it of us .that the elevation of colored men has which our bonds were based was wantonly destroyed by consent of a large majority of those who held them, and no court of consience upon the earth ould permit a creditor to destroy oneinjuring the party it will benefit it .- half of his security and claim full payment out of the remainder. But we can and should pay something.

And they proposed to pay, as I have said, 40 per cent of the old debt before is the only question, and if it is, which we contend for, it should be done. they proposed to pay 15 per cent for that portion under the carpet bag re-

gime, as they said, and 25 per cent for what properly belonged to themselves,

incurred under acts passed before the war. I beheve that is a fair statement, and if I have fallen into any error it is unintentional, and I am sure the Senator from North Carolina will at once correct me-indeed, I ask him to do so

Mr. Vance. If the Senator will permit me, three millions of that debt that the Senator from Louisiana has read about is paid dollar for dollar, because it is a statutory lien on the stock of the state in the North Carolina Railroad. and ought to take that into account. Four and a half millions is commuted and three millions is paid dollar for unnecessary for us to declare our faith dollar, making seven and a half millions; he ought to give credit for that as he goes on. Mr. Kellogg. Well, I can afford to do

that, I think, and still leave sixteen millions principal and ten millions accrued interest.as the recognized indebtedness, the unquestioned debt of the state of North Carolina. There is

twenty-six millions in round numbers, conceding all the Senator claims. I that be so, the proposition embraced in the legislative act "to compromise, commute and settle"-- to use the terms of the title of the act-the debt of North Carolina propsed to reduce it to less than four millions, wiping out twenty odd millions by this process of scaling or repudiational I do not desire to deal in harsh names; but they proposed by this readjustment or commutation to strike out twenty odd millions from twenty-six millions of debt heretofore acknowledged as valid.

Now, Mr. President, if I understood tell me how this is?" the Senator from North Carolina

could have been created by ing fund could have been created by which the principal of the debt might have been canceled within a period of thirty years. But unwise legislation preferred repudiation, and so they for-cibly scaled down upwards of eighteen million dollars bonds which they re-cognized as valid debt, and refused to

recognize upwards of twelve million dollars more, which, it must be admitted, bore upon its face the taint of corruption. Taxes in North Carolina are to-day very light. To pay the interest on a debt of \$10,000,000 and defray the current expenses of the state, on the basis of the last few years, calls for about one million two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Kellogg. I notice in a state at thority I have before, a message to the egislature, these words:

Very little property is assessed any. where within the neighborhood of its value

To that I wish to add that according to the same authority as that which the Secretary has just read the assesse valuation of and personal property and the rate of taxation were as follows for the year named:

1878

1879

157,967,481 Tax thirty-eight cents on the \$100. This is the tax on all real and personal property. The assessed value, the chronicler says, is 60 per cent. of the true valuation. That bears out the extract from the message of the Governor I have just read. Last year the tax was only thirty-three cents on the hundred dollars.

I have just this moment turned and turned hurriedly to the New York Herald of to-day which has just been laid on my desk. It will be noticed, however, before I pass to that, from what has been read that the rate of taxation in North Carolina is thirty-eight cents on the hundred dollars, or less than oue half of 1 per cent. In many northern states the rate of taxation is 11, 2 per cent in some cases, in some cases even higher, rates to which the people voluntarily submit rather than repudi

Refering to the reports of transac ions on the stock exchange in New York yesterday, I find in regard to the bonds of the southern states that the issues of bonds of North Carolina under the act I have read having received presume the sanction of the honorable Senator from North Carolina when he was Governor, and since issued at the rate of farty cents, twenty-five cents, and fifteen cents on the dollar. so good is the credit of the state even with all that debt thus scaled so low (well known as it is by moneyed men) -some of the bonds of that state quoted on the New York stock exchange were sold yesterday for the enormous sum of nine cents on the dollar. Now will the Senator from North Carolina

sum, and sh if I had condit erty in gone out of the jurisdict. court to which you can an have put myself in such a you cannot collect it, and you shall take that or nothing else; if you do not take such an amount as I choose to

give, I shall not pay you anything, either principal or interest." Then if a creditor in that condition, with that kind of option which my colleague [Mr. Jonas] suggested the other day that the creditors of Louisians had, the option that the traveler has when a highwayman puts a pistol to his head and tells him to stand and deliver-

with such an option if my creditor were to say, "Well, sir, I will take twenty cents on the dollar" rather than get nothing, I should consider that he did it as a *dernicr* ressort; that he accepted it because he chose to take what he could; but that in his heart he thought,

and thought justly, that I was a repu-diator and a dishonest man. Mr. Vance. Will the Senator allow me to ask him if he has any proof that the legislature of North Carolina de-

clared that the creditors should take \$146,390,493 that or nothing? 142,308,102

Mr. Kellogg. The proofs are full it seems to me. That was one brauch that I proposed to go into; but I did not want to occupy the attention of the Senate so long. If the Senator desires me, I will show what he himself in his

Mr. Kellogg. Here it is: That referring to your state debt. It is out of the question for us

tempt to pay it at its face value-Mr. Vance. Certainly.

Mr. Kellogg. Indeed I do not conceive that there is any moral obligation on us to do so

Mr. Vance. Certainly, I did say so. Mr. Kellogg. That is in your own message to the legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. Vance. At the same time I did not tell those gentlemen in my official recommendation to the legislature that if they did not take forty cents of the principal they could not get anything. The Senator has either to acknowledge that he is mistaken about that, or he has to prove that I did say so.

Mr. Kellogg. You say in your message that no court of conscience in the world-to use your expression:

No court of conscience, upon the earth would permit a creditor to destroy one-half of his security, and claim full payment out of the remainder. But we can and should pay something.

The words "can" and "should" pay something are italicised. The speech that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] quoted yesterday as having been made by the Senator from North Carolina breathed a more uncompromising spirit, as much as to say, "You, ple of the north, and you, people in Amsterdam and London, who own our bonds and have paid dollar for dollar know what is, for them, we have taken that money and hypothecated it, put it in our treas-Mr. Vance. I want once more to re ury, put it in improvements and to de-fray the expenses of the state governmark that I have never known in the time of my briel career a Senator or anybody else who could make as many ment. Still we do not propose to pay you because there was a rebellion or a mistakes in as short a time as the Sea ator from Louisiana. He speaks of an act that I approved when Governor of war and a portion of our property or our assets has been eliminated; though you hold these bonds abroad and are the state. foreigners, commercial men, dealers in Mr. Kellogg. Mr. President, I do not bonds, financiers, investors in New pretend to assert that the Senator is no York, tutors, administrators, executors, correct. Indeed, I assume that he did savings banks who represent the poorer not approve the act as Governor. Se, I said that act was passed by the lag class of people, though only one in ten. thousand of you own our bonds still islature of North Carolina. That a not denied. I stated the terms of the since the fourteenth amendment proact, and that is not denied. I have not the dates before me; I have given the hibited the payment of any debt incurred to maintain the war, and thereby set us an example, we will not pay any subject but a cursory examination of your debts, we will not pay any of our creditors, any of these widows or orphans, and we will go into the marts of the world dishonored as bankrupts and repudiators." Mr. Kellogg. No, but the honorable Senator, when Governor, in treating upon this question of the debt, said to the creditors of the state, "The debt in lina that is acknowledged and recog- so much, \$26,000,000 more or less, and we do not propose to pay half of it; and there is no court that ought to compel us;" and in a speech that he made after that he simply enunciated what he ununciated in his message prior world, represents over twenty-six mil-lion dollars of debt that the state re-ceived par for, and which, up to the Mr. Bansom. Will the Senator allow me to say-Mr. Kellogg. One moment, Let m finish. The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Saunders in the chair.) The Senator from Louisians declines to yield. Mr. Kellogg. When speaking of the past he said! We just said we had lands and ne groes; you took the negroes, which were equal to the lands, away. Now you just credit us with fifty cents in the dollar, and we'll pay you the balance. We settled it, and didn't have anything to do with a Presidential eightion either. Sir, to whom was be saying this? He was saying it to the creditors, was he not? He was saying it to the world. It was a public utterance that was go-ing fourth to the four corners of the land; and indeed he said yesterday, if I recollect aright, that this speech was published broadcast throughout the country.

answer my question. The undertaken to say that 1 reditor, like a with a pistol at his take this or nothing. true, sir, and though the Sum well and adroitly I call up show officially that that said to the creditors of N Mr. Kellor Mr. Kellogg. Fro war closed until the ernor went out and a Demo ernor was reinstated in his me if I misstate it-an ann priatioh was made for the pa the interest, though it was not and when the Senator's ma and when the Senator's p into power they failed to mal propriation thenceforth for a the interest on any of the the interest on any of the deal god bad, or indifferent, and while with an hand he refused to pay one cent of the interest, with the other he said is to creditors, "We do not intend to p half of your principal." Then the passed an act through their legislater approved by him if I mistake not-if Senator will correct me if I am in er -saying to the creditors, "For debt, for those bonds that you representing the debt that a before the war, for which we par, we will pay only forty or fa cents or loss on the dollar, and we will issue to represent that forty cents less bonds on which we will pay i p cent interest," and to those the bonds that represented the the state issued under law part to the war and durin which the state received which the internating par, they said " will pay you twenty-five cents; any you, gentlemen in the north or ab you, gentlemen in the north or abreau who hold that portion of the beau the carpet-bag or Republican gover-ment that we are willing to take in account, we will pay you fifteen cen on the dollar;" and then they provide that no other bonds should be imme but those. When they said to the creditor, "We will not pay in will not pay you more than forty cents or twenty-five cents or fifteen cents, m the case may be," and there is the spread upon the statute-book, inte dicting the payment of any except upon those terms. If that not pretty nearly, figuratively speaki tor sad compelling him to accept that proposition or solhing, then J do so

Mr. Vance.

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North Carolina 1

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Mr. Vance. Certainh

Mr. Vance. But ati

Mr. Kellogg. Very we

any portion of the

Mr. Kellogg. We will very quickly. I ask th

and matter, is unsuited to the Senate Chamber, as he himself appeared to bly declining the nomination of Rerealize. His speech was such a one as publican conventions when told that it would have created wild enthusiasm would injure the party if a colored man among an audience of Democrats, if it had been delivered on the hustings in North Carolina. His stale jokes and irreverent, not to say blasphemous, stories and paraphrases of Scripture would have been more keenly relished by such an audience than they were by those who heard them to-day.

Under the circumstances, perhaps Senator Vance is entitled to some excuse for his coarse attempts to divert attention from the merits of the matter which he essayed to discuss. To defend North Carolina against the accusation of repudiation Mr. Vance found to be an impossible task. He appeared to feel conscious that even the most extravagant assertions and wildest misrepresentations would not enable him to make out his case; and so, while he did not scruple to resort to such means, he did with admirable frankness undertake to justify repudiation by his state. He declared that the people of North Carolina were taught repudiation by the general government, which at the close of the war required them

to repudiate the debt of several millions incurred by the state in order to aid in carrying on the war of the rebellion. This was not voluntary repudiation, he said, but was forced by the United States."

The boldness with which our Senator justifies the repudiation of the ante-war debt of North Carolina, is sui generis of one of his cross-road speeches. He openly declared that because the "bondholders had approved the action of the general government in emancipating the slayes, and thereby destroying onehalt of the property upon which the bonds were predicated," therefore, it was equitable and just and right to "scale," to "compromise," or to "arrange" the terms on which these public obligations should be adjusted. This undoubtedly is now Democratic dectrine, as announced by Senator Vance, that it is the duty of the federal government to pay all losses, whether of alaves, destruction of houses, barns, office simply because he is colored .crops, cattle, or any property personal or real. That in getting this restitution the southern people are only getting back what was taken away from them wrongfully, they firmly believe. In proof that this is the theory which is to be promulgated over the south we quote the following language from

Senator Vance in this fragmentary Mr. Vance then proceeded to describe aracterize the acts of the "carernment of North Carolina and said the state never had recognized

their own claims for position--invariawas put on the ticket. In 1876 Hon. James E. O'Hara was nominated for Presidential Elector, and when he was informed that the State Committee desired his withdrawal, he at once allowed his name taken down and a white man was substituted. In 1880, when John C. Dancy, a young colored man of tal-

We will give some of the reasons for

been faithful to the Republican party;

stood at all times and under all circum-

stances up to, and voted for the white

Republican candidates, many times

when they were not worthy. They

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLOR

ED MEN TO OFFICE.

Our course in the advocacy of the

appointment of colored men to office

has been very bitterly criticised by

ent and respectability, was placed in nomination in the State Convention as a candidate on the state ticket, he immediately arose in the convention and declined the bonor, giving as a reason, that it was thought the name of a colored man on the state ticket would damage the party's chances of success. He could not under such circumstances accept the position. These two examples are only parallel cases with thousands of others, and after such noble sacrifices for the success of the white candidates, why should not worthy and qualified colored men have some of the years, and of 5 per cent. for the next appointive positions?

We will first take up the federal officials in North Carolina, and we find that there are at least 350 persons, receiving upwards of \$800 per annum, each, and not more than twenty of that number are colored. Or in other words, there is about \$400,000 expended annually to federal offices in this state,

receive \$20,000 or five per cent of the whole; amount. These figures show too plainly the great injustice being done the colored citizens of North Carolina. They have been patient; they have been told to wait, their time had not yet come. And they waited, and wait the money and expended it upon public ed, and continued to wait, but the time has not yet arrived, so they are told. When will it come? we ask with all due respect to those who are so continually advising them to wait. We think they have done quite enough of it, and the time has come when they should put forth their claims with no uncertain sound. They should demand their rights respectfully, but carnestly. We do not believe in appointing a man to He must be qualified. He must be a man of character, and one who will perform the duties of the office faithfully to the government, to his party, and to himself.

Is there a colored sheriff in North Carolina? Is there a colored Clerk of the Superior Court in the state? Have not the colored people always divided the offices when they have large majorities. If there are two members of the legislature from a county that has a large colored majority they send one white and one colored; they give all the im-

Here was a high-toned declaration in favor of some honorable adjustment of submitting the so-called fourteenth the debt, but subsequently a scheme of amendment to the people of his state. compromise, commutation, or settle- and, to use his expression, compelling ment, as I see it is generally termed in them to adopt it, practically taught them repudiation, he justifies the sub the state papers of North Carolina, sequent acts of his legislature and of was adopted, a scheme that first orighis state government in repudiating re inated, I believe, in 1875. I will state the substance of it by reading, as brief- pudiating seven-eighths of the hones ly as I may, to show the policy that principal and interest of the debt, that debt which he admits to have been lehad been proposed in reference to the settlement of the State debt, which gal and binding, and for which the plan was ultimately substantially adop- state received one hundred cents on the dollar, only and entirely upon the ted. The debt consisted at that time of \$38,921,847.05.

said that the debts incured in an en-The act here proposed does not recognize that part of the debt known as | deavor to overthrow the Constitution, disrupt the Union, and trample the flag construction bonds, amounting to \$14,-700.000, but rejects it. The bonds under foot should not be paid. That is composing the rest of the debt are aphis entire justification as I understand. portioned by act into three classes, to able Senator correctly, he justifies the be funded at the respective rates of forty cents on the dollar for the first | act of his legislature up to the present class, and of twenty-five cents for the moment, and thereby justifies as I think second and third classes; the new debt | -and I am sure the record bears me bearing a gradually increasing rate of out-save in the matter of the Louisiinterest for a certain time, namely, of ana state debt, the most unjustifiable 2 per cent. per annum for the first two as it is the most sweeping act of repuyears, of 3 per cent. for the next three diation that disgraces the record of any years, of 4 per cent. for the next five state of the south. It more than bears out on examination all that the honorable Senator from Ohio said yesterday twenty years. By this process the and all that the honorable Senator whole indebtedness of North Carolina would be reduced to \$4,500,000.

Information of the features of this bill, in its early stages, having reached the creditors aproad, a citizen of New North Carolina to concede by far. York, who holds North Carolina bonds to the amount of \$87,000, wrote to Cav. Brogden complaining of the contemplated provisions of the funding act as article on southern repudiation. partial in favor of the state, and upjust to her creditors; and proposing that and of that amount the colored people | the rate of funding the principal should comparatively free from debt until the be at the least fifty cents on the dollar, year 1849. It had previous to that time, and the annual interest 6 per cent. indorsed or assumed the bonds of a few This referred mainly to the ante belhundred thousand dollars issued by one lum debt for which the state of North er two of its first railroads. The Gen-Carolina, as I understand-and I do not thing it will be contradicted-had eral Assembly, st its seasion of 1848-'49, and 1850-'54, authorized the issue received dollar for dollar, at par or of \$490,000 or bonds of the registered nearly par, that she had hypothecated

> works and otherwise. The Governor communicated this letter--

From a citizen of your State, sirto the senate of North Carolina on the Sth of March, 1875, when a member of the senate characterized it as an insult, and moved to table it, which was done without further consideration. That disposed, for the time being, of

principalty for the aid of railroads; and at the opening of the war the debt of the letter and of the debt question. It this state amounted to about ten milseems, however, by the financial history of the state that, notwithstanding the report of the committee whose report I read a few minutes since, a report declaring that the state ought to 20, 1868, amounted to \$18,167,300; Unadjust its debt honorably, and deprecating any non-payment of the debt, tired, this dabt was largely reduced.-The General Assembly of 1879 passed principal or interest, another scheme. substantially the one proposed and that failed to be carried out, was proposed. It was an act "to compromise, commute and settle the state debt." On the bonds issued before the war (except for the North Carolina Railroad) it pro-pesed to pay #0 per cent. of the princi-pal; not on the bonds issued before the war, but the debt originating under the acts passed by Democratic legislatures, at 15 per cent, which are the bonds isno carpet bag government, that is, none no carpet bag governments the Gover-before the war, authorizing the Gover-nor of the state to sign and issue bonds

Mr. Vance. I want to ask my rectly, he stated in his speech that the guished friend from Louisianagovernment of the United States in Mr. Kellogg. I am only seeking for information.

Mr. Vance. The Senator ought not o be talking about what he does not spow anything about.

Mr. Kellogg. I state what the Net York Herald reports to-day.

At this point an interlocution of urred between Kellogg, Vance and lancom, in which the two North Caro-Senators got the worst of it.

Mr. Kellogg. Very well. It seems have been trampled under ground that the federal government foot without any test of their validity in the courts. Now I ask the honor able Senator for information, what is the amount of these bonds on the market to-day? What is the amount of the entire indebtedness as represented Moreover, if I understand the honorby these bonds? I mean on the bonds recognized now by the state as the debt of the state extant.

Mr. Vance. The debt is not all taken up as provided for. The bonds on the and repudiators." market now are about three million dollars.

Mr. Kellogg. Then there are \$3.000 .-000 of bonds representing all the indebtedness of the state of North Caronized by its state authorities, and upon which 1 assume they pay interest. from Virginia said some weeks since in These are the bonds which command his speech regarding the state debt of eighty-odd cents on the dollar, and that North Carolina. This is more and \$3,000,000, now in all the marts of the worse than I expected the Senator from New, sir, I ask in conclusion to have read the extract that I have marked passage of the so-called funding or from the International Eaview, Porte's scaling or repudiating act, was recoghized as valid and binding.

Mr. Ransom: Not at ail. Mr. Kellogg. Here are the authori-

The debt of the state was \$16,960,045 rincipal and \$10,160,182 interest. This s known as the recognized debt and distinct from the special tax bonds.

This is in a state paper of 1878, when the honorable Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Vance,] who addressed the class, without coupons, which were the Senate a short time since, was Govfirst state bonds issued. At the same ernor of the state; and in his message session (IS45-'49,) the first coupon referring to that he says: bonds were authorized, which were for

It is out of the question for us to the construction of the North Carolina lempt to pay it at its face value. And then he proposed some scheme of adjustment. Subsequently the legislature passed an act that they called ad-justing the debt, by which they pro-posed to pay the *ante bellum* debt at uary 1, 1858. Under various acts of orty cents on the dollar and the debt issued prior to the war for public improvements at twenty-five cents, and the carpet-bag debt, which they record lion dollars The recognized debt, incluaing bonds issued by the funding nized, leaving out the special tax bonds which they repudiated, at fifteen cents debf act of March 10, 1866, and August on the dollar, and they issued \$3,000,-000 to represent all this old debt. Upon der acts of the General Assembly, by that process of scaling those bonds in the New York market command eighty. or eighty-two, or eighty-five cents, and the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Ransom] has just said that is the and settle the state debt." The act provides that the bonds shall be excondition of the finances of the state of North Carolina. It has now that debt and that debt only to represent its Ind that debt only to represent its mormous debt of over \$25,000,000 thich was admitted to be binding, and t commands but eighty-odd cents on he dollar. Further comment is an-becessary. Mr. Kellogg. The Senator from or way by which you do not intend to the motor time we will not levy any tax whatever or provide any manner the from or way by which you do not intend to the motor time we will not levy any tax whatever or provide any manner the Senator's s chormous debt of over \$25,000,000, which was admitted to be binding, and it commands but eighty-odd cents on the dollar. Further comment is un-

ing act of March 10, 1866, and August 20, 1868. Of the \$15,167,300 of gebt

He was sp Virginia, but treating of the of the debt of his state and the sting of the question of had been dealt with by pie of his state

One word more. 'What does the honterances of his and as to what the jeg-islature of his state did do? The legilature for years failed to levy any tax whatever to pay the interest. They appealed to the creditors and said, as the honorable Genator himself did in appealed to in Senator himself and We the honorable Senator himself and We his meanage which I have read. "We are not able to pay: at least if we have the ability we have not the inclination the ability we have not the inclination

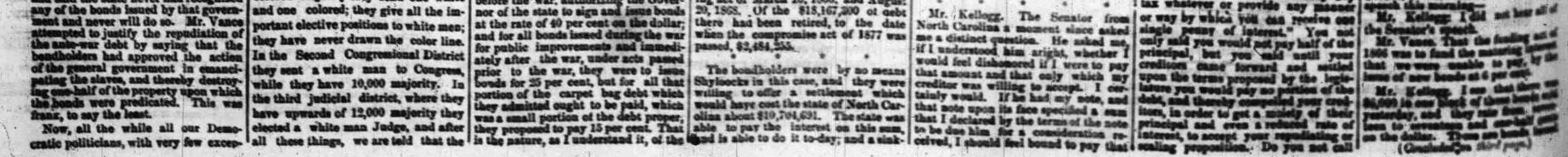
Mr. Vance. If the !

was only since the honorable Sename took the floor this morning that I sen would correct me it I was in error. He said nothing; but he now corrects us, and says that he did not approve the bill. What of that? It was a law.-The Senator says that it is not necess ry for the Gevernor of North Carolin o approve a bill I did not know that have not examined their cons but what I asserted was that such i law was passed, and that it conferms to the expressed views of the lieute when Governor and in his I read from his message all the Legislature when he wes

that act. I did assert, what I mand the honorable Senator will me if I am in error, that so approp ation was over made by his legislation for the payment of any of the inter-upon the bonds that they thereit upon the bonds that they themely acknowledged and recognized a pu-of their valid debt; and they plane their inability to pay it in tail and po-vided to pay it by the scaling prom-as I have already stated; and this we done, as the homerable Seator from Manuchusetts [str. Host] sugress Manaschusette [str. Host] when their rate of tantion ower than the rate paid the northern states. It I have committee any error of fact and have suit in ted the record correctly I sh glad at any time to be purse

The Senator approved the mahire fMr. Blair, in one and and as

or from North Carolin



The Secretary read as follows:

The state of North Carolina was

Railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte.

The first of these bonds bore date, Jan-

the legislature large sums of money

were voted during the next ten years,

which various classes of bonds were re-

'An act to compromise the smound

changed for the principal of outstand-

percent, which are bonds issued for cer-

sued under what are known as the fund-

tain railroads since the war; and

nds, some at 40 per cent, which