# DAILY NEWS

FRIDAY - - - - - APRIL 25, 1879. HUSSEY& JORDAN, PROPRIETORS JOHN B. HUSZEY. . . Editor

## A WATER WAY ACROSS THE COX. TINENT.

Senator Cockeril, of Missouri, belietes the time will come when there will be a waterway across the continent. He has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to have a survev made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of connecting the Pacific Ocean with the gulf of Mexico by a water route. It appears from the surveys of the War Department that there is a distance of only about 150 miles between mavigation on the Coimmbia River and navigation on the heariwaters of the Missouri, and recently some miners have built a trench for mining purposes through which the waters that should naturally have gone to the Gulf through the Missouri was conducted to the Pacific Ocean.

### PASSAGE OF THE SUBSIDIARY COIN BILL.

Stephens' subsidiary coin bill passed the House Tuesday. It provides

i for the exchange of silver coins of a smaller denomination than \$1 when presented in sums of 820 or any multiple thereof, at the office of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers.

2) That the Creasurer or any Assistant Treasurer who may receive any coins under the provision of this act shall exchange the same in sums of 82 on any multiple thereof for fawini money of the United States on demand.

3, That the present fractional or subsidiary silver coins shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$29 in full payment of all dues public

(4) That all coins of every description of the United States, face value of 25 cents and under, shall be received at any post-office in payment of postage stamps for any sum not exceeding \$1.

NEWARK, N. J., has a liquor war of large proportions. The temperance people arrested the German beer-sel ters for their Sunday trade a week ago. The German beer-sellers formed an association, closed their shops last Sun day and patrolled the city to find violators of the Sumins law. The milk men were stopped, the Sunday papers. perance man visited and proof of Sun secured on which nearly 100 warrants were sworn out. The same Liv prohibits liquor-setting and Sabbathbreaking, and the Germans propose to make the law odious by entereing

The newspapers which conspicuously describe how Senator Wade Hampton tramped heavily up the main aisle of the Senate chamber to the Vice-President's desk to take the oath of other, "retad from head to foot in a suit of rebel gray," make but little reference to the commendable and conservative speech which the same Senator delivered at Charlotte, N. C., while on his way to Washington, "I am going," he said, "to represent my people in the national council. I trust that while I shall never forcet that I am a Mantham man I shail always recollect that I am an American Senator: that I shall be able to subordinate a partisan spirit to the bringing about of that reconciliation which, we all so ardently desire and

A NEW PHAZE TO THE INDIAN QUES TIOS .- It has been decided, after repeated conferences between the Secretarie of State, War and Interior, that Sitting Bull is a British subject and that he, with his followers, voluntarily left the territory of the United States and placed themselves under the protection of her British Majesty, who will hereafter be held responsible for their good conduct. The Secretary of war has written a letter to General Sherman to this effect. and the Secretary of State will notify the British Government. This may become a serious national question if Sitting Buff makes a raid on the frontier during the coming summer. If the British authorities choose to give Sitting Bull an asylum they must see that he does not make their territory a base of operations from which to carry on war against the United States. They are as much bound to prevent Sitting Bull from levying war against the United States from their territory as they are to prevent their Canadian subjects from levying private war against our people and Government. If the British authorities are to be held responsible for Sitting Bull's depredations they will find means to control his vicious activity. either by expelling hitt from their territory or by keeping him quiet in his

# INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The news that comes from Europe excites deep interest. Lord Chelms. ford has succeeded in forcing his way to Ekowe and relieving the garrison under Colonel Pearson, so long besieged there. warriors who resisted Lord Chelinsford's advance. But while this was going on, another force of the Zulus was assailing Colonel Wood's column near Luneberg, who was apparently not aware of the proximity of the foe, for the attack is described as a "complete surprise." It was a surprise that cost the lives of seven officers and 400 men of the British forces, and it was only after a terribly desperate battle that the Zulus were repulsed. It would seem that the Zulus, who are by no means batt strategists, allowed Colonel Pearson's little force to be relieved with but a show of resistance, while they fell with greater force upon Colonel Wood's san Frye could not impeach their lawcolumn; and, as the despatches show, inflicted fearful loss upon it. To add to the embarrasament of the situation, there are evidences of serious trouble in the Transvaal District, and the Boers are declaring an intention of investing Pretoria, seizing Sir Bartle Frere and holding him as a hostage.

Meanwhile, advices from Calcutta state that the promised advance of the British troops has again been impededby heavy snow storms, and the signshis ground, and he has obtained a loan

## NORTH CAROLINA PROGRESS.

Mr. W. C. Atkinson, of Boston, has ecently braveled through Georgia, South Carolina Virginia and North 'arolina. In an interview published in Wednesday New York Herald he has this to say of North Carelina: Going on through Greensboro toward Lynchburg I was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to Western North Carolina, whom I had long relied upon. He told me that in the settlement of his father's estate several ears since, he sold a plot of land at terdsville for a pair of mules, paying

\$1.5 to boot. As we passed through the lown he showed me the lot upon which there were now two large topaco houses. The mules were still good mules, but they were older and of ourse worth less. But he said the man who owned the lot had sold \$1,400 of land off from it, and the rest was now worth \$2,000. He also sold me, as an liustration of the progress now making, hat the taxable valuation of the town f Winston, in 1872, was \$90,000, while 1875 it was 880,000. At Danville the ots on the main streets were worth wenty cents a foot in 1871, and were now worth \$1,40 a foot; and I could see as we passed through the town ample evidence of this remarkable improvement in its condition. There are a number of large tobacco warehouses here. At Lynchburg I had a conversation with a number of colored perous. The wages of skilled hands in manufacturing tobacco are from \$2.50 to Si. o per day during the season from May to November. There are colored ammes who make from \$40 to \$50 per week, where the husband does one part the business and the women and hildren another. The latter do the stripping of the tobacco principally. vegroes who own houses here can be ounted by the hundred. They are unlying a church which will cost 5,000. I found a colored clergyman u the market place early in the mornng, who had been trained at Hampton, He told me he was in receipt of \$1,100 a ear salary. He spoke of owning proprty here and there as if he felt well to do in the world. He told me hat, as, to from preaching, his special occupation or function was to teach his ongregation how to organize for mutual help, and that he was then negolating for land in the neighborhood or the purposes of this organization or one of the societies with which he was associated. This land was to be used for the production of cereals to support those who work in factories, and was to be occupied by a sufficient

umber to serve the purpose. The Herald concludes that after all he wisest thing the Southern people of oth races can do is to abjure blusterng politics and devote their attention to the building up of their industries, the development of the rich natural day work obtained, and in all evidence | tion of kindly feelings between the two

> depression of trade a paper was read by a Mr. Hoyle which embodied some very surprising figures if the data upon 000,000, \$1,778,160,000, or £143,000,000 Sorrigo, on per annum. This Mr. Hoyle contrasted with the foreign trade of the country for the past three years, which was valued at £.92,000,000, or only £15,000,000 more than the drink bill for four years. "If the drink bill were Liverted into trade it would give £3). Mr. Hoyle said that in 1830 there were only 50,000 public houses in England and Wales, and no beer-shops, or wineshops. In 1876 there were 155,000 places where intoxicating drink was sold. He oncluded by saying that while the warehouses of merchants and manufacurers were full of stocks, the backs of he people were bare and their homes cantly furnished; "the reason was that the money which should go into the till of the grocer, the tailor, the draper, etc., went into the till of the publican." Figures such as those given by Mr. Hoyle must always be taken with a grain of salt, since there is no definite thing else, of his remarks. That is all way by which they can be accurately arrived at or even approximated; but the lavish expenditure of wages and neome for drink by the British people and the American people as well, is indisputable, and is so much taken appear as savings against a rainy day. stimulate domestic trade by adding to the comforts and home supplies of the people. Every other branch of home trade thus suffers when the liquor traffic is unduly stimulated.

CONGRESSMAN STEELE'S SPEECH. - TO the exclusion of some important news matter, we print, this morning, the able, eloquent and humorous speech made by Congressman STRELE last saturday, on the army bill. This speech was the subject of a very complimenary notice in Sunday's New York Sun. The Washington Post says of it: "One of the very best of the many speeches. hat have gone into the Record during the present session, was delivered by Representative STEELE, of North Caroina, last Saturday. He devot si himself hiefly to a defense of his State against And this was accomplished, it is said, by McCoid, of Iowa. The only basis State of Iowa. I take it for granted, and for these causes, and no others, been found by the most malignant parisans existed in 1872, when there was some trouble in the State, but it was not Kuklux or election outrages. The State judiciary, under Radical rule and made up of unscrupulous partisans. attempted to usurp the functions of the entire State government, and trampled upon every right of the citizen. Some of the citizens, smarting under the wrongs perpetrated upon them, became more or less violent, but there was no secret organization, nor did the people attempt to interfere in elections. Mr. steele defended his people with warmth and eloquence, and said that the partiabiding character. Mr. Frye, interrupting, remarked that since his recent speech he had investigated North Carolina people, and proposed at an early day to show them up in their worst light. Folding his arms and assuming an air of hock supplication, Mr. STRELE, in tragic voice, simply replied: Carolina in the trial of Governor Holselves. They should be careful how den for "high crimes and misdemean." fend us." A shout went up from both ors in office," a trial where the people sides of the House, and for at least two tion there grows more perilous every minutes, the laughter continued. Frye conducted with the utmost fairness, alluded to a few mays ago only demon-

## HOX. STEELE.

NORTH CAROLINA'S COMPLETE VINDICATION.

Thieves, for their Bobbery, anve Anthority when Judges Steal Themselves... The Black Days of Radical Miscule Graphically Depicted-Eloquent Plea for Praternitation and

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. No. 2 making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Mr. Steele said: MR. CHAIRMAN-I shall not commence my remarks on this occasion by quoting from a hymin:

From many an ancient river, From many a sunny plain, They're marching to diskiver

The links in error's chain,

(ireat laughter and applause.] Having said precisely what I do not

listen to what I do intend to do. Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, during the progress of the discussion on the Army Appropriation Bill, the gentleman from Maine Mr. Frve -1 dislike to call any body's House in an impassioned speech, in that there were no free elections in the South, because the white people, who were in the main democrats, by violence and intimidation, controlled the blacks into subjection to their will. of the gentleman's speech. During it he took occasion to indulge it some spiteful animadversions upon the conduct of his own race, in not entirely becoming in one of his ability and position. Appeals were made by him to feelings engendered during the late unfortunate civil war, which it was supposed ended nearly fifteen years ago, and whose bitter memories it is not the part of wisdom. courage, to revive and excite. The language of the gentleman was so sweeping and comprehensive that I felt it to be a duty which I owed to the State. one of whose Representatives I have charge that the alleged offenses which he was denouncing the violation of the full characteristics of thatfreedom of the bailot were committed n the State of North Carolina, I wanted a "bill of particulars," because I thought common fairness required it Instead of answering the question in ed to what I conceived to be an evasion, and responded, inferentially at least, that these outrages were less common of the number of white republicans swer clearly involved the charge that fear, and not a desire to observe the law, nor a regard for the duties and obligations of good enizenship, controlled our people, I pressed the gentleman for a specific reply, when, as he ought to have done, he withdrew the imputation. As this was practically all the vindication which I desired. I chose not to parsue the subject further, but to allow thers whose constituents had been assailed, to come to the defense of their

Mr. Frve-Will the gentleman allow ne a minute? Mr. Steele-Oh, yes; certainly I will. Mr. Frye-I was profoundly ignorant when the gentleman asked me the question he did in relation to the history of matters under discussion. I have since that time been investigating the history of that State, and I now feel entirely able to say to him, and entirely able to satisfy the country, if I could get fifteen or twenty minutes at any time in which to do it, that North Carolina ought not to be exempted at all; that murders and outrages were as frequent there as in many other States; that "moonshiners" abound there in great plenty; and that it takes the army to enforce even the revenue laws; and by and by, if get a few minutes, I will devote such portion of the time as gentlemen feel inclined to listen, to North Carolina.

Mr. Steele-" Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Maine need not to have made an acknowledgement upon the floor of this House of his ignorance in certain particulars; for charity would suppose that it was the cause, rather than some I have got to say upon that point.

Not long after this a member of this House, and I shall not specify the State for reasons which are satisfactory to mysell, who made his appearance upon ago, being, as I suppose, "gorged with statesmanship," [laughter] as another member was once characterized by one of his colleagues, proceeded, doubtless to his own great gratification, to disgorge himself of something which was very much removed from statesmanship, but closely airied to that which is far less elevated and noble. If it is true that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh "-I believe that is Scripture; if it is not, my reverend triend from lowa will correct me

Mr. Price made a remark which was Mr. Steele-I presume the gentleman's remark was pretty good, but I did not hear it. That member s heart is overflowing with the gall of human unkindness, and he shows a chivalry in words, in a time of peace, which I suspect far surpassed his heroic deeds when armed men were engaged in deadly strife. He vauntingly calls my attention to certain volumes in the Library the "history" and "proceedings" to which the member so familiarly refers. | Laughter. | I shall not say, Mr. Chairthe charge of Kuklux outrages made man, that this member came from the sin was robed in ermine and in gold," wever, that he has been a close stuhow he acquired such an intimate acquaintance except by a personal visi. which enabled him to become a medium for the disclosure of "the unnumsecond death., That is from a hymn. ioo. (Laughter.) Having had the advantage of a personal visit to the dominions over which reigns the monarch of all evil, I trust he will not soon again "to sulphurous and tormenting dames render up himself," but remain awhile on this earth for the purpose of warning sinners against the awful realities of the place of the damned. Laughter.

my attention was directed, nor was I entirely unadvised of the character and called them into being. I know, too, not a little of the creditability of the witnesses, who, as a general thing, were summoned by the ostensible authors of the inquiry to speak in regard man nature, are not confined to one to the subject-matter of the investigahigh court of impeachment of North wrong are not always guiltless them-

suspended the writ of habeas corpus, delay." It is by no means a solitary history will tell who they are that which the constitution declared should never be suspended. All that the testimony did disclose was that there had been ourrages upon the persons of citizens of the State, but there was no evi-

dence that any one had been deprived and will be administered, despite all of his constitutional right to the he pleased. That is the question no other, which the amendments under consideration make it proper to discuss. But since the member has so needlessly thrust the matter before the House, with a view only to inflame the passions of the people of his section of country against those who he knows are unable to defend themselves, except "with bated breath," I beg leave to submit a together, and a little child shall lead few observations, intended only to "vindicate the truth of history.

Under the Constitution of the United States, as it existed prior to the adoption of certain amendments, the States had the indisputable power to "regulate the internal government and police thereof," and to admit to the privileges of the ballot such of their people as they might regard the proper custodians of this highest prerogative of citizenship. It belonged exclusively to them to fix the qualifications of electors. But party necessities made it destrable that this right should be overthrown; and to effect it the Constitution was ruthlessly trampled under foot by those who had solemnly sworn to supintend to do, I ask the committee to port it. This was the greatest outrage upon the freedom of the bailot which was ever committed in this country. and they who did it, and they who apologize for it, ought in very shame to put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust." It does not name in this House, because it is not become them to speak of the glories of precisely parliamentary-addressed the a free ballot. All their laudations are the most transparent of mockeries. which, among other things, he alleged However, the deed is done; the amendments are a part of the Constitutionnot by the free will of the people of the South, who were lawfully entitled to determine it, but by their acquiescence and submission. That acquiescence This charge constituted the gravamen and submission give them alithe vitality which they possess. Nothwithstanding the "questionable shape" in which they were inserted, they are now, by the means which I have indicated, as South regard them as entitled to our respect and obedience, and yield to them a patriotic submission, because interest reipublico, ut sit finis liti-We trust that their provisions, um. as well as all others of the Constitution, statesmanship, nobility of soul, or even | will be carried out in their letter and l

Under the new order of things produced by these changes of the Constitution, the patience of the people of the the honor to be, to ask if he meant to | verge of forbearance. A swarm of hungry political vultures, with all the bate-

Wee blastit wonner,

Detestit, shunned by saunt and sinner, Whose appearance on the "Misses fine that manly way which his brave words | Lunardi," at the church, gave Burns often made to the contrary by those who either did not know the facts or who willfully perverted them, the term was never applied by our people to any honest citizen of the North who rewhom I have named, every department North Carolina in connection with these of the government of the States which hey infested became corrupt. The legislature was largely composed of the To induce the negro to be still longer ignorant and deprayed, the executive subsidiary to their purposes, these very was often filled by aliens with no feelings in common with the people; and under delusive and fraudulent hopes

In my own State there were some ionorable exceptions, and these I do not intend to include in my statement. of our judges I shall speak of but two ance over the actions of the Southern one a native, as much opposed to granting suffrage to the negro as any ne, until he found that he could profit y it and get a position for which eveis character fitted him; and the other lowing the free exercise of opinion "carpet-bagger" of no ordinary abil- among us. It is alleged that we are inity, but believed by nine-tenths of our tolerant of any differences on the part intelligent people to be totally destitute of principle, and moved only "by the is pharisaically called a higher civilizainstigations of the devit and his own tion than the one beneath whose shadpresided over by these men, the courts | the country is told, for what purpose is failed to do justice to such a degree that in an evil hour some indiscreet the floor for the first time about a month | men, in their very despair, took the | the ban of their social displeasure all administration of the faw into their own hands; and, having done so, often committed grave violations of the very | their own; and hence the necessity of provisions which they assumed to en-

he judicial disgraced by men who either

were called upon to administer, or were

knew nothing of the law which they pursuits which he is accustomed, in-

so malignant and venal that justice was he may add to the political strength of

frequently either "sold, denied or de- another section of the country. That is

I am not the advocate of the "higher law." regarding it always as a dangerous experiment and often productive | weak-minded and timorous menbelieve those which it proposes to remedy. In one of these districts, composed in part | credulous. The same causes which of some of the counties which I represent-where the "masked ruffians" lived, as they are sometimes called-the settle among them would unquestionamembers of the bar, without regard to bly operate to produce unpleasant relaparty affiliations, held a meeting and tions in the South. Men who are new unanimously agreed upon a memorial to the General Assembly of the State. which was intended by them to be the foundation of articles of impeachment against the judge, in which it was distinetly charged that his incompetency was so glaring that his conduct tended to increase, and did increase, rather resources of our country and add to its than diminish crime. His stupidity of Congress, whose record, he tells us. was so great that I have understood it is "like the history of hell and the was said, and I believe that it was said. proceedings of the damned." I confess, that a prominent judge of his own party Mr. Chairman, that I do not know any- (I will not say he was from the bench thing of the similitude, having no of the Supreme Court) declared of him. knowledge, nor a desire to have any, of that, "like an owl, he was blind in proportion to the light shed upon him.' [Great laughter.]

It was in these two districts "where which I have indicated, that the organdent and an attentive observer of a re- ization known as the ku-klux had its gion of which he professes such extra- origin, mostly flourished, and exercised It is error to charge that it was com- of it. (Laughter.) posed exclusively of Democrats. In nearly, every case where this band inflicted the punishments which the bered horrors which hang around the courts failed to impose, acting upon the principle that "diseases desperately grown by desperate appliances are releved." the evidence is overwhelming that the parties upon whom its avenging hand was brought down, had been guilty of offenses against the criminal law, and some of these offenses were felonies of the highest grades,. In a few their power to harass unoffending citizens and subject them to outrages under I was not ignorant, Mr. Chairman, of the forms of legal prosecutions without the existence of the volumes to which the hope of legal redress. It would have been far better, I admit, had a purposes of the investigation which borne longer the "wesy life" to which they were subjected, and trasted in a final vindication, when the go idess of justice once more became seated upon

ted by eminent counsel, and which was gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Haskell]

her throne. But the infirmities of hu-

instance, as every one who has read the newspapers of this city within the last few days will recollect. What is known as "Lynch law" is administered now and then in every State of the Union, conservative teachings, so long as murder, arson, burglary, and all the other fetonies continue to be committed. These will doubtless take place until the arrival of that happy period, apparently very far in the future, when universal peace shall spread her white wings over the earth, and "the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling theni.

When these offenses occur in the South they are ascribed to political feeling by those whose joy it is to "laugh at our calamities and mock when our fear cometh." When at the North they are either overlooked by partisans, whose only desire is to make political capital, or attributed to the passions which are the inheritance of frail mortality. If a negro is maltreated or killed in our section, whatever may have been the provocation, even such as referred to by the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. Haskell,] whether murder, arson, or rape, tears of sympathy are shed over his fate, "as fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gum," by those whose only feeling for him is a selfish wish to

ise him as "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," for their political enjoyment. In their excessive zeal for him, most generally hollow and pretentions, the nere "trappings of woe," there is no tender chord of feeling to be touched for the people of that race, "greatly wrought, perplexed in the extreme by the treatment he receives, which kinlled and fed the fires of civilization that have sent their gladsome light to illu-

What I have said in regard to the

infractions of the public peace in my

own State can, I doubt not, be truthful-

ly said of similar occurrences in other

States of the South. Where judges, whose duty it is to administer the law the South, which, to my mind, were much parts of it as if adopted according as it is written, shall so discharge their to the methods prescribed. We of the official functions that no good citizen can have cause to complain, the law will be respected and easily enforced: for then there is confidence that its strong arm will be used to protect and defend the persons and property of all the people. But "thieves for their robbery have authority when judges steal themselves;" and if the bench becomes either so ignorant or corrupt that faith in the pure administration of justice shall fail, it need surprise no one if the Southern States was tried to the very evil example shall be followed to the partial or entire dethronement of the law and the substitution of violence in its stead. The favorite policy of the republican party, to keep up its control in the country and at the same time insult a id degrade the white people of the South-a policy, as I have said, based upon an acknowledged violation of the Constitution - resulted, as every citizenship as an inheritance from their would have led one to expect, he resort- the opportunity of writing some of his thoughtful man must have known it ancestors. The presumption would be lines, came flocking to the South | would result, in placing in authority | utterly idle and puerile. to gorge their ravenous carcasses upon over the lives and liberties of our peowhat little the ravages of the war had ple quite a number of men entirely unin the State of North Carolina, because left. Professing an ardent love for the litted to hold the scales of justice, and newly-made citizen, these creatures who never would have held them but soon wormed their way into his confi- for the abnormal condition of affairs dence, and thus possessed themselves which party madness and fanaticism of the lucrative offices of States in and malignity created. The natural which they really never intended to re- fruits of such a stupendous outrage upmain, except so long as the hope of on "truth, justice, and the Constituplunder offered a temptation. These tion came in due course of time, and are the beings who bear the enticing | the wonder is that the abused patience and suggestive name of "carpet-bag- of the people was quite so long. The Notwithstanding the assertion | very men who had imposed these heavy burdens upon as themselves would not have exhibited the forbearance which was shown by the helpless victims of heir political malice. The act was not one of genuine courage or lofty statesmoved to the South to make himself a manship or generous humanity; and part of the people, ready to bear their now, when the purpose has failed, when burdens and participate in their joys, the fruit which was expected to have These are always welcomed. Under the taste of nectar has 'turned to ashes. the baleful influence of the adventurers | the authors of the wrong, in their desperation, charge that the natural law which makes intelligence control ignorance is unnatural and revolutionary.

persons are now entiring him away,

and representations, from a climate and

to a strange and inhospitable land, that

all the object, and they will get tired of

it, I predi t. [Laughter and applause.]

Among other reasons given for the maintenance of an offensive surveilpoeple-offensive because it comes in conflict with the traditions and practices of the fathers and pre-supposes criminal intent on our part-is that we need ybody knew neither his learning nor enbingating into the propriety of aiof those who were educated under what passions." In the two districts ow we were reared. We are told, and apparent to every intelligent man, that the Southern Democraey place under land. who settle among them and entertain political views not in accordance with our being taught by Federal authority that humility on our part is essential to to efull development of the changed condition of affairs. Doubtless some of evils of greater magnitude than these stories; but no one who is well informed can be so extraordinarily would render a Southern man odious to the Northern people if he should residents anywhere, if wise, will always exercise prudence and be careful not to wound the sensibilities or even preof maltreatment is purely ideal. welcome all immigrants who come to be citizens and help us to develop the wealth, prosperity, and happiness.

He bere referred to the Northern Seitlers Convention, which assembled at Charlotte last December, adducing the resolutions adopted by that very respectable and intelligent body as a complete refutation of the charges and | ne aid not want and what it intended to imputations against the South. He spoke of the high character of the gentlemen who participated in the con vention.

Conger? | Laughter, Mr. STEELE. I am asked whether one was named Conger. That was the ordinary knowledge, and I do not see in the main its unlawful prerogatives. name of one of them: there is no doubt

of letters were received by Mr. Du-

mont from persons of northern birth,

soldiers in the Federal Army-not sutiers, contractors, paymasters, or wordy warriors and like brave men who gave unmistakable evidence of their convictions by placing themselves in front of hostile armies, they show their of them the persons punished had used appreciation of the character of those who were equally sincere by youching for the truthfalness of their declarations when they laid aside the habiliments of war. The great bulk of the have been far better, I admit, had a courageous men who encountered the "Twere damnation to think so base a suffering people been content to have dangers of the battle-field were rejoiced thought." "No, no, Mr. Chairman, it is when the trump of mortal strife had the democrat who feared, and is feared, ceased to be heard, and hoped that lasting peace would prevail in the land. cause he endangers the confinued rule of With them the war ended when the South laid down her arms and furled ate brigadiers" who allied themselves the riag wich she had borne with chival- with that party are not only harmless, State nor one section of the country, richeroism for four long and weary but the very quintessen e of patriottion. Most of it was gone into by the and they who accuse our people of years. They scorned to strike further ism. They can't be trusted as Cabinet a fallen foe, preferring rather to lift him officers and foreign ministers and Fedup, take him kindly back to the old eral Judges. Loyalty to that party is mansion, and joyfully renew the pledg- loyalty to the Constitution in the eye of ors in office," a trial where the people and the respondent were both representation [Mr. Aiken] and the by human frailty and deep conviction department, who omit no opportunity, Like the eagle, they were ready to now when the battle is over and the foe attempted to Join in, but the sickly The respondent was convicted, and strates that even in the latter State the and defiant before them, but too proud, valor of Falstaff over the dead body of

have acted the part of "vampices and But could any one suppose, did any in assaulting "castles in the air." was uttered by the Pharisees that he

causes which contributed largely to the But if the negro at the South is naturally a republican, I desire to know if the white man of the South is not naturally a democrat? [Laughter.] the negro is acting unnaturally and for false reasons who votes or is voted the democratic ticket, is not the southera white man acting unnaturally and for false reasons who votes the republican ticket? It is simply a Roland for an Oliver in that case. Now, it is well known that nine-tenths of the white natives of the South are democrats. whatever may have been their former party differences. As ignorance should be controlled by intelligence for the public benefit, I submit it to the candor of northern men whether it is not better that nine educated men rather than one should exercise the superior influence? It is not to be supposed that a few persons, and they not our most intelligent people should un erstand more thoroughly the interest of one of the best sections of this country than the great body of the native population who received freedom and full

owing power is gone, and gone too by

But besides this, there are reason: eadily understood by all why the negro has become tired of the rule of his pretended friends. Many of them are beginning to see that the ballot was placed in their hands not for their protection, but for the sole purpose of keeping some other persons in power. When they have wanted office they have found that the small portion of the white race who acted with them could readily furnish all the official material, while they were left to do the coting. And I have known some instances where they were nominated by the republican party where they stood no chance of election. [Laughter.] I do not say that ever occurred in this House. [Laughter.] They have learned, too, that despite all the falsehoods and inflammatory appeals which have been made to delude them, whenever they need any substantial aid it is to be obtained almost entirely from those against whom they have been placed in an unnatural antagonism, their pretended friends "keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope," and like the juggling fiends"in Macbeth they should 'nolonger be believed.' They have comprehended, too, that labor and not statesmanship is their calling, and they must work while their professing friends are rioting on the fat of official position. Naturally, the negro would act with his former master, and everybody knows it who knows anything of his character. It required fraud and force and fear artfully applied to change the natural laws. And now, after years of strain against it, the normal condition is returning. What has been the consequences? Since the brain and character of the South have resumed their legitimate and proper sway the dark clouds of corrupion and distress which hung like a pall over the Southern States during the night of bayonet and "carpet-bag" rule are drifting away, and the sunlight of peace and contentment and purchasing elsewhere.

happiness is sending its glorious rays to adorn and bless and gladden the I need not tell any southern man what took place in nearly all of their States during the dark days of what is euphemistically call republican rule. It is a black page in the history of this Government. When did free elections come in Arkansas, Tennessee, and even in Missouri? How long were many of the very best men in these States disfranchised for no other reason than because they would not vote to keep tyrants and plunderers in office? In two of these States the governor had a Hotels in this country. Power which no monarch in Europe posseses. Why, sir, in the county which lives my excellent friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appro priations, [Mr. ATKINS,] having a male population over the age of twenty-one voars of about three thousand, the judices of their neighbors. The danger | voters were reduced to a few hundreds by arbitrary and tyranical power, and one of these few hundreds told me that he was restored to the ballot by a subscription to the Knoxville Whig a newspaper owned by the governor of that State; in other words he paid \$2 for it. Free elections indeed! The republican party a party of a free ballot! Its whole history as connected with the South demonstrates that that was pre-isely what prevent. A party of justice! Why, sir, under the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution it is well known that party favoritism was Mr. ARMFIELD. Was one named almost invariably extended to those conger? [Laughter,] only who showed penace by shouting hosannas to the republican party. The party of personal liberty and manhood suffrage! Its legislation for the past fourteen years shows that it has sought In addition to the conclusions reach- rather to protect the rich and grind ed by the convention; quite a number down the poor. Under the guise of "honest money" this party has organized and carried into practice a policy and all concur in one emphatic windi- for the benefit of overgrown wealth, cation. Many of these gentlemen were and to the great injury of the debtor. and laboring classes of the country. But then, Mr. Chairman, the alarm is the "truly loval," and especially by that portion of them who "cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war," while they remained at a safe distance far in the rear and "out of the shot and danger' of mortal strife, that the "confederate brigadiers" are getting too numerous in this Hall for the peace and weal of the country. Is it that which is feared?

not for the sake of the country, but be-

the republican party. The "confeder-

We of the South yearn anxiously for peace and harmony and complete fra ternization. We want personal merry worms. [Applause.] ternization. We want personal interiper what is the evidence to sustain the and the preservation of all the const. charge that the public voice is stifled in tutional rights of all the citizens of the the South? Only this: the South is country. Whatever may have been democratic notwithstanding the num- our sins we have paid a penalty such ber of negro voters who are in it. The ciently severe for the boon of conargument is, that the negro's naturally nation. When we see some of our and in gratitude ought to be a factor for trusted leaders in the heroic struggle in the success of the republican party; which we staked our fortunes and lost that he would do as he ought to do, all but our honor placed in high others and as it was intended he should do, position by the party whose leaders if not prevented by fraud or force; that hard such heree anothernas at us and the democrats use fraud and force, or continually remind us of our offenses members would come to Congress we cannot help asking if we were an from the South who would serve the more steeped in crime than they w

purposes of the republican leaders. It now Bourish in tall the glories and is certain that during the "carpet-bag" bask in the sunsidire of high trust and and bayonet dynasty of the South the distinguished responsibility. What is bulk of the members from our section | the difference? Our only solution of were not its representatives. Having the perplexing problem is that these no interest there, except to hold office, have shouted "Great is Diana of the the "carpet-bag" element was only so Ephesians; great is the Republican much additional strength to the States party, while we have not learned to be from which it had seemingly emigrated. come such suppliant devotees. Now, our members are identified the material interest of the country with their own people and they do not suffer by neglect: while those was sell themselves like some of their pre- should driect their energies loware decessors for their private emolument. their advancement are spending, time one suppose, did any one ever suppose, gers which exist only in their diseased that the negro when the ballot was imaginations? We have no peace, im placed in his hands had the intelligence | cause the party which assails us lives to govern himself, and that he would only upon sectional strife and sectional not become the mere instrument in the hatred, and means never to allow the hands of others to work out the pur- | wounds of the late unhappy war to head poses of the superior power? So long so long as they shall serve to minister as aliens controlled him and made him to their political ascendency. Such register their decrees no complaint conduct brings nothing but woe to the country; and under all the circumstanwas operated upon by falehood and ces such conduct brave men ought to fraud, and sometimes even by threats | be asnamed to exhibit. No people under the sun have more and force. Now, when that overshad-

reason to desire good government than

the influence of natural laws which all the democrats of the South. Every reflecting men knew would at last reinterest which they have demands it sume their sway, great indignation is Their hope of regaining the prosperuttered. It is not the fraud which ity which was lost by the war and prohurts, but only the result of the elec- viding the means of supporting their families and educating their children, and of the security of their persons and their estates, requiring them to be the advocates of law and order, freedom and justice. We ardently desire domestic tranquility" and "the blessings of linerty to us and our posterity. These cannot be maintained by armed soldiers or the embleus our degradations standing around the polls; for both of them while they are estensibly used to uphold, will mevusbly destroy tree institutions. Let the presumption of innocence prevail; let our people understand that they are to e treated simply as the equals of all other people in this model Republic that their honor is not assailed by reeral intervention, and elections will not only be free, but the liberties of the country, whenever assailed, will have delenders who will come to the rescue from love and not as slaves to carry wall the will of their masters. Remove at badges of our humiliation; and if the evil day shall ever come when the molecn of despotism shall assail the alturs of freedom, the men of the South will stand with all other liberty-loving men, as "a wall of fire" for their protection. [Great agplause.]

# Valuable Roanoke Land FOR SALE.

BY decree of the Supreme Court of North door in Jackson, Northampton county, N.

On Tuesday, June 3, 1879, that valuable tract of land in said county o Northampton, known as "Politavia, containing

2,300 Acres, More or Less.

adjoining lands of Dr. Jacobs and others. TERMs; One-third cash; balance in one WALTER CLARK. Comm'rs. April 3-2m

FOR TRY US! TOT

J. A. BRAGASSA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Candy Manufacturer. NO. 16 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

RALEIGH, N. C., Keeps constantly on hand a large asserent of the tinest FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES. 62 City and sarrounding merchants would do well to examine our stock before

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

-THE-GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL

CHICAGO.

The Finest Ventilated Hotel in And one of the Largest (having over 50 Rooms, 250 en-suite, with Baths and those

TERMS .-- ROOOMS WITH BOARD \$3.00 to \$3.50 per Day. Baths and Par-

A reduction from the above prices to par ties remaining a week or more

John B. Drake & Co., Proprietors.

National Hotel, CAPITOL SQUARE. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

S. R. STREET & SON.

OWNERS AND PROPERTY THES. OVERLOOKS UNION AND CAPI-

TOL SQUARE, Finest Park in the State, and open at all times to Quests of the House

THE GASTON HOUSE NEW BERNE, N. C., S. R. STREET & SON, Proprietors.

S. R. STREET, SE- WM. J. STREET JEWELRY, WATCHES

Diamonds, Spectacles

MEDALS AND BADGE-PINS A SPECIALTY.

THE largest stock of goods in the South, solid silver and Plated ware, Goods sold at factory prices. Watch repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly atter ed to and satisfaction in all cases guaran-

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER No. 1,003 Main Street, Richmond, Va. The oldest Jewelry House in the South. aug Indawly

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring E tracts.

With great eare, by a new process Dr. Price extracts from the true select his ground, and he has obtained a lean strates that even in the latter State the and defiant before them, but too proud, of \$1,750,000 with which to carry on his samile didn't relieve him any. He was among the other offenses for which he put lie patience is sometimes exhausted too noble, too brave, to assault one who done for.

He was among the other offenses for which he put lie patience is sometimes exhausted too noble, too brave, to assault one who was tried, and wreaks swift-footed vengeance, be. I ad "dropped from his nerveless grasp the ridge pole after his wife had killed trendered against him, was, that he had 'cause it is unwilling to await "the law's the bear. [Laughæri] to proude the material over the dead poor of raistait Fruits and Aromatics each characteris-