

THE RESULT.

The great political contest, which was to decide, for a time at least, the destinies of North Carolina is over, and the smoke of the battle has so far cleared away as to enable us to determine the result with some degree of certainty. The new Constitution, with all its leveling doctrines has no doubt been accepted by those whom Congress have thought proper to designate "the people of North Carolina" by a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand. This result was feared by us from the commencement, though for a few weeks before the election we had strong hopes of a different issue of the contest. Willing, only for the sake of a settlement, to have accepted of a good Constitution at the hands of the convention, we could not think of supporting the one presented. In it all the ideas and notions of government which we have entertained since we first thought maturely on the subject, and which have been strengthened and confirmed by the convulsions through which our country has passed, are set at naught. We saw, or thought we saw, far greater danger in accepting than in rejecting it, and we acted accordingly. We exerted all our energies to defeat it, and though we failed we have the proud consolation of knowing that we did our duty.

We sincerely pray God that the dangers which we apprehended from the acceptance of this Constitution may never be realized, but our convictions are as strong as ever. The two races in the South, under constitutions of government like that upon which we have just voted, must become homogeneous by amalgamation, or a collision between them must take place. The former would prove the ruin of both races; the latter the destruction of the weaker. In the first event we are ruined for all time; in the second, after scenes of horror which no pen can describe, we are ruined for a long time. As the greater part of the intelligent and respectable white people of the South would emigrate before they would submit to the first, the latter will most probably be the sequel.

But apart from this question of difficulty as to the race there are other objections that are insurmountable—other provisions in the Constitution which will defeat all the ends of good government. Among these the most prominent are the provision for electing all judicial officers by the people, and that making every voter qualified for all offices to which he may be elected. The election of Judges cannot safely be given to the whole body of electors unless they are of more than ordinary intelligence. Under this constitution, where a very large part of the electors are ignorant and unqualified, we cannot expect to have either a learned or independent judiciary. Most of the offices, whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial, will be filled by men utterly destitute of all public principle. And if it shall never be removed, as its predecessor was removed, by the power of Congress, it cannot be gotten rid of in any other way. It is all nonsense to talk about calling an other convention and amending it so as to get rid of the objectionable features which we have mentioned, at least for some years to come. We could demonstrate this by argument, but it is useless now.

As good and loyal citizens we shall obey the new Constitution while it remains the fundamental law of the State. We shall never seek to get rid of it by other than legal and constitutional means, and such, we do not doubt, will be the sentiments of the Conservative people of North Carolina. We will indulge in no further reflections now except to remark that, in our opinion, the judicious historian will, in the next century, characterize the so-called reconstruction measures of the present day as one of the blackest pictures in the book of time.

COLORED CONSERVATIVES.

We have among us a number of respectable colored men who voted the Conservative ticket and against the Constitution. These men are entitled to great consideration at the hands of the white people. They should be preferred on all occasions, when their services are needed, to those who voted against us. They have had the penetration to see that the Conservatives are their only true friends, and have had the independence to act upon their convictions as freemen, and their acts can never be forgotten. We intend, for ourselves, to patronize those mechanics and laborers among them who stand by the interests of the white race, and the best interest of both races. Such, we hope, will be the course of all. We would not deny to any the right to vote as they please, but we would always give the preference to those who vote with us.

ADA.—We welcome the communication of our new correspondent, ADA, which appears on our first page, with pleasure. We hope to have an occasional contribution from her pen.

THE ELECTION.

We give no tabular statement of the polls in this issue for the reason that very few of them are official. Those which are not official are so unreliable, and we have been so far misled by them heretofore, that we do not deem it advisable to give them in detail.

As to the result there can be no doubt. The Constitution and the Radical ticket have certainly carried the State by a large majority. The Legislature will also be Republican by a majority of thirty or more on joint ballot. The East generally did very well, but the West has gone largely Radical. We hear of but six counties west of this that have given Conservative majorities, Davis, Iredell, Catawba, Alexander, Caldwell and Cleveland. Wilkes and Rutherford are both reported as having given 900 majority for the Constitution, and many other counties smaller majorities.

Mr. Boyden has been elected to Congress from this district by about 1000 majority. This insures us two able representatives from this State, Mr. Bryden, of this District, and Mr. Lash, elected on the Republican ticket in the 5th district.

TAXATION.

There is one feature about the new constitution which we did not discover until just before the election. It is the limit to the power to tax property. The first section of the article on Revenue and Taxation declares:

The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over 21 years and under 50 years of age, which shall be EQUAL on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and County capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

According to the above language not more than two dollars tax can be put on three hundred dollars worth of property for both State and county purposes, which would be 66 2/3 cents on the \$100 value. We are satisfied that this is the meaning of the section, notwithstanding some of our prominent men have asserted the contrary. We know that some prominent members of the Conservative party agreed with us that there is a limit to the taxing power, though they opposed the ratification of the Constitution on other grounds than the taxation matter.

With this restriction on taxation, and the fact that all white men can hereafter vote, we don't think we are badly hurt if the Constitution is adopted.

Charlotte Democrat.—We do not understand the section quoted, as our friend of the Democrat does, and we think he is clearly mistaken. It will be observed that the limitation is on the poll only, and not on the property. Let us employ the language usually employed by legislative bodies to express the idea intended to be conveyed, and its meaning will be clear:

"The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant over 21 and under 50 years of age, which shall be equal on each [poll] to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash; PROVIDED, that the State and County capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head."

This is the language which most legislative bodies would have used, and which exactly conveys the idea of the section, quoted from the Constitution. The provision, it will be seen, is that the tax on the poll, not the tax on property, shall never exceed a certain amount. There is no limit fixed to taxation of property but the public necessity and the mandates of the constitution. If the tax levied on property is less than \$2 on the \$300 worth; then the tax on the poll is to be reduced in the same proportion, but if the tax on property should be above that rate the tax on the poll is not to exceed \$2. The provision, as we understand it, affords no protection whatever against extravagant taxation on property, but only against high taxation on the poll.

That this is what the framers of the section meant there can be no doubt. In construing an instrument of any kind, and especially one of such vast importance as the fundamental law of a State, some meaning must be given to every part of it, and the different parts must be made to harmonize, if possible. Where this cannot be done the less important must yield to the more important part. Section 4 of the Article from which the above is extracted by the Democrat is as follows:

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and full payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

These two sections, being parts of the Article on Revenue and Taxation, must be construed in connection with each other, and if they cannot be made to agree, section 4, quoted by the Democrat, must yield to section 4 just given, as, when considered in connection with other parts of the Constitution, and with certain ordinances of the convention, it will be seen to be the more important part. The language of Section 4 is as comprehensive as can be—the word "adequate" being as comprehensive as any in the English language. But, as we understand them, and we

have studied the subject with some care, the two sections perfectly agree with each other—there is not the slightest conflict between them. The language is mandatory, and the limit to taxation, so far as property is concerned, is the adequacy of the amount required to carry on the State government, to meet the expenses of the county and township governments, to erect Asylums, Houses of Refuge and a Penitentiary; and to pay the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. And all of this tax is to be levied on property exclusively, as all the taxes levied on the poll are to be appropriated to educational and charitable purposes. Sixty-six and two-third cents on the hundred dollars worth of property in the State at its present value, would not more than meet the amount that must be raised, if the requirements of the Constitution are complied with, exclusive of the interest on the public debt.

It is impossible for us to understand the Article as our friend of the Democrat does. Nor, little as we think of the capacity of the Convention, do we believe it was so stupid as to insert sections in the same article which are contradictory—which are wholly irreconcilable with each other. It certainly did not intend to do such a thing, and, in our opinion it has not done it.

The greatest objection which we have to this part of the Constitution is that the matter is introduced at all. The whole matter of taxation should have been left with the legislature, as formerly. A constitution should be only a fundamental law for the government of the people of the State, who, as a corporate body, should be left to attend to matters of debt and taxation through their legislature as may seem best to them.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN. The anti-imperial spectacle presented in the late contest was that of this distinguished statesman and patriot canvassing against the new Constitution. He was the Conservative candidate for the Senate in Caswell, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that that county, in which there was more than 700 registered majority of negro votes, gave a majority against the Constitution, and elected the conservative ticket for State and county officers.

Col. Brown is, we believe, the oldest public man in North Carolina, with a single exception. That exception is the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren. Col. Brown first entered public life as a member of the legislature in the year 1815, more than fifty-two years ago. Since that time he has filled the highest positions of honor and trust which it was in the power of the State to confer upon him, and filled them to the satisfaction of all. The measure of his honorable ambition was full, and no motive but that of the loftiest patriotism could ever have tempted him to appear upon the political arena again. Influenced by such considerations as these he became a candidate for Congress in 1865—believing that, from his extensive acquaintance and intimacy with the public men of the North, he could render very important service to the people of North Carolina. As, it is known, we were his successful competitor in that contest, we only refer to it to bear testimony to his lofty and chivalrous bearing in the canvass, and to the patriotism which we believe influenced him in becoming a candidate. During the canvass he repeatedly told us that, whether elected or defeated, that would be his last appearance before the public as a candidate for office.

But alas! the hope of a speedy and harmonious reunion of the States, which he at that time anticipated, and in which he was so anxious to assist as the closing scene of his long and useful public life, was destined not then, and perhaps never, to be realized. A more alarming crisis in the history of his beloved State than ever before threatened it has arisen. True to the instincts of his blood, his noble nature and true patriotism, he again buckled on his armor to do battle for the cause of civilization and good government—for "God and his native land." And most nobly and gallantly has he done his part. He now goes to the Senate, where, though he, and those who act with him, may be overborne by numbers, yet his venerable years, his long experience, his unquestioned patriotism, and his manly and chivalrous bearing will command the respect of even the most reckless of his opponents. Though he cannot control the Legislature, his influence will yet be felt for good.

His canvass against the Constitution, and his term of service in the

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE RECENT ELECTION IN ROWAN.

Table with columns for COUNTY, PRECINCTS, and CANDIDATES. It lists various precincts like Salisbury, Neely's Mill, Mt. Ulla, etc., and the names of candidates for different offices such as Reg't Deeds, Treasurer, Surveyor, etc.

Senators, will, in all human probability, close his long and useful public career. And the cause in which he fought his last political contest was one worthy to close the career of such a man, however much we and posterity may regret that it ever arose.

No higher compliment could possibly be paid to his high integrity, great worth, and exalted patriotism than the manner in which he has always been sustained by the people of the intelligent County of Caswell. Before them he was always omnipotent, and the recent election shows that this confidence in him was not confined alone to the white people of the county.

THE ELECTION in this town and county passed off quietly. No disturbance of any kind, so far as we are informed, occurred. The vote cast is a large one, though it does not come up to the number registered by some two or three hundred. The county had been well canvassed by the Conservative, and the result has been equal to their expectations.

It is the boast of the radicals that there is the party of the working men—the laborers and the mechanics. Such is not the case here. No class of men did more gallant service against the constitution in Salisbury on the day of election than the mechanics of the place. Not a single one of them, except one of the radical candidates and his brother, voted for the constitution. To this class of men, as much as any other, are we indebted for our success in this county, and their services will not be forgotten.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Public Treasurer of the State, for a pamphlet copy of the Revenue Act of North Carolina, with instructions to officers, for 1868, which we have not had time to examine. We are also indebted to the managers for a complimentary ticket to the "Commencement Ball," complimentary to the graduating class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening, June 4th, 1868.

GEN. D. H. HILL. Our community had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and instructive lecture at McNeely's Hall, Wednesday evening, from the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. He had chosen for his subject, "The South, and Southern Literature;" and proceeded briefly to show what the South had contributed to the greatness and glory of the United States of America in the past; what she is now, and what she should prize and endeavor to foster, for the future. Among these were prominent the cultivation and encouragement of Southern literature, and upon which he dwelt with most emphasis.

MR. BOYDEN'S MAJORITY.—We stated in our last that Mr. Boyden was elected by about 1000 majority. His majority will be about 1400, he having run ahead of his ticket in one or two counties.

DINNER PARTY.—Miss Host of the Boyden House, Col. C. S. Brown, gave an entertainment to some of his numerous friends on yesterday, among whom was himself. It is needless for us to say to those who know Col. Brown, that the dinner was splendid. His reputation as a caterer is co-extensive with the State, and on this occasion he surpassed himself.

Among the distinguished gentlemen at the table we noticed Gen. D. H. Hill, B. Craig, F. E. Shober, Esq., Maj. W. M. Robbins and others.

STANLY COUNTY. We are indebted to a friend at Albemarle for an official statement of the result in Stanly. The majority against the constitution is 251. The whole State and county Conservative ticket is ahead.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of this excellent periodical is upon our table. It is a very interesting number. Contents: Horace, and the causes of his popularity; Linda Tresselt; Sir Robert Walpole; William E. Aytoun; Cornelius O'Dowd's papers; Charles Keen; A song about Ireland; The battle for peace. Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York.

A CAND. It is both a pleasure and a duty to express our heart felt thanks to our fellow citizens of Salisbury, for rescuing our Drug Store from the flames on Thursday night last. We feel that it must have required almost miraculous labor to save it; and with our meaning invidious discrimination, we must accord to the colored firm the highest praise for their indomitable and efficient efforts. With reiterated thanks to all, we are, Very Respectfully, POULSON & CO.

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES. The justices of the peace for Rowan County are requested to meet at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday next, it being Court week, as it is necessary to have a majority present on that day for the transaction of the county business. D. A. DAVIS, Clk'n.

DEAD.—The Richmond papers are in mourning for the death of William C. Rives, who died at his residence, at Charlottesville, a few days ago. Mr. Rives had been long in public life, and was one of the most accomplished men Virginia ever produced.

A QUEEN REFORMING FASHIONS IN HAIR.—A Dresden letter says that the Queen of Saxony has expressed displeasure at the untidy, dishevelled style of wearing the hair which has lately come into fashion. Having frequently to receive English and American ladies who sometimes appear with their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders, her Majesty has established a regulation that all persons with such coiffures shall not be admitted at Court.

Gen. T. C. Hindman was brought to this city a few days ago, and was before the United States Court on Saturday on an indictment for treason. The case was continued until the next term of the court, and the General was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, with Messrs John Kirkwood, E. H. English, Sam. W. Williams, Sel. F. Clarke, U. M. Rose, A. H. Garland, L. B. Nash, and George A. Gallagher as securities. His counsel are Messrs. Watkins & Ross, Garland & Nash, and Gallagher & Newton, all of this city.—Little Rock Paper.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—ITS CONSTRUCTION.

We ask the North Carolina public to bear in mind the constructions which we put upon the New Constitution, during the canvass. We have shown that the essential and predominant feature of the new Constitution is, the perfect and complete equality of the negro with the white man, in North Carolina, in all respects. Wendell Phillips, and the most fanatical negro philistines of New England could not express their peculiar views more fully than they are laid down by the Monroist Convention, in the new Constitution.

We have repeatedly shown that the General Assembly was inhibited, by the new Constitution, from passing any law which made the slightest distinction between the blacks and whites in North Carolina, in the matter of jurors or of officers, or in the public schools, or in the militia, or in the matter of marriage, or guardianship or apprenticeships.

But we beg the public not to forget, that these constructions have been denied by most of the Radical writers and speakers during the canvass. The white people have been assured that the General Assembly would provide for separate schools for blacks and whites, &c. Under the new constitution we believe such laws would be unconstitutional. We shall, of course, not object, if the General Assembly choose to make the distinction, nor would we object, if it determines to act in those matters as it is required to do by the constitution. Many of the white people have been reckless enough to vote for the constitution, had as it is, and perhaps it is the best to give them their fill of the negro in the State.

An intelligent Republican informs us, that he had no idea that any member of the convention really believed in negro equality, in the extent that he would be willing to see whites and blacks put in the same schools, &c., until some short time ago, when he met with J. H. French, the Radical Congressman elect from the first District. In expressing to Mr. F. his convictions that the Convention intended to do such thing, the gentleman was surprised to hear from French, that they intended nothing else—that they were determined to break down the prejudice of color among the "rebels," and that they did mean to put whites and blacks in the same schools, &c., as the best means of destroying that prejudice! Our only surprise is that the gentleman named should have asked French that question. His appearance is quite enough to convince any one, that he has no prejudice against color himself.

It is understood, we learn, that Pilgrim Ashley, the Superintendent of Public Instruction elect, entertains the same views—that it is a favorite idea with him to put the white and black children of the State in the same schools, &c. Such an idea was denounced severely during the canvass by the Radical speakers. If such a practice obtains in this State, how much headway do the advocates of immigration suppose they will make in North Carolina? When will the hey day of prosperity come to our down-trodden State, over which the Radicals gloat so much? Sentinel.

The Alexandria Gazette very properly says that the vast sums which the government appropriates for freedmen's bureaus might be appropriated more advantageously in aiding the emigration of those who desire to go to Liberia. But the difficulty is, that such a disposition of the fund used for the benefit of the colored people, could be turned to no political account, either among whites or blacks—and, therefore, there is no chance for aid. An agent of this Society in the South says, that if he had the means, he could send a vessel loaded with emigrants to Liberia every month—to go to the land of their fathers where they would be, indeed, and not as a sham, "free, equal and independent." But no! that wouldn't suit. They are wanted here to vote—to aid the purposes and designs of tricksters and politicians, without any regard to the true interests of the colored race!—Whig.

A Woman Kills Her Husband.—On yesterday evening Jane Dupree, a colored woman, was committed to the County Jail charged with the murder of her husband, Sharper Dupree, (colored.) According to the statement of the woman, her husband was whipping her, when in a fit of passion she seized a knife and stabbed him through the breast, from which wound he almost instantly died.

The parties were living at the time of the homicide on the farm of Mr. Redin Dupree of this county.—Tribune South.

CANDIDATES.

Table listing candidates for various offices: Reg't Deeds, Treasurer, Surveyor, Commissioner (County), and County Radical. Names include O. Woodson, J. S. McCubbin, W. H. Howerton, etc.

WORK OR STARVE.

This is the law and penalty from which there is no escape. Thousands are trying to evade it; some are making their lives a misery by doing so, others by living in idleness, but with no avail. If they starve in the midst of plenty, they may cry against the laws of nature, but very soon the stomach refuses to digest the food, the body is not nourished, and the man literally starves though he may feel no hunger. The hand, the brain, the heart, must work to live. If you do not labor of learning lessons, at the same time the strength of intellect which mental work brings, and the mind will perish for want of nourishment. These hands have starved their wit in this way, until they wonder how it is that other carry away all the prizes in life!

Many starve their hearts by never exercising their most noble emotions. Business cuts into the nature like a coal, and leaves the most hungry for affections, but love is the price of love, and he that will not work in this field must accept the penalty. It is an error to think that work was a penalty imposed on man for having violated God's command. Man's nature is such that activity calls for employment that it may avoid its health and there can scarcely be a more terrible confinement, where the eye, the ear, and the hands must remain idle. A slow painful death will surely result. So the boys and girls, strive to love work and do it. Though you may be as rich as Astor or Stewart in money, yet your own nature will suffer the pangs of poverty without active exercise.

PITTS COUNTY TRAGEDY.—We give below an account of the affair taken from the Newbern Journal of Commerce. We have endeavored to get the full particulars here, but can learn nothing definite as to occurrence, every second man that we ask having a different version of it. The Journal of Commerce says:

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.—There reaches us from an entirely reliable source, the painful intelligence that on Saturday night last, the Sheriff of Pitt County, accompanied by several soldiers, proceeded to the house of Reddick Carney to arrest a man of that gentleman, upon a charge of having killed several months since. They reached Mr. Carney's at midnight, and demanded a surrender, which was promptly refused, and the attempt to break into the house was resisted, and firing on both sides commenced.

George, a young Carney, was killed, Mr. Whitehurst, son-in-law of Reddick Carney, was severely, if not mortally wounded; Reddick Carney and Miss Perkins, daughter of William Perkins, who was spending the night at Mr. Carney's, are supposed to have been burnt in the house, fired by the attacking party. The dwelling and smoke house, with all the provisions were consumed. Two soldiers were killed, two wounded, and the officer shot through the flesh part of the arm. Mr. Whitehurst was captured, and Mrs. Carney and her daughter, Mrs. Whitehurst escaped from the burning building. The Sheriff carried Mr. Whitehurst to Greenville, and on a bed one of the most bloody episodes of this age in Eastern North Carolina.

We repeat distinctly the charge made months ago that young Carney had killed an officer who had attempted to go up an upstairs when warned not to do so, but thought the case had been adjudicated long since. It is remarkable that the attempt to arrest him should be made at a dead hour of the night, when it is well known that he has been in the habit, openly and frequently, of going to Greenville, and on other public places in the country, for months past.

This tragedy is a most unfortunate one, but illustrates most forcibly the mistleed condition of the country under Radical rule. If the Sheriff had the necessary authority, it was his duty to make the arrest, and public opinion in Pitt will either approve or condemn his course, so soon as all the facts are known. The case should be promptly investigated, and the facts elicited and published, for the vindication of the cause of truth.—Goldboro' Rough Note.

From Washington. Wash. April 25, P. M. Senator Yates writes a letter to the citizens of Illinois, refusing to resign, but promising hereafter to do his duty, free from his besetting sin which has dragged him down. He claims that his drunkenness has been exaggerated.

Gen. Schofield's nomination causes various speculations: First, as an elective branch right on to Conservative Senators. Second, a compromise between Johnson and Grant, but the affair is still a State secret. Johnson appears not to have consulted even the Cabinet about his nomination. In the Court of impeachment, Sumner submitted a motion, that the vote on the several articles proposed at 12 o'clock of the day after argument. Objection was made, and it goes over, under the rules, to Monday.