

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

NO.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

55.

The Daily Constitution.

Office over the N. C. Book Store.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.:
One copy one month, (postage paid),
FIFTY CENTS.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

All letters on business should be addressed to the "Constitution Publishing Company," Raleigh, N. C.

*Orders unaccompanied by cash will receive no attention.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1876. —We are indebted to the publisher, for this valuable publication. The Almanac contains an annual State record divided as follows: Historical, Chronology, Necrology, a Legislative Summary, Personals, Minerals and Mines, A Farmer's Department, Stock Raising. The Almanac also contains a valuable Garden Calendar, prepared expressly for the latitude of North Carolina, State Government, State Courts, Postal Rates, Members of the Convention, 1875, election tables, valuable receipts, anecdotes, &c., &c. Address, J. H. FENNIS, Raleigh, N. C.

The Charlotte Democrat in discussing the fact that the judicial committee had reported against the proposition to remove Governor Holden's disabilities, says:

"There are such things as 'obligations' and 'gratitude'—but oh how forgetful is poor human nature."

How true. In this same so-called Constitutional Convention there are criminals, or abettors of criminals, who only escaped their just punishment through the clemency of the Republican party. There are those who, as members of an oath-bound secret organization swore to scourge and even murder innocent citizens for opinion's sake. These are the men who refuse the simple boon of citizenship to Gov. Holden, merely because he, in the exercise of his duties as Governor of a law-abiding people, thwarted their evil and infamous designs. In committing this great act of injustice, these men must have known too, that it was contrary to the feelings and wishes of a great majority of the people of the State. We know the fact, that in this and the surrounding counties, if the proposition had been submitted to the people, they would have endorsed it without regard to party lines. The old adage that "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," seems appropriate as to the men who now madly disregard the people's wishes. Such rules of action as govern the usurping majority in this so-called Constitutional Convention, must finally receive the just indignation of all good and true men.

It used to be said that the Democratic party was only held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder."

There seems to have been a slight change in the process. The present usurping Democratic majority in the so-called Constitutional Convention seems to hold together by the sufferance of "Public Property" *alias* Self-Elected. The comparison may appear "Reid-iculous," and we think as much ourself.

The resignation of Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, was reluctantly received by the President, but it was tendered with an earnest request for its acceptance. There are few men who have retired from official station with a cleaner record in every respect than Mr. Delano, and he carries with him in retirement the best wishes of the Republicans of the entire country.

"If 'Little Davy' could but divest himself of prejudice and go back to the good old days when, with market basket in hand he gained the good will of the working masses, by that strict reliance on self which he so strenuously urged upon others, he would not now in his old age have left them bereft of his example as a guiding star. We note a marked difference in the 'Little Davy' who stood by the people nearly twenty-five years ago, and the man, who aids to-day in stripping them of their rights to elect their public servants.

Clingman appears much like a "looker-on in Vienna." He says but little. Is it because the old gentleman sees Senatorial honors fading rapidly in the distance? Ah, Clingman, that little spat with "Josiah," a few years since, "cooked your dumpling."

Buncombe's chances are slim, old gentleman. Mining and such occupations will best befit you in these stormy times. There is a "Reid" to be smartly shaken by the winds, before you can resume the senatorial toga.

Whoa! Ball.

Bunn, of Nash, exhausted himself on the Robeson case the other day, and his wind having given out, he is compelled to keep a noticeable silence ever since. We hope before the Convention adjourns that he may sufficiently recover to give the delegates another legal argument, and if he should again show an inclination to arise we will say, "Git up Ball."

It had a Proper Effect.

The just remarks of Mr. Smyth, of New Hanover, have had the effect to drive Stone, (white), of the News, from the reporters desk in the Convention. We see in his place Mr. Woodson, and we hope that his conduct toward the gentlemen of the Convention will be an improvement on that of his predecessor.

RELIGIOUS.—The Right Rev. J. T. Holly, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Haiti, W. I., will preach in St. Augustine Chapel in this city next Sunday. He visits Raleigh for the purpose of placing his two sons and another Haitian youth in the St. Augustine Normal school.

The "Self-Elected" *alias* "Public Property" must procure another prompter. "Little Davy" is too much occupied to give him such assistance as necessity demands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It must not be understood that we endorse the sentiments of our correspondents in every instance. Our columns are open to the friends of the party, and their communications will be given to the public as containing the views and sentiments of the writers.

For the Daily Constitution.

Gleanings.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is an extract taken from a lengthy editorial which appeared in the Charlotte Observer of the 18th ult., entitled

"THE COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO."

"Let any one who believes that Anglo-Saxon supremacy is in no danger, visit any country town in the South. There he will see the negroes congregated around such a town sending their children to flourishing colored schools, and one has but to go out in the country to find the poor whites asleep as to the importance of education. Even the Anglo-Saxon groveling in darkness is no match for the African thoroughly educated."

We clip the following from a racy editorial which appeared in the Daily News of the 19th ult., entitled

"THE NEGRO."

Says the Richmond Enquirer: "We verily believe that the

course of the negro is onward and upward. He may stumble by the wayside, or be led away by the siren song of the deceiver, but in the end he will certainly become an effective, productive and worthy citizen."

The Enquirer, says the Tarboro Southerner, is one of the staunchest Democratic journals in the South, and the above remark, considering its source, is as significant as it is liberal. At any rate, whatever political course the negro may pursue in the future, we agree with the Enquirer that he will prove an effective, productive and useful citizen and that his course is onward and upward."

Now, sir, the above extracts are but the honest, unbiased, deliberate and spontaneous convictions, to which three of the staunchest Democratic papers in the South have been driven. You, sir, know, that they are among the representative journals of the South. They are the native exponents of Southern Democracy. But this is not my object in calling your attention to them. My purpose is, to show, the vast contrast existing between them and the Sentinel, a paper notorious for its extravagant ideas in everything, but more particularly in regard to the colored people. We clip the following from the Sentinel of the 1st inst. entitled

RELIEF NEEDED.

"Democrats of the Convention, are you aware of the fact that nearly one-third of our grand State, one-third of her territory, wealth and population, is given over to-day to the rule of an alien and barbarian race? Do you know that many of our noblest and richest counties are trampled under the feet of ignorant semi-savages scarce three removes from the cannibalism of their jungle-ranging ancestors? Do you know that in all the fertile eastern portion of our domain, the whole revenues of the counties are managed, taxes levied and collected, appropriations made and expended, by plantation niggers who can only sign the X marks to their edicts by proxy?"

Now, sir, I am willing to credit the Sentinel with all the extravagance that is due to it, but when I see such elasticity displayed, such total ignorance exhibited, and especially concerning the status of the race to which I belong, I am constrained to the belief, that the author of the latter extract is not a native of these parts, or otherwise he would know more about the intellectual condition of the negro in North Carolina.

I will say to the writer, whoever the writer is, in the language of the Charlotte Observer, the Richmond Enquirer and the Raleigh News, (all Democratic papers,) that the negro has plodded his weary way, down the vista of slavish ignorance for two hundred and fifty years, but now his change has come, his course is "onward! upward!! higher!!! rising!!" and the day is not far distant when he will reach that goal or standard of citizenship, toward which he is eagerly striving and which God has designed.

A NEGRO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 1st.—Insurance Commissioner Steadman appeared at the office of the American Life and Trust Company this P. M. and formally demanded possession of the effects of the Company. Benjamin Rogers, President, gave an answer in writing, stating he had been advised by Counsel that the Law under which the Commissioner claimed to act was unconstitutional and void, and that the Commissioner's bond was illegal and insufficient. He added he did not intend to resist the law, but would hold assets subject to orders, the Courts having jurisdiction of legal questions involved. The Commissioners Counsel then informed Mr. Naves he should apply to New London Superior Court to-morrow for a writ of mandamus, and that he should hold him liable under a criminal law. President Naves remains in possession.

Six maiden ladies entered a crowded railroad car in New England. They were not offered seats, and sang: "The Lord will provide!" Then they looked round, and getting no seat, sang, "Stand up for Jesus," which they did till they reached the next station. Is Tyndall vindicated?

A lady leaving one of the summer resort hotels, last week, was charged for an entire china toilet set, only one piece of which she had broken. She paid the bill, and, pleading the excuse of having forgotten something, returned to the room and broke each and every article of the set for which she had paid.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

Convention met at 10 A. M., President Ransom in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Reid and Munden, from the Committee on Executive Department; Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on the Judicial Department; Mr. Vaughn, from the Committee on the Legislative Department; Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Revenue, Taxation, &c.; Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, from the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, and Mr. Turner, from the Committee on Bill of Rights, submitted reports.

On motion of Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, the rules were suspended and the substitutes of the committee for various ordinances relating to calling a Convention of the people—the substitute providing that two-thirds of the Legislature and subsequent ratification by the people shall be requisite to make the call—was received.

The special order was postponed until the substitute could be disposed of.

Under suspension of rules it was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Clingman, Dem., moved to strike out "two-thirds" and insert "three-fifths." Lost—ayes 54, noes 44.

An amendment of Mr. Buxton was accepted.

Messrs. Buxton, Albertson, Clingman, Goodwyn and Bowman spoke.

Passed third reading.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, his motion to reconsider the vote just taken was laid on the table.

By consent, Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, introduced an ordinance submitting to the people, separately, an ordinance reported by the Committee on Amendment.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report from Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Public Debt, relating to paying a per cent. on the bonds of the State.

Mr. Jarvis, Dem., offered an amendment prohibiting the General Assembly from paying any part of the Special tax bonds.

Mr. Tourgee, Rep., offered a substitute for the entire matter, authorizing the Legislature to provide for a tribunal of arbitration of three persons, none of whom shall be interested in the bonds, and all non-residents of the State.

Mr. Boyd withdrew an ordinance introduced by himself a few days since touching this matter.

Mr. Jarvis was unwilling that the people should ever pay the principal of these bonds.

Mr. Clingman, Dem., said the bonds alluded to sold as well as other Southern bonds. Some persons who held the special tax bonds would not sell them. In law, embezzlement would not help us. The amendment of the gentleman from Pitt would repudiate the bonds held by those persons who purchased in good faith as well as those in the possession of those who got them by means not strictly honorable. With one exception, the men who sold these bonds were natives.

Mr. Young, Rep., regarded this as an important question. He opposed Mr. Jarvis' proposition: it was downright repudiation. The adjustment of the matter should be left to the General Assembly. He could not see how he could support any of these propositions, as they

impaired the obligations of contracts; and he took the ground that neither proposition could be voted upon without violating the oath taken at the assembling of the Convention. The best legal talent had been retained by the State's creditors, and still no way had yet been found by which the people were made to suffer. Let us not bear the stigma which attaches to the State of Mississippi. It comes with bad grace from us to say that because agents were dishonest the purchasers also were dishonest. We have all the repudiation we should want, in that the people are not burdened to pay the interest on the bonds. Any proposition to pay less than one hundred cents on the dollar was a violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the oath taken by delegates.

Mr. French, Rep., gave a history of the legislation of 1868. He spoke of the pressure brought to bear in that year. Almost every county in the State was interested in some railroad scheme. Under the circumstances he would vote as he voted then, but he would see to it that the bonds went into safe hands. He did not believe that money effected the passage of bills authorizing the issuing of bonds. The face of the special tax bonds should not be paid. He favored the substitute of Mr. Tourgee. When in the Legislature he had introduced a bill providing for election of railroad commissioners to issue bonds.

Mr. Boyd, Rep., favored repudiation of the special tax bonds. He had introduced an amendment looking to this end in the last Legislature. The incubus of the State debt keeps away capital and immigration. Congress recognizes repudiation by individuals; why not by a State?

Mr. Turner, Dem., addressed the Convention.

Mr. Bowman, Rep., repelled the charge that the bonds were conceived in fraud. He voted for many of the appropriation bills, because they were intended to benefit his section, which had received nothing from the State. Prominent Democrats from the West were at the capital exerting their influence to have these bills passed. He voted in good faith, acting for his section. It was unjust to charge that the Republican party alone was responsible for the loss sustained by the State; the Presidents were to blame. Any thing looking to repudiation is wrong. He favored paying on the special tax bonds just what the State realized, and as the old bonds were issued on the basis of property since destroyed, he saw very little difference between them and the special tax bonds.

Mr. Tourgee, Rep., followed Mr. Bowman and showed the good which would flow from the appointment of the commission contemplated in his substitute.

Mr. Durham, Dem., opposed Mr. Jarvis' amendment, and deprecated everything like repudiation.

Further consideration was postponed till Monday and made special order for 1 o'clock.

Adjourned till Monday morning 10 o'clock.

United States District Court—Eastern District of North Carolina.

In the matter of the Bank of North Carolina, Bankrupt.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT,

That all persons having debts provable against the Bank of North Carolina, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, shall prove and file the same according to law on or before the 15th day of October, 1875, and no debt shall be proven after that time.

GEO. W. BROOKS,
District Judge.
Test:—A. W. SHAFER,
Register in Bankruptcy,
6-st News copy W8.