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# The Sun.

CICERO W. HARRIS, - - - - Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

Our readers will probably be more deeply interested in Col. Lamar's splendid defence of the South and the Democracy than in almost anything that THE SUN could put on this page.

One of The Sun's readers in a neighboring State a gentleman of intelligence and culture - writes that he likes THE SUN better than he does the leading paper in his own State, says "it is more interesting in the general compend of news" than that able journal, and that the editorials in The Stx "breathe a pure Southern senti-"ment which is refreshing in these days of compliments like these are valued very

#### RIVER AND HARBOR APPRO-PRHATIONS.

Among the dispatches from Washington printed in The Sen yesterday morning was one which stated that the House Committee was in doubt as to what course to pursue with reference to appropriations for the numbers in some of the Northwestern torial representation upon an inquiry of the improvement of rivers and harbors. It was said that the disposition was to make appropriations for the most important places only. The estimate for the Cape line between the white and the black, and fathers and their successors have made it; Fear, as stated in a special to a Virginia paper, was \$50,000. We hope this will be increased to at least \$75,000. More than that amount is needed here. Encourage- property and population of the State are that in respect of the people represented ment of this improvement is really neces- in such necessary antagonism that no in the other branch of Congress there shall sary, as Gen. Burnside said in aid of amount of local misrule can teach them be the fair equality of fair numbers fairly Gen. Ransom on one occasion in the Senate, when the latter with his accustomed earnestness combined with high courtesy was arging a handsome appropriation for the work, which appropriation he and his colleagues of the North Carolina delegation secured.

We trust that an appropriation for our harbor will be made, and that it will not be less at all events than the amount named as having been decided on by the commit-

#### LAMAR AND BLAINE.

The Full Report of Lamar's Speech.

Congressional Record, 12.

The Vice-President-The resolutions go to the calendar. The Senate resumes the consideration of its unfinished business. Mr. Lamar-Mr. President, when these resolutions are printed and ready for action.

mitted by the Senator from Maine.

vast transformation, who occupies so condistinguished position in the future, should | States that the gentleman called attenscrutinize with anxious solicitude the progress of that people to reconstruction and to their readjustment to the healthy and some well-devised scheme of public educa- abide by and to maintain? race, who have had such exalted duties imwithout even the trained intelligence of practical experience, may be fitted to exerzens and the participants in the sovereigntriotism of such a movement; for he would now alleges that they labor under.

regret that a Senator so distinguished, in | numbers in this government. looking upon this recently dislocated member of this great American empire, instead of regarding it with reference to those great interests that affect the whole country through the long track of coming years, should have concentrated his whole attention upon its relation to parties and party the Senator's notice or engaged his thoughts except the connection of that aspects of this great subject, and with no

meant for mankind." But, sir, what is the point at last of the are invited to consider and the peril that still stronger.

and for the civil rights which the fourteenth amendment accorded to them. allow me to explain-Through the protracted remarks of the ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN REGULAR Senator he could not utter one word-he ship belonging to the black race of the South that was not as secure and as well

white man in the land. the usual phrase) as the South may be, she stands in line with a majority of the Amergued here in her council chambers.

But, sir, to come to the direct point, the Mr. Lamar-I did not mean what the Senator asserts that in consequence of the gentleman has attempted to force my resuppression of the negro vote at the South | marks into, but which he will never sucby means which, he alleges, are illegiti- | ceed in doing. mate and irregular, the South has a disproportionate party power in this Govern- in that. I have not attempted to force ment. Sir, before this discussion is over I | the Senator's remarks into anything. The will show that the negro vote has not been | Record will show exactly what he has suppressed in the South; I will demon- said, and I think it will appear that strate that this political phenomenon which I have not misstated the substance of is the subject of so much discussion and | what he has said; but the Senator has misrepresentation is a phenomenon that greatly mistaken, with his present explanawould occur in any free society, and that | tion, the point of the Senator from Maine. it has been brought about by the influ- The Senator from Maine did not complain ences which intelligence and virtue and sa- of the inequality of personages in one part

that are ignorant and debased. man says to be true that there are in the ber of persons in the South by a gross or House of Representatives one hundred and outrageous violation of the Constitution six Representatives elected of one party have taken to themselves by that species complexion and elected by means that are of usarpation the power of a large number not what he considers legitimate, let us see under the Constitution exercised in a rightwhere we stand in this position. Now, sir, fed way in the Northwest. Is the Senator what interest of the North, what interest dissatisfied if that turns out to be true, or "hobnobbing," &c. Sincere, unsolicited of this country is endangered by it? Sir, would be like to rectify it? The Senator, with a united vote of the South she stands of course, would like to rectify it. I must a powerless section in this Government, she assume that he would. What, then is the is an impotent minority section in any use of saying that you are going to overevent, unable to protect a single southern | turn the government if we undertake to right or to defend a single southern inter- find out whether the Constitution has been

> rations of these amendments, the South to the popular branch of the Congress of 13, The Arab Wife. A Romance of the Pothe constituency which elect them, and the | necessity in such a case of holding out the States of South Corolina and Mississippi | terror and kindling the conflagration that and Alabama have much more power than the Senator referred to in respect of senathose States entitled to vote ought to be justice and in equal rights under the Concounted. You have no right to draw the stitution and according to it, just as the assume that the black man, because he did and that is in the States (and I am surnot vote the Republican ticket, is there- prised to hear a Southern Senator assail sumed that, in every Southern State, the is and there must be political equality: and blacks are never to vote and act to- fraud anywhere. That makes your govgether as citizens of a common country? ermment; nothing more, nothing less. ually voting constituencies, the principle sion on both sides, to ask for the regular may operate further than the gentleman order.

Maine? I believe, 625,000. It has been from Vermont assigns me. He says I cannot now recollect, but perhaps it is Senator assailing the principle of State 623,000. Vermont, which is also solid. has not more than 350,000. And yet the State of Maine has as much power in this government, with her 600,000 people, as the State of New York, with her 5,000,000.

A Senator-You mean in this chamber. Mr. Lamar-No, sir: I mean in this government. Gentlemen correct me by saying, "in this chamber:" but I adhere to I may have something to say upon the the phrase. I say, and repeat, that they question of their adoption. Before the have the affirmative power of legislation question passes off now, I wish to make this day; 625,000 in Maine are equal one or two remarks, not upon the resoluto 5,000,000 in the State of New tion, but upon one or two remarks sub- York. A positive equality of Statewhatever be their population, in eithe Sir, it is not a surprising thing, nor is it | Chamber where concurrent legislation an unnatural one, that that distinguished | needed, is positive affirmative power in Senator should feel and manifest a deep | the passage of any law. Why, sir, the interest in the affairs of the Southern | whole of New England has not three and States. The people of that section have a half millions of population; and yet unbut recently undergone a vast change, so- | der the operation of the Constitution and cial and political; and it is reasonable, it laws of the land, of which I make no comis eminently fit and proper, that one who plaint and which is a legitimate thing. bore so conspicuous a part in the adoption | those three and a half millions of popula of the measures which brought about the | tion have six times as much power as sovereign commonwealths that have five milspicuous a position at the present time, lions. They have got as much power as and who, perhaps, will occupy a still more | twenty millions in the large Northwestern

Sir, why is one man in these Eastern States equal to twenty in the Northwest. normal conditions of our national life. except by virtue of the Constitution-the Sir, had the Senator come forward with | Constitution which we are intending to

tion to.

tion, by which this newly enfranchised But as the gentleman has youchsafed advice to southern men on this floor and posed upon them without culture, and outside, in all spirit of fairness and equity I will speak to the people of the New England States and tell them that in my cise their great duties as freemen and citi- opinion the direst foe they have got on earth is the Representative or Senator. ty of commonwealths, every one would | whether from their own section or any have recognized the propriety and the pa- other, that will kindle this fire whose sub terranean flames will liquefy the very have proposed to give to that people what | foundations on which these proud and free they most need, and what would protect | commonwealths now rear their aspiringthem from every evil and wrong which he heads. Sir, the Senator is fishing in troubled waters upon this subject; and when There are other evils in that country | you come to agitate questions of this kind which might call forth the lofty and en- vou will find that changes of a more radilarged measures of a patriot and an Amer- cal and fundamental nature will be necesican statesman; but I must confess to some | sary in order to adjust representation to

> I will not now , proceed, sir, any further in my remarks. At another time when these resolutions come up, if they are to be discussed, I may participate in the dis-

of the Senator from Mississippi appears to called a bill to block up the harbors of contests, that nothing should have struck be, that if a Senator from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Bal- every week as the Weekly Herald, which is England proposes to inquire whether the timore, for if it should become a law, which sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can Constitution has been violated in depriv- fortunately is very unlikely, it would make subscribe at any time. people with the ascendency and defeat of ing any part of the people of the States of the shipment of grain for Europe from the THE NEW YORK HERALD, in a weekly form, parties and their influence in Federal elec- their right to vote for members of Con far West as good as impossible. tions. Party organizations are no part of gress, &c., he thereby incurs the danger of The bill forbids special rates on any prethe Constitution, and they are agencies oversetting the Constitution itself which text whatever, or for whatever distance, on New York or Postoffice money orders, and which work outside of the laws. But, sir, says that the States in this body shall be under penalty of heavy fines, and comthe gentleman's remarks were directed ex- | equal, and therefore I understand him to mands that freight shall be carried at preclusively to the mere party and partisan | put it out as a warning that the people of ciscly the same rates per mile for all dis-New England through their Senators and tances, long or short, and that the rates intent whatever to utter a bitter retort I Representatives have no right to stand up shall be posted up at stations and must not cannot but feel the regret that one of such for the Constitution as it is in favor of an be varied under thirty days after such resolute energies, of such tenacious pur- equal representation by the people of the posting. It was vigorously opposed, esposes, such daring ambition, and such | States in the other House, unless they run | pecially by the New York members, Messrs. great abilities, should have so narrowed the risk of being exposed to the danger of Potter and Hewitt; but Mr. Reagan carhis mind as "to give to party what was having their senatorial representation ried the day, the granger spirit being still

gentleman's argument this morning? It we expose curselves to if we undertake to was remarkable for its significant omissions. inquire whether the Constitution of the It was directed exclusively to the suppress | United States has been violated. In other New Handy-Volume Series. sion of the votes of a particular class of words, the representatives of the Demo-suffragans in the South. Mr. President; cratic party of the South say to an inquiry if I understood the debates at the time of into a violation of the Constitution, "If the adoption of the amendment to which you dare to make such an inquiry, you run he refers, clothing the negroes of the the risk of overturning the representation South with the right of suffrage, it was of the States and reducing ourselves to a to give them protection for their freedom state of servitude." That is the proposition! Mr. Lamar-I hope the Senator will

Mr. Edmunds-Certainly. Mr. Lamar-Or rather to protest against ADVERTISING COLUMNS FOR \$1.00 PER | could not, because it would not have been the interpretation which he has put upon the truth if he had-to show that there my remarks. I made no such suggestion. was a single right of freedom or of citizen. It was simply in reply to the theory the Senator from Maine had broached, that this investigation was justified in order enjoyed as that of the proudest and freest, that the evil which he had disclosed of one hundred thousand white men in the It is also a remarkable fact that in his South having a political power and vote indictment of the South there is no pre- in this government equal to three hundred tense that there is a single menace in her thousand somewhere else, That I said that present attitude to any of the great inter- the tendency of such a theory would unests of this country-not an imputation of dermine the principle and the system of that character-for "solid" (according to government upon which our American fabric rests.

Mr. Edmunds-I am very glad to know, ican people upon nearly every question Mr. President, that the Senator did not which is now discussed in this nation or ar- mean what his remarks appeared to indicate; and he has misunderstood-

Mr. Edmunds-The Senator is mistaken gacity and the other elements of civiliza- of the Union or anothe. What he comtion always bring to bear upon the classes | plained of was, supposing what he believes to be true turns out to be so when you But, sir, assuming all that the gentle- have an investigation, that a small numgrossly and flagrantly violated by a denial But, says the gentleman, under the ope- of equal rights in respet of the elections have a representation not in proportion to the United States? And where is the States which he mentioned. Mr. Presi- that kind? The people of New England. dent, every member of the population in as far as I may speak for them, believe in fore a suppressed voter. Is it to be as the very foundation of State rights) there the advantage of their natural alliance? and freely exercising their rights and not What right has he to assume that whites, the subjects of tyranny and corruption and

Now, sir, let me call attention to one point | I fail to see then. Mr. President, the in the Senator's argument. If we are to great danger that New England runs in enter upon a system of legislation and po- undertaking to make an inquiry of this kind litical movements, in order to adjust repré- if the Senate agree to it. But I do not sentation and political power in this gov- rise to enter into this discussion at all, but ernment according to the number of act- only now, that we have had a fair expres-

Mr. Lamar-Still, Mr. President, I can-What is the population of the State of anot accept the position to which the Senadiminishing within the last twenty years. that he is surprised to find a Southern rights. He will never find me in that position, sir. I have ever been the defender of that doctrine. But surprises are constantly sprung upon us and the country will be not a little astonished to find the doctrine of State rights advocated by the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Edmunds-I think not. I have always done it. Mr. Blaine-Mr. President, I wish to give notice that at the very earliest opportunity that the business of the Senate will permit I shall ask a vote upon these resolutions; and I desire merely to say in reply to the Senator from Mississippi that n the colloquy between him and the Senator from Verment I understand this to be about the residuum, that if I move an inquiry into the unconstitutional representation of Mississippi in the other House, he will move one into the constitutional representation of Maine in this branch!

Laughter.] Mr. Lam r - That will do pretty well for is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithwit and pretty well for the Senator's pe- ful report of culiar species of perversion; but it will not do for the truth, for, sir, I protested that I not only would move no such inquiry but that I would oppose and fight against any such purpose. No. sir, the doctrine that I stated was that if the right of suffrage be invaded anywhere or any constitutional rights infringed upon in any quarter or by anybody, it shall be maintained, and enforced if necessary by all the con-

stitutional power of the government. Mr. Edmunds—Then we are all at one. Mr. Lamar-Exactly so, but not upon the ground that States shall be deprived of any of their representatives, because under the operation of the Constitution. amendments, their political power may be not in exact proportion- to their numerical power in this government. And I repeat the warning against this agitation about sectional power based on numbers, I warn Senators that in throwing their net into this troubled sea they may drag to the shore a wase like that of the fisherman in the Arabian Nights from which, when the seal was once broken, a demon emerged more potent than his deliverer and threatening his destruction.

#### A Northern Paper in a Rage. New York Herald Special, 12.

The House passed to-day, to the general surprise, Mr. Reagan's foolish bill to regu-Mr. Edmunds-Mr. President, the point late interstate commerce. It ought to be

overturned. That then is the question we strong in the House and its ignerance being

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TO THE DEMOCRATIC.CONSERVA-TIVE PARTY OF NORTH CARO-LINA.

The State Executive Committee congratu lates the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina upon the result of the recent Congressional elections at the North. These elections clearly indicate three things which are of consequence to us : First, that the people of this country are dissatisfied with the Republican party and are unwilling for the Republican leaders to afflict us longer with their ruinous measures and fraudulent practrees. Second, that the Nationals do not meet with popular favor, and, as a separate organi zation, have utterly failed to impress themselves upon the country; and lastly, that the star of the Democratic party is still in the ascendant, and the people are looking to that party as the only one capable of restoring prosperity to the country, and able to administer the government on those Constitutional and just principles, which are essential alike to the happiness of our citizens and to the perpetuity of our institutions. Thus in the elections held in eight States the Republicans have lost twelve members of Congress; the Nationals have elected four; and the Democrats have elected twenty-three, and have gained seven.

These facts demonstrate that the people in tend to invest the Democratic party with the full control of the National Government. The Senate of the next Congress will be Democratic by a considerable majority, and it is only necessary for the Democrats of the South to remain steadfast in their allegiance to our organization, and our triumph will be complete. It is for us to determine whether the banner

on which are inscribed Reconciliation, Home Rule and Financial Reform, shall trail in the dust, or shall be borne on to victory. Every consideration of interest, or policy and of patriotism then urges us to prepare immestately for the approaching political

Be assured, fellow-citizens, that without preparation, it will be impossible to achieve Let us not by our apathy, our luke warmness and indifference postpone the accession to power of that party which alone has been

arrest the progress of oer government towards a centralized despotism. Let us be steadfast in our devotion to principle, true to our organization and endeavor by every means to discountenance those independents and disorganizers who oppose our worthy standard-bearers freely and fairly

able to check Republican corruption and to

chosen by the Democratic party in Convention assembled. In particular do we desire to repeat what we have so often urged-the necessity of thorough local organization. It is the town ship committees who are charged with the most important of all party duties. To them is committed the duty of supervising the election, and of devising means to bring out every Democratic voter to the polls. They ought to meet frequently and advise and take counsel together how best to promote the fortunes of that party, on whose success depends so largely the prosperity of themselves and of their posterity. In every township, in every neighborhood, there ought to be appointed a committee of active, efficient, and prudent party men, who will undertake to see that every Democrat in the precinct comes to the polls and casts his ballot for our nomineee. We therefore urge this upon the township

committees; and if in any township it is neglected, we appeal to our Democratic friends there to send their conveyances for all their neighbors who otherwise might not attend the Let it be clearly understood in every locality that he who fails to vote for our nominee, gives half a vote to the Republican party, and that the Conservative who casts his vote for an independent is taking the surest means to break up and destroy the only party which can give relief to our afflicted country. We warn our fellow-citizens that great ends cannot be accomplished except at the cost of some inconvenience, and often through the sacrifice of our personal preferences; and we appeal

#### For the Committee: S A. ASHE, Ch'n. THE BALTIMORE SUN.

country, and subordinating his individual

preferences, cast his ballot for the nomince of

the Conservative party.

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