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The Sun.

CICERO W. HARRIS, . . . . Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

#### BAYARD.

We printed yesterday morning the concluding part of a fine speech by Senator Bayard on the Presidential election bill. Our readers are aware that Mr. Bayard was our of three Democrats to support this measure, which on its face, whatever its eccult tendency, enures to the benefit of one party. This distinguished gentleman, who has been prominently mentioned Democratic nomination for the Presidency, is accustomed to vote on questions which have not

been decided in caucus as his mind and heart dictate, with little if any reference to his personal fortunes. He is one of the manliest men in this land, and in Congress there is no nobler spirit. True to his convictions of duty, he is yet firm in his allegiance to party. In all its glorious history the Democratic party has had no truer exponent of its principles than he who is so fitly named by every tongue, the

Chevalier Bayard. ern opinion on the currency questions of the day, there is no gift in the disposition of the people the South would not be willing should be bestowed on him. But his financial views are those of Wall Street, and between that locality and us there is a great gulf fixed. It is greatly regretted down here that there should be any difference between this lofty man and our people, and the hope is cherished in many mis rable money questions will either be settled or settle themselves.

#### THE DISCUSSION MONDAY.

' Despite all the colored reports in the great "independent" papers of the North, Mr. Blaine has been very badly used up inthe recent discussions. First Senator Thurman and then Senater Lamar met him on the argumentative arena, and vanquished him. When next, with the superciliously extended help of Conkling, he turned upon other Senators, a few days later, he was opposed dignifiedly andably by Senators Ransom, Butler, Bayard, Eustis and Merrimon. In attempting to be sharp in the discussion with General Ransom he showed both his lack of refinement and his need of something to say worth listening to. But the chivalric Senator from North Carolina, while exhibiting the highest courtesy and forbearance, made him disclaim that he had insinuated fear on the part of Southern

The speech of Senator Ransom, elsewhere printed in THE SUN this morning, reflects great credit upon him, and is really a fine piece of unstudied eloquence. Always when there is need, and only when there is need, the voice of M. W. Ransom is heard in the Senate chamber strongly appealing for right and justice in the accents of pa triotism and with words of peace.

## A FOUL CALUMNY.

Some ghoul, Simon Cameron or another, starts the silly but malicious story long since exploded, and never believed by any one who knew Gen. Hampton, that at the battle of Manassas Wade Hampton shot and killed Col. James Cameron, a brother of the ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, after difficult to believe that Mr. Cameron made so absurd a charge in face of well known facts. The circumstances of Colonel Camron's death at the first Bull Run fight were fully brought out in an investigation made bp the committee on the conduct of the war regarding alleged "rebel barbarities." Colonel Cameron's orderly, who was by him at the time, testified that, the regiment being under fire, the colonel, while giving an order to one of his company officers, was hit by a musket ball and instantly killed, and never spoke after he fell.

But this is not all. Henry Koener, of St. Louis, says: "I was a member of the "Seventy-ninth New York regiment, of "which Col. Cameron was colonel. I was "at Bull Run with him. I was not ten "feet away when he fell, and was the first "to raise him up. The rebels were three "or four hundred yards away, cannonading "us, and we could not see them, they being "screened by the trees and bushes. Col. "Cameron fell after two or three rounds "had been fired at us, and long before our

"regiment was forced to surrender." This evidence to show that Wade Hampton could not have been guilty of the alleged atrocity ought not to be necessary. No honest man, not blinded by his prejudices, could believe that it was possible for him to have shot Col. Cameron or any one else in the cowardly and barbarous manner alleged. But it seems to be expected of

Southern men to prove their innocence of every charge that an irresponsible and reckless enemy may bring against them. Just at this time, when the distinguished Governor of South Carolina is lying at the point of death, the revival of this exploded calumny is the refinement of cruelty, if we may be permitted the use of the word refinement in any such connection.

That muscular sinner, Blaine of Maine, continues to pop up in his Senatorial seat and insist on investigating something which he alleges is wrong in the Southern elections. As nothing is ever right in the South, in Mr. Blaine's eyes, we do not know that it is necessary to investigate anybody or anything. It would not satisfy Mr. Blaine. Besides, it would consume time and money. Still, if investigation there must be, let the bill providing for it be amendeded as proposed by Mr. Thurman. This amendment has been twice presented in different shapes in THE SUN, but, on the principle that it is hard to have too much of a good thing; its provisions are again stated "The committee." it reads, "shall "also inquire whether any citizen of any "State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment or depri "vation of any right or privilege by reason "of his vote or intention to vote at the "recent elections, or has been otherwise in-"terfered with, and to inquire whether, in "the year 1878, money was raised by assess-"ment or otherwise upon federal office "holders or emplayes for election purposes, "and under what circumstances and by "what means, and if so what amount was "so raised, and how the same was expend-"ed, and, further, whether such assessments "were or not in violation of law; and shall "duct of United States supervisors of elec-"tions in the several States, and as to the "number of marshals, deputy marshals and "others employed to take part in the con-"duct of the said elections : in what States

"authority." If the investigation is to be more than political investigations have been recently these subjects must be included. It is true Mr. Blaine and his Radical friends would not like to have these matters too closely Were Mr. Bayard in accord with South- scrutinized. But in a Congress like the present, one house of which is Democratic, there is every need for feeding the North and South out of the same spoon, and Southern Democrats in Congress must insist on this being done. Bull-dozing by the officers of the Federal government or by Republican employers in Massachusetts, is surrounded by no sanctity that does not surround it when practised, as alleged, by Southern whites on Southern blacks. breasts that before the dawn of 1880 the | Punish the scoundrel Davenport first, and the South is willing for any committee to sit on any "outrages" committed here. It may be a very nice thing for Mr. Blaine to stir up sectional feeling if he can, but let him remember that as "curses come home to roost," so injustice reaps its fitting reward, often very soon after the commission of the unjust act. The trouble with Mr. Blaine is that he is smarter than he is wise. Not greatly troubled with conscience, he is yet not malignant enough to wisk to persecute the Southern people out of "pure cussedness." With him, this whole matter is "business," dramatically understood. It is business, too, in office and emolumentshard cash. Mr. Blaine is death bent on being President. He is smart enough to think he can get to the white house by trimming the crimson nether raiment

> he was not wise. RANSOM AND BLAINE.

with gilt-edge, fringe, and shouting

to the American people, "Hoop-la!

Here's your patriotism! In me-

see the eagle and the flag and the boys

in blue and everything." Now this was a

beautiful refrain a few years ago. But re-

cently the people of the North have tired

of such war cries, and emotional politics is

at a discount. Practical as Mr. Blaine is

in methods, it is rather wonderful that he

didn't see this; but he didn't, and herein

#### Speech of Senator Ransom Delivered in the Senate Dec. 16th.

Mr. Ransom.-Mr. President, I did not intend to have anything to say in this stage of the debate, and I only arise now to address myself to the amendment of the Sen- | What protection will the Senator from ator from West Virginia. The Constitu- Maine throw around his timid witness if as tion of the United States, in the amended articles, articles, article 6, has provided committee a Democratic Senator discloses

Cameron had surrendered. A Federal shall enjoy the right to a speedy and pub in secret make it less obnoxious to those soldier writing to the Boston Post finds it | lic trial, by an impartial jury of the State | who, it is charged, will resent it? Is that and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have | theory of intimidation you must admit one been previously ascertained by law, and to of two things: that you cannot protect be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. and to have the assistance of counsel for

his defense." It would be idle for me at this time of our history to say that that was a wise or necessary provision in the organic law of this country, Our forefathers, with some little claim to patriotism and wisdom, inserted it in the Constitution as one of the essential securities of freedom and good government. If that security was necessa- and the examination breaks down and you ry to be placed in the Constitution of the never get the truth. Now, we say, "put United States for the protection of the humblest individual in this land, ought it [York [Mr. Conkling] has so often said in not to be respected in a proceeding in the this Chamber with more than dramatic nature of an inquiry or prosecution intended by its authors to embrace at least onethird of the people of this great country, and, if I understand the resolutions of the Senator from Maine, that may lead to changes in our laws and perhaps in the Constitution of the country itself? One

Maine is: "Resolved, That the select committee be | us with curtains, draw the veils around us, further instructed to inquire and 'report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide by additional legislation for the more perfect security of the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States | is wrong in that. I am too weak to ex-

of the resolutions of the Senator, from on the lights," oh, no. says the Senator

in all the States of the Union." Mr. President, in the judgment of the Senator from Maine, or in the judgment of of heaven, the first creation of the Althe country, can anything be more import- mighty, this light of day in the face of ries. Since then Lord Falmouth's horses

ship, ought not to be conducted with the | Chamber and in and through every act of same prudence and the same forms and the Government. have around it the same safeguards of law that attend the prosecution of the humblest individual in this country for the most THE BLAINE BUSINESS AGAIN. trifling offence against its criminal laws?

I shake hands with the Senator from Maine when he says that he 'intends that no anger shall enter this debate. If I thought that what I said would destroy or disturb the harmony of the country i would maintain a prudent and I hope patriotic silence to-day; but I trust the Senator from Maine will pardon me when I tell him that, although declaring these sentiments of peace he did not use the most pacific arguments when, at the very threshold of his last remarks here, he declared in the face of the history of the last hundred years that there never had been until since the war a free election in the Southern States. If I thought proper, Mr. President, I could take up that glove, and I think, feeble as I am, I could persuade any American patriot to retire from the proposition. I hope the day may be long distant when party or sectional faction shall induce any man to believe or repeat the utterance that the history of one half of this country for seventy years was a continued violation of the principles of free election. If I thought proper to retort, I might say it was a calumny upon our history. I shall say no such thing. I shall leave it to the considerate and patriotic reflection of the Senator from Maine to correct it at his leisure.

When all the world have uncovered their heads to bow in reverence to the freedem of elections instituted and practised in this country by Washington. Jefferson, Madison, and their great compatriots of the Northern States, the Adamses and their compeers, it is too late for the Senater from Maine in this discussion publicly "further inquire into the action and con- to declare that there never has been a free election in a Southern State. He forgets how often the votes of the Southern States had been cast for great and good men of his own section.

But, sir, I must ask pardon of the Senate for alluding to that matter. I wish I could have found it in my heart not to say "or cities appointed, the amount of money one word about it. The Senator from 'paid or promised to be paid to them, and Maine knows that I do not say it in the spirit of crimination or recrimination, but "how or by whom and under what law and I assure him that is not the way to secure

peaceable relations in this country. Mr. President, last Wednesday the Senator from Maine, who before that day had introduced his resolutions of investigation, made his speech upon them. Immediately after his argument, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] introduced his amendment, and very brief remarks were made upon this side of the Chamber; this morning the resolutions were again brought up by the Senator from Maine. A motion by a distinguished Senator on the Democratc side of the Chamber to lay the resolutions on the table met with no response from his party friends of the Senate. Eminent as the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Wallace] is, highly esteemed by his associates on our side of this body as he is. occupying a high party position with us, so desirous and so determined were Democratic Senators that this investigation should be full and complete and early, that his proposition to lay the resolutions on the table received the smallest possible support-only three votes from his party

We showed them, from the North and from the South, that we were willing that this investigation should proceed, and that we would put no impediments in its path. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Butler] remembering the troubles of the country and what had happened in his own State before a former committee of investigation, offered his amendment to the effect that the proceedings of the committee should take place with open doors, and upon that proposition a debate sprang up. His amendment was lost by a tie vote of the Senate. A proposition almost substantially the same but in different form wis renewed by the Senator from West Virginia, [Mr. Davis.] Now let us see

how it stands. If I understood the Senator from Maine correctly in reply to the Senator from South Carolina that wrong might be done in consequence of this investigation being conducted with closed doors, the Senator from Maine asserted that both parties, in fact that all parties in this Chamber should be represented upon the committee and that the wishes and views of the minority would be of course respected; and I understood him also to say that when a witness was examined before the committee if in the judgment of any member of the committee it became necessary that other parties should be called to reply to what the witness had said it was in the power of the committee to call the other witnesses or the parties accused. I think I am right. The Senator assents to what I have said. Now, Mr. President, that being so, I appeal to the Senate and I appeal to the Senator from Maine if the opposition to this amendment is not-I mean it respectfully, but I mean it strongly-a mockery. soon as he makes a statement in secret the fact to the local Democrats? Will the "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused | circumstance that the testimony was given protection to the witness? Upon your your witness or you cannot permit his evidence to be divulged. If the statements of the witness are to be divulged, then you furnish him no protection; but you do this by your secret commission, you impair the right of cross-examination and all the opportunities for having the whole truth developed. The statements of the witness go out garbled, they go out second-handed. they go out at best but deformed reflections. Days or perhaps weeks pass before the absent party can be heard, the accusers have departed. on the light." As the Senator from New effect, "turn on the lights." The Senator from Maine has called for the light. In his speech of last Wednesday he invoked the light on these transactions that the country might know what was wrong and that the wrong might be corrected. Now, when we meet the Senator and say "turn

light will conceal the truth, the light will suppress the facts. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine press the sentiment. I wish I had greater power to present it—this light, this light ant than the rights of citizenship, which | men is the great protection of all; it is the | have won him about \$800,000.

from Maine, put us in a dark corner, cover

lock the doors, shut out the light, the

he charges have been violated; than the enemy of fraud; it is the enemy of force; right of the citizen to suffrage, which he | it is the enemy of corruption; it is the charges has been taken away? And I ask | light of day that protects our homes, that if an investigation intended to affect those protects our rights, that protects our couris great rights, designed and declared to lead of justice, that protects every man in this to new legislation upon that greatest of all country. That light has been secured by subjects, the rights of American citizen- the Constitution. Let it shine in this

> Mr. President, I do not intend at this time to say what I intend at a fit season to say in defence of the people of the South. I have sometimes attempted to do that: but I say this, when that evidence comes | kinds. Office No. 22 North Water street. here let it come with no suspicion upon it; let it come as a ray from the sun; let it come so there may be no doubt about its truth: let it come so that there may be no room for controversy in this Chamber or elsewhere; let it be so unaccompanied by deception or concealments, let it be so broad, so bright, so clear that my esteemed friend from Illinois on my right Mr. Oglesby) and my esteemed friend from Florida on my left [Mr. Jones] will both see it without doubts and without confusion. Unless it is clear, open, free, it can furnish no instruction to the Senate or the country. Do not let it come here clouded. shrouded in mystery with these exceptions I will say one other word, sir. I trust

that it will not be necessary for the Senator from Maine, or any other Senator, to make an assault upon the Southern States. If they feel it to be their duty to do it I shall meet it as best I can. I shall endeavor to tell the truth about that people, and the truth will be their best defence; but I beg leave here once for all-I will not say it to the Senator from Maine, because I will not do him the injustice to sav that it is in his heart, but I say to all that if there is any thought anywhere, any expectation anywhere that anything can be said in this Chamber, or in the other end of this capitolor elsewhere in this country, that will provoke the South to recrimination against the other sections of this country, the gentlemen are mistaken. I tell the country. speaking for my own State and in part for he South of which I am, that such is not

Senators from the North, if you are to have war with us it shall be your fault, not ours. You know that a little over twelve months ago t was in the power of southern men-I will not say to have endangered this Government, I will not harbor or utter the thought: but it was in our power to have given this Administration intense trouble. I think the country has said we acted patrictically in the matter of the installation of the present President of the United States. We could have imperilled the credit of the nation. We could, if we had been disposed as we have been misrepresented, brought on revolution. We could have thrown impediment after impediment in the way of the healthy administration of this Government. We knew it, but we had no dream, no desire of doing it. We will never do it. We desire its peace. We love its Constitution, for our forefathers had a great part in making it. We love its hon or, for we claim that we had a chief part in its illustration. We expect to deserve its blessings, for we intend to be patriotic and true to it. We desire no sectional aggrandizement to your injury. We have felt enough of sectional domination to hate it, to shun it; and if we had the power, which we know is impossible, we would not exercise it over you. It is a phantom that you have conjured up and that does not exist with us. All we desire is our rightful equality in the Government, to be let alone, to build up our ruined fortunes, to maintain our honor, and to do and to have justice. We do not menace your rights or

any section or citizen. But when you propose to investigate us, when you call up and impeach our States, when you indict our people, when you declare here, as the Senator from Minnesota does, that the rights of the colored people are denied, we meet you half way. We say "turn on the light," dispel the clouds, see it all in broad, open day. Will you

Mr. President, this government has had the power to maintain itself against adverse fortune. It has maintained itself with wonderful power and wonderful courage. God forbid that it should go out to mankind and go down the stream of time forever that in this the one hundred and second year of its independence the American Senate, representing the thirty-eight States of the Republic, has declared that the truth cannot be reached by an investigation in open day. I do not and will not

Mr. Blaine-Mr. President, I hold in my hand a paper from North Carolina, printed in Raleigh, the capital of the State, a paper devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, a paper which does me the honor to publish some remarks I made the other day in the Senate and which accompanies their publication with some editorial comments. Without feeling the necessity of any elaboration of proof of the justice and propriety of all that I said the other day which the honorable Senator now calls in question, I will read from the leading Democratic paper of his own State, as vindicating the truth of what I spoke. I will not inflict on the Senate the whole of the editorial. Let one paragraph suffice : PUBLISHED DAILY (except Sunday) "The South will resist-"

The paragraph I allude to begins-"to the bitter end."

What the South is going to "resist to the bitter end" I do not exactly know, but perhaps the paragraph will show:

"The South will resist to the bitter end. This is unquestionably a white man's country, and white men will unquestionably rule it. But for all that, we do not intend that the negro race shall be deprived of the right of suffrage. It matters not how they exercise that right. We care little how the negro votes, or whether he votes at all, the State and the South will be Democratic, with or without his aid. But his right to vote must be maintained. for that right entitles North Carolina to three, and the South to thirty-five Congressmen. Our Northern brethren took a stick to beat us with; it has passed into our hands and we take infinite pleasure in breaking their heads with it."

Laughter. That is the answer which I read to the honorable Senator from North Carolina. Mr. Ransom-I had read it before.

Mr. Blaine-You had not read it to the Mr. Ransom-And I had read the rest of the article, the whole of that editorial.

### Laughed Herself to Death.

At Providence, R. I., last week, Joshua Walker, colored, made the laughable mistake of salting down a purchase of pork with granulated sugar. This incited his wife to immoderate laughter, which continued until she actually laughed herself to death.

A Successful Sportsman. Lord Falmouth, during the English racing season of 1878, won \$193,500. He was unlucky at the beginning of his turf career, his luck changed in 1869, when Kingeraft won several two-year-old victo-

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

The State Executive Committee congrata 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 peoole of this country are dissatisfied with the 50 per cent, additional. Republican party and are unwilling for the Republican leaders to afflict us longer with their ruinous measures and feaudulent practices. Second, that the Nationals do not meet is relose 20 cents with popular favor, and, as a separate organization, 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 adminster 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

These facts demonstrate that the people intend 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 immeslately for the approaching political ·Be assured, fellow-citizens, that without

preparation, it will be impossible to achieve Let us ot by our apathy, our luke warm ness and indifference postpone the accession

to power of that party which alone has been able to check Republican corruption and to arrest the progress of oer government towards a centralized despotism. Let us be steadfast in our devotion to prin-

ciple, true to our organization and endeaver by every means to discountenance those independents and disorganizers who oppose our worthy standard-bearers freely and fairty 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 polis and casts his ballot for our nominece. 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 Lominee, 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 to every man who has the good of the people at heart to give a portion of one day to his country, and subordinating his individual preferences, cast his ballot for the nominee of the Conservative party. For the Committee:

#### S A. Ashe, Ch'n. THE BALTIMORE SUN.

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and patronize, as well as the people of the (RALEIGH OBSERVER.) It is needless to say we wish it success, and

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(GRAHAM GLEANER.)

cation which must commend itself to the

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