Mr. President; the manner in which this question has been discussed how certainly awakens any surprise; the attention of the Convention, has been chiefly directed, to the question of the colored mans right to vote. Shall he? any apprehension lies in a moral issue, a settled question, it has been forever fixed and decided, by the Colored man himself, not in the remote and indistinct past alone, but in the days and years that are fresh in the memory of all in that conflict which the nation has just emerged, scarred and dim -ed but unvanquished, it seems but a few days since I was one of those who were charged and excluded by that unmanly prejudice. that has formed such folk express -ion on this floor, since I the thought the negro a heir to the lands and accepted the truth stamped upon the first page, of God's revelation of one blood are all nations of the earth, with a promise. I can remember sir, when in my folly, I recoiled at the idea, the uniform I wore should cover a black breast, for the Flag which I served be upborne by bayonets in the hands of dusky soldiers.

Speech on
the
Elective Franchise
Delvd in Convn
of 1868

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I cannot meet with shame as I dwell
upon it now - there comes before me a
picture photographed for ever on my
mind. It is a sunny slope in Tennessee
the wreck and ruin of a bloody battle lies
around. Carnage has builded his altar there
and his minions of darkness is cast upon it,
the sacrifice is over and the bloody devastators
have departed, the mellowed Sunrise casts
its glory over all. Beside a stiffened corpse
which lays with tightly folded arms, and looks
with glassy eyes up into the bright heavens,
as if appealing for the light of life again
kneels a young officer my friend. he seeks
for a moments to stand to some loved one, of
the home circle by whose cold clay he kneels.
With reflectively he unbuttons the folded arms
unbosoms the Blue Jacket and looks for his
watch, it is gone. he unbuttons the vest and
there between a flannel shirt and a blue
shirt stained with the blood of a dusky
warrior & finds the colors of his Regiment
That corpse was the Color Sergeant and That

The colored of the 6th United States cavalry
Supposing massacred at Fort Pillow after
their noble surrender, by a fiend
who wishes to stay enslaving and clamors for
a white mans government, Oh! I forget that
they and its tasks of veils members, and
ever fail to give my voice and my strength
for the sacred, patriotic and civil rights, to that
race which gave one hundred and eighty thousand
armed men in the shortest term of the
conflict to snatch the banner of freedom from
stock foes may God forget me and mine forever

But sir this question has been settled also
by the government of the United States,
when coming time shall hymn the glories of
the present era, when our age shall be classic
in history, when children shall study our
heroisms and tears with the reverence to which
we now learn to Rome and Athens, then the
historians will write, as the crowning glory
of the nineteenth century, the recognition of
the rights of manhood. Man is man is the ~~keynote~~
~~of our~~ key note to our civilization.

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And it is the highest glory of our ~~nation~~
country, that she now first among the nations
of the earth, to write upon her forehead this
great truth, its glory will shine back like
the star of evening over the darkening ocean
world, and be the heaven light of promise
and of joy to the deep sorrow stricken of the
old world, the brightness of God dawning through
the eyes of the poor like flowers kiss through
space, this hunted and persecuted the native
of men and nations until the American people
have been raised to declare amid the anguished
throes of dissolution, when in man as the great
idea of God and his unity filling and
inspiring the parliaments of statesmen giving
power to their arms and victory to their valor
now christianized in that glorious ephasein
which has become their watchword ~~Liberty~~ Liberty
so the great idea of our American nationality
and civilization is enthroned in that one
word the greatest of earthly names Freedom
There is no color before the law, black & white
both are citizens alike.

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of our glorious institutions, co-laborers in
watching out her destiny and twice alike with
the offerings purchased with their mingled blood.
But gentlemen may say
that this idea is not necessarily adopted, in the
States of our Union and that we have the same
right to exclude enslaved men in a Democratic as
in a Despotic. the not is clear and the transition
is easy either upon might as well try to stay
the tide as the progress of this principle. It is
fixed and fixed forever. The solemnity with
which some delegates choose to consider this estab-
lished principle. the tinge of pink which they confer
upon the pit like bottom of an ruined eye
in truly unnerving, the earnestness with which
they strive to exterminate the detested negro of
our anti rent politics is worthy of a better cause
at last it is the fate of the Ethiopian plant in
the Democratic plantation was test its strength
the real voices of democratic politicians will
never more fraternize these privileges with the black
lipped brethren nerve long heels and curled
skins of the typical africans

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Proudly he stands in the political arena
and proclaims himself the peer of his fellow
men; glorying that God has made him such
as he is, it will not do the cry from test it's
potency the shackles has shrunken from touch,
the miserable wail whose cadences have fallen
on our ears is but the echo of a dead lie

All is a voice from the tombs like the whining
chant of the petitions of Constantinople in
the mine of the prophets reign

The question is not shall any race be excluded
from suffrage, but shall any men be debarred
from that privilege whether they be white or
black and if so what men?

The fundamental principle of Republican govern
ment I conceive to be that no man shall be
deprived of any of the rights or privileges ~~except~~
enjoyed by his fellow men, except so far as may
be necessary to secure the rights of others.

This principle has forced itself upon the minds
of every political philosopher and found expression
in an unread form. It has burst through
every artificial organization of society

and struggled an hundred ~~it~~ years to fulfill
ment, despotism could not crush it, and
revolutions have compelled monarchs to acknowledge
its truth, it is above law being the basis of
all laws it is greater than Constitutions being
the Rock upon which all true government is founded.

I have said the Republic was the only
answer of the great Roman, when asked if he
had not violated the law. The safety of the
State is the highest law, was the noblest truth
which the medieval philosopher could ~~not~~ extract
from all the wisdom of the ancient law;

This truth has also been forced
upon the American people as one of the
eternal principles, which the Omnipotent wisdom
has ordained, and which neither men nor
nations can violate with impunity, it is the
faith and motive of the new struggle which
we have just entered upon. Upon no other
ground, can that great uprising of freemen
which crushed the power of rebellion be justified
or explained.

No legal sophistry no self styled

Science, no superficial lore, can stand before its Damascenic edge; law, customs, civilization, constitutions, fall before it;
It is the instinct of justice more true and certain than the wisdom of the schools: it is the truth of Almighty God written in the natures of hundred striking races, the American people read the message aright; they obeyed its teachings and victory perched upon their Standard; their deliverance was accomplished the peon was absolved, the people were free— the nation was saved, How soon was the lesson forgot

Rejoicing for the triumph
Sorrow for the dead and pity for the anguish mingled in every breast

The nation mourned. Her noblest sons had fallen in the conflict, by hundreds of thousands every family mourned. Every hearthstone was draped and the ~~immortelle~~ wreath of immortelle

rested sweetly on a half mil=
lion of martyr=graves. The na=
tion murmured. Her heart was
tender. Mercy glimmed in every
teardrop, and joy at our great
triumph, & woe for the dead and
pity for the conquered mingled in
in every breath. At that hour, the Amer=
ican people would have received
the people of the rebel states with
open arms, to a full commun=
ion of political privileges and rights
~~Has God in wisdom hands~~ Nor to whom nations
and peoples are but sand," saw
fit to change this mood. The hand of
the assassin struck the beloved head
of our nation, and he was borne
to his beautiful prairie tomb amid
the wailing of millions of indignant
mourners. It was enough. Justice re=
claimed her sway. Without forgetting

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mercy — the sword of Justice was
unsheathed. The immortal maxim
of the Hero-martyr whom they mourned,
was enshrined in every heart, — "to do
the right as God gives us to ~~know~~ see
the right!" That glorious principle was
made the corner-stone of future
legislation. And what was the result?
How has this ~~maxim~~ great lesson been crystalized
in our laws?

"The amendment known as the 14th Article
of the Constitution of the United States, the
Civil Rights Bill and the Reconstruction
Acts are its glorious first fruits. Shall our
Constitution be changed? That is the question
which we are called upon to decide.

But against
what danger are we called upon to guard? How
shall the safety of the State be secured?
How shall this greatest of political principle
be applied?

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"The war which has just closed was indeed a war of great ideas. But those ideas were wider and deeper than the gentleman from Beaufort seems to apprehend. It was not simply between Slavery, — Afficum servitude — and the non-enslavement of that race. It was between the principles of free labor, free speech and free truth, ~~against Constitutes~~ Oligarchy builded upon and fed and sustained by Slavery. Slavery was the mere feeder, the nurse and supporter of Aristocracy. The basis principle of the Rebellion was not Slavery. That institution was a mere concomitant, a companion piece of the greater, fouler, and more damnable principle — that men are born to rule, the rest of mankind to obey — a few should govern the many seem.

This was the basis principle of the rebellion, the corner stone of the Confederacy to maintain power in the hands of the few, the rights and liberties of many was overthrown. Color was neither cast nor was every thing in the theory of the rebellion.

It was builded upon the principle that labor was the badge of servitude, that a nation was composed of two classes only, the ruling class and the serving class, it was enunciated by the master mind of that government in the selection of "Jo Davis Excise," in these words "Our cause that in order that our real gentleman may live a thousand paupers must die yet should by all means make them exist under their government by laws of entail and primogeniture"

This was the object and purpose of the Confederacy, the forth and nature of rebellion.

Men were to be classified into gentlemen and servants nobility and Serfs, Color had no place in the creed, the great white man was to be the keeper of the African slave

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Did time permit a thousand evidences could be produced of the truth of this statement, I will refer to but one. At first been often noted, with what reverence the words of the compact of Jacobs were regarded as a great truth and sunshine it is a maxim never should be forgot how vividly this fact passed itself upon my mind when a prisoner in one of the Turkish dungeons of Buda, I was visited by a gentleman of the Greek church who in the rich mantle and the pearl inwrought shoe, in the marshall, a volume of Scriptures "he was born which we have just emerged from a struggle between Republicanism and Aristocracy, between the rights of the people and the usurpations of Aristocracy, between the the elevation of the masses and the exaltation of the few, between liberal theory and free principles. Of now the old dogmas of the Divine right to rule, and the assertion of a pampered aristocracy pulled against the towering instinct of a free people.

'The war of the Revolution established and fixed upon this continent the principle of National freedom and equality of Right. The struggle was not ended. The young giant was exhausted, by years of war

and fruit were necessary that he might be able to grapple with the great dragon despotism again and in another form. Meantime the mighty frame had been strengthened by the same years of rest, and had become entrenched at the South, and had strengthened around Slavery the bulwark, behind which the next battle for the cause of Republicanism against Oligarchy and Liberty was to be fought. The issue was made up, the battle fought the monster carried one more stronghold of Oligarchy and oppression was overthrown and

Did the struggle end here? Was the accursed spirit which animated and maintained Rebellion finally exorcised by defeat? Did the few renounce their right to rule, and yield the sovereignty to the people? If so we nothing more to fear. The ballot may then be safely entrusted to all, within the limits of the State. If we are assured that these men accepted in its fullness the arbitrament of war, if they were willing that the poor and the oppressed, the humble and the enslaved, should stand forth erect as when they came from the hand of the Creator and enjoy the same rights and privileges as themselves, then indeed the ends of justice are accomplished and our liberties are secure. But let us see. What was the first act of these men whom the Mercy of the Conqueror had spared from destruction, was to spurn the freedman, the former

slave to whom they owed a debt
which eternity is hardly long enough
to liquidate, — spurned him with
contempt and obloquy from their
doors. They left him desolate and a-
lone to struggle with the world
which their own enslavement had
unfitted him to grapple with. Did
they devise means for his elevation
and education? Did they take the
outcast whom they claim to be so
terribly degraded, by the hand and
strive to lift him up and purify
prepare him for the duties of the man
and the citizen? Or did they with cow-
ardly spite seek to drive him further
into vice and press him lower into
degradation! Did they grant him the
rights of manhood before the law or
did they shut him from the jury-box
— no matter how intelligent and how
honorable he might become? Did they
put him upon the witness stand and
allow a jury, even of themselves to

decide upon his credibility as a witness or did they declare that his testimony against a white man was void? Did they allow him representation when taxed or did they put an unheard of tax upon his property and the employer responsible for its payment? Did they grant him any of the rights of a man, not to say freemen which they claimed withheld? Did they grant to him the right to a voice in the formation and execution of the laws by which he was governed or did they decree that one sixteenth of negro blood should debar him from the privileges of citizenship? Did they grant them one single right or privilege ~~that~~ civilly political, moral and educational, or did they deny them all, and then come and justify the Officer, because one doctor, prescribing for his own disease had found the negro's skin to be as crooked as the

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paths treason! But did they go further? Did they burn churches and school houses built by the toil-earned money of the ~~slave~~ newly-freed slave, and the kindly charity of earnest friends? Did they do more! Let Memphis and New Orleans answer! I shudder at the picture! It is too horrible for recital! I turn to another branch of the inquiry.

Did they offer reparation for past injury? Did they restore that of which they had robbed the poor! Did they provide that the malefactor should suffer for his crimes? Did they declare that the cries of women tortured and Children maimed by inhuman monsters in unholy warfare should reach the ear of justice and punishment be meted out impartially? or did they vote immunity to all, bully the loyal men of his remedy and permit the foulest demons who have disgraced the earth to go unpunished? Did they offer any reparation ~~[illegible]~~ for any

act Committed? If so, when and what?

Were they sorry for the act of rebellion or did they glory in the misery and carnage, suffering and woe which which their own foul wickedness had wrought? Do they show penitence for crime or do they openly boast that their only regret is that they did not more deeply imbrue souls in blood and crime their only sorrow that the foul wickedness they inaugurated was not completed and perfected in all terrific vileness? Do they honor loyalty and treat with respect the patriot who refused to sully his fame forever by taking any part or lot in their unparalleled crime, who took his life in his own hand, and chose to run the gauntlet of guards and spies, who chose rather to watch himself in cunning and fortitude with the mythical bloodhounds of con-

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reciption; ~~rather than~~ who left home friends and family to the mercy of the merciless rather than become a party in the overthrow of our glorious nationality whose loyalty was tried as not peoples was ever tried and came forth from the crucible pure gold; do they honor these patriots for their devotion to the government which they now claim to serve, or do they come upon this floor and with a vengefulness worthy of Catiline ask that every such man, shall be deprived of the election franchise!

Do they even honor him who gave his strength to the ^ unholy cause until hope was lost and success despaired of, and who at the last moment of this final hour, threw down his arms, accepted in hearty good will the terms of the conquering power and put himself in

the harness, to render effective and successful the policy and laws of the government to which he owed his life and fortune? or does he curse him as a renegade and a traitor, and ask that he too may may be shut out from the privileges of freedmen.

Are they loyal? or do they come upon this floor boastful only that they do not longer offer resistance to the Government of the United States?

What has been their course toward the government of the United States? Have they accepted the terms offered in Mercy or flung them back with scorn!

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Constitutional Convention of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, ... 1868.

Have there men power and is that power dangerous?

Will it be increased by ~~abolishing~~ giving the right of suffrage?

The power of the State is exercised through the ballot.

We are told that we are not the tribunal to punish crime against the United States.

We are told that we should not go further than Congress of the U.S.

Let us follow Congress.

It is God-like to forgive.

Summum jus summa injuria —

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Constitutional Convention of North-Carolina,

Raleigh. ..... 1868.

~~A bill~~

Should we confer this right upon these men Can we go before our Constituents and stand before the future and say that we have fulfilled this greatest, highest principle of government, and answer like the noble Roman, "I have stood the Republic"?

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[illegible] Look at them!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Massachusetts, contain one as
far as Cayuga Lake some - and Lines -
so far as direct about off - of one
Section extending the same - Note
in many features Memoirs upon - become
the law of the land -

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