

DAILY JOURNAL.

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

ENGLAND & PRICE, Proprietors.

ADVERTISING RATES DAILY.

Table with advertising rates for various durations and space sizes.

Subscription rates for one year, six months, and three months.

Weekly Journal subscription rates.

Special notices and other rates.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

Subscription rates for one year and six months.

He reviewed the whole case, and ably argued each point.

His argument was an elaborate one, well conceived, and expressed in a forcible manner.

Next followed Judge Barnes in behalf of Mr. Moore.

Mr. W. N. H. Smith next argued in behalf of Mr. Moore.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant vs. Sumner--The Democratic Press.

Indictive Policy of the Administration.

The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1869.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, June 17, 1869.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The following notes of the argument of the counsel of B. F. Moore, Esq., in response to the order of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be sentenced for contempt of the Court, in the matter of publishing a "protest," &c., were furnished us on yesterday, but at too late an hour for its publication.

The counsel will write out their arguments, but the anxiety of the public to see the progress of the case, leads us to anticipate the publication of the arguments of counsel from their own pens, by giving the following notes:

Judge Jattle moved that the Rule be discharged.

This motion he supported by an argument, able, eloquent and convincing.

He showed clearly that under the laws now in force in this State, the offence charged could not be punished as a contempt--that it was no contempt of the Supreme Court--that it was a mere protest against the conduct of individual members of the Court; that, to constitute a crime, there must be a criminal intent, that there was no intention of bringing the Court into contempt, for his clients had solemnly on oath, avowed that it intended no contempt of the Court, that it was a mere expression of opinion, and a warning, springing from the purest and the noblest motives, and that instead of being amenable to this Court, the motive that actuated Mr. Moore deserved to be commended by the Court.

In conclusion, he alluded in feeling terms to his client's well known love and veneration for the law and the Constitution; that when others assailed the Constitution, or deviated from the law, he ever remained true, and with unwavering devotion and steadfastness, has ever stood on the side of law, order, and justice--that the Court ought to hesitate long before they pronounced the sentence depriving him of the privilege of entering the Supreme Court of his own State, stripping him of his rights as an Attorney, and in his old age, after a long life of ardent devotion to the Constitution and laws of his State, banishing him from the Court, stamped with the brand of disgrace.

Judge Fowle followed in a powerful argument, showing that the Court had no authority or jurisdiction to enforce the rule, that the offence charged was no contempt, that though the King's Bench of England, might have ruled it a contempt, no Court in America could do so without violating the Constitution and Laws, that the doctrines of contempt in England is a disgrace to the age, and is considered one of the evils of the English law; that in America freedom of thought and speech cannot be restrained, except under the law of the land, that no law makes this publication an offence; that even if, though the Supreme Court might have enforced this rule twelve months ago, they could not do so now, for the act of the Legislature, of 10th April last, defines what shall be a contempt, and that the offence charged does not fall within the definition; that there must be a criminal intent, that here there was no criminal intent.

He supported his positions by citing some authorities--His argument was a brilliant one, delivered in his most earnest and impressive manner. He showed beyond a doubt that the Court had no jurisdiction, and that this rule was arbitrary, without foundation in law and justice, and therefore ought to be discharged.

Judge Person then followed in a long, forcible and strong argument. He drew in the outset upon the nature of the offence charged, and in a most eloquent manner portrayed the condition of our country last Fall, the great political excitement produced by the Presidential canvass--that the conduct of certain officials, occupying high judicial stations, gave the venerable lawyers his speech a reasonable ground for fearing that the Judiciary would lose its prestige in the mire of politics, that the Court had no judicial cognizance of this offence, anyhow, for they had not been informed of the publication in a legal manner--no allegation had been made of it, and no witness had been called in to establish the fact. The Court had obtained their information of the publication by condoning to read it, as indicated on an original Court, from the newspapers--they had no right to take judicial cognizance of a mere newspaper article, without affidavit, allegation, or legal proof.

assumes a new, but not unexpected phase.

For the printers in the Government Office to sustain the Union against Douglas would be to ensure their speedy dismissal.

Next followed Judge Barnes in behalf of Mr. Moore.

Mr. W. N. H. Smith next argued in behalf of Mr. Moore.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant vs. Sumner--The Democratic Press.

Indictive Policy of the Administration.

The Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1869.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, June 17, 1869.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The following notes of the argument of the counsel of B. F. Moore, Esq., in response to the order of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be sentenced for contempt of the Court, in the matter of publishing a "protest," &c., were furnished us on yesterday, but at too late an hour for its publication.

The counsel will write out their arguments, but the anxiety of the public to see the progress of the case, leads us to anticipate the publication of the arguments of counsel from their own pens, by giving the following notes:

Judge Jattle moved that the Rule be discharged.

This motion he supported by an argument, able, eloquent and convincing.

He showed clearly that under the laws now in force in this State, the offence charged could not be punished as a contempt--that it was no contempt of the Supreme Court--that it was a mere protest against the conduct of individual members of the Court; that, to constitute a crime, there must be a criminal intent, that there was no intention of bringing the Court into contempt, for his clients had solemnly on oath, avowed that it intended no contempt of the Court, that it was a mere expression of opinion, and a warning, springing from the purest and the noblest motives, and that instead of being amenable to this Court, the motive that actuated Mr. Moore deserved to be commended by the Court.

In conclusion, he alluded in feeling terms to his client's well known love and veneration for the law and the Constitution; that when others assailed the Constitution, or deviated from the law, he ever remained true, and with unwavering devotion and steadfastness, has ever stood on the side of law, order, and justice--that the Court ought to hesitate long before they pronounced the sentence depriving him of the privilege of entering the Supreme Court of his own State, stripping him of his rights as an Attorney, and in his old age, after a long life of ardent devotion to the Constitution and laws of his State, banishing him from the Court, stamped with the brand of disgrace.

Judge Fowle followed in a powerful argument, showing that the Court had no authority or jurisdiction to enforce the rule, that the offence charged was no contempt, that though the King's Bench of England, might have ruled it a contempt, no Court in America could do so without violating the Constitution and Laws, that the doctrines of contempt in England is a disgrace to the age, and is considered one of the evils of the English law; that in America freedom of thought and speech cannot be restrained, except under the law of the land, that no law makes this publication an offence; that even if, though the Supreme Court might have enforced this rule twelve months ago, they could not do so now, for the act of the Legislature, of 10th April last, defines what shall be a contempt, and that the offence charged does not fall within the definition; that there must be a criminal intent, that here there was no criminal intent.

He supported his positions by citing some authorities--His argument was a brilliant one, delivered in his most earnest and impressive manner. He showed beyond a doubt that the Court had no jurisdiction, and that this rule was arbitrary, without foundation in law and justice, and therefore ought to be discharged.

Judge Person then followed in a long, forcible and strong argument. He drew in the outset upon the nature of the offence charged, and in a most eloquent manner portrayed the condition of our country last Fall, the great political excitement produced by the Presidential canvass--that the conduct of certain officials, occupying high judicial stations, gave the venerable lawyers his speech a reasonable ground for fearing that the Judiciary would lose its prestige in the mire of politics, that the Court had no judicial cognizance of this offence, anyhow, for they had not been informed of the publication in a legal manner--no allegation had been made of it, and no witness had been called in to establish the fact. The Court had obtained their information of the publication by condoning to read it, as indicated on an original Court, from the newspapers--they had no right to take judicial cognizance of a mere newspaper article, without affidavit, allegation, or legal proof.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

THE CONFEDERACY AND ITS HISTORY.

5,000 BOOK AGENTS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED JACKET AXE.

WANTED AGENTS.

FOR 100 PER LINE.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR.

SELAT.

TRY THE BEST ONE DOLLAR SALE.

WANTED AGENTS.

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVAILABLE MEDICAL BOOK.

PATENT POCKET CORN-SHELLER.

WANTED AGENTS.

WHISKEY.

WHISKIES.

HOT SPRINGS.

CORN AND HAY.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

WHITE CORN.

NOTICE.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT INLAND AIR LINE.

Between New York and New Orleans.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GRAND SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PERSONAL AND REAL ESTATE.