

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only newspaper with a column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at Sixty Dollars a year; FORTY DOLLARS per month; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by carrier to the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month or Two Dollars and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

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Advertisers,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

the moment, — nabob has gold
A. T. Schuyler Colfax, appears
this spring under the alias of William Henry.

A fire at Topeka, Kansas, Sunday night, burned about half the business portion of the town. Loss not ascertained.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to raise money to publish a pamphlet and map of Memphis for circulation at Vicksburg.

Miss Eide Zollcoffler, daughter of General Zollcoffler, has been appointed to write and read an essay on the female characters of Shakespeare before a literary society in Columbia.

A man who was hauled up in New York for Butlerizing some other's spouse, though he might get off with Cofaxing about the matter; but he was, nevertheless, removed to the penitentiary, where he got a warm reception.

A new machine for carving on stone is attracting the attention of builders and others in New York. It is known as the "Giant Stone Ornamentation and Surfacing Machine." It is claimed that it will do as much work in a day as one hundred men, and at a great saving in cost.

Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, in a lecture in New York on corruption in Congress, said that of eight hundred bills passed during the past year, there were not more than one-twentieth of them that the members knew anything about. This is attributed to the bad rules of the House. He spoke of length of corrupt legislation, and said the only legitimate business done was just before the close of the session.

The freight blockade in the southwest is causing a serious inconvenience to merchants and shippers. Immense quantities of freight are piled up at the leading business centres, and in some cases notices have been issued refusing to receive any more goods. The pressure is occasioned by the increased movements of the spring trade, and by the deficiency of the rolling stock of many of the railroad companies.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been figuring up the debts of the world, and comes to the conclusion that the aggregate indebtedness of all nations reaches the respectable total of \$21,000,000,000, at an annual interest rate of 4% per cent. This involves a burden of \$945,000,000 a year, or translating it into a practical shape, implies that at the rate of \$1,000 each, nearly a million men are living on the interest of the money that governments owe them.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. George William Curtis has resigned his position as a member of the Civil Service Board, and for the reason, it is positively asserted by the New York Evening Post, that "he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of the Civil Service Reform." The Post says its authority for the statement is Mr. Curtis himself, and it says further that the statement is made "in precisely Mr. Curtis' own words." It shows there is little reason to hope the action of the Virginia Legislature will have any effect; but for all that, we wish to hear the representatives of the people of the Old Dominion speak out in unmistakable tones.

THE COOPERATIONSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of J. J. SCOTT & CO., is to day dissolved by mutual agreement. J. J. Scott is alone authorized to settle up the old business.

J. J. SCOTT.
H. J. SAWLIS.

The undersigned will continue to transact a commission business under the name and style of J. J. SCOTT & CO., and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

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When Erskine delivered his decision putting negroes on juries, it was once expected that some Radical villainy was to follow. And here it is. — The Atlanta Constitution says:

It will not be forgotten that at the election for Governor last year, a number of our citizens, who are Democrats, were arrested on charges of violating the Enforcement act by intimidating Radical negro voters. The main instigator of these arrests was the United States District Attorney, Henry P. Farrow. The Federal grand jury has now investigated these cases, and several indictments have been found so far, we are informed. The fact has been developed that the present jury, under the new order, is composed mostly of negroes and white soldiers.

The Gardner Fire-Extinguisher Company which naturally ensues renders marriage improbable and puts a premium on flirtation. The society is going to work in sober earnest to mend this condition of affairs, and an era of cold (not to say officious) matchmaking is thereby inaugurated in Newark.

Colonel English Minister to Gnarkwa, has been playing Schenck on a small scale. He is the agent for Col-

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An article has been going the rounds of the papers giving the sole credit to this veteran general of opening up relations with Japan, and stating that President Fillmore was first opposed to sending out an American expedition. The Governor has written a letter to a friend in this city in regard to this matter. The letter is in such good taste and so full of general interest that we asked and obtained permission to make extracts from it. The reader will see that President Fillmore entered heartily into the scheme as proposed by Governor Graham, then Secretary of the Navy, and did all in his power to promote the expedition. In justice to the distinguished writer, we would say that he had no idea of his letter being published, and wrote it solely in answer to the inquiries made to him.

The reasons for the measure were somewhat as follows: We had recent cause of complaint against Japan. 1st for the imprisonment and maltreatment of American seamen, who had been wrecked on her coast, and whom she had imprisoned in cages and sent through her country for exhibition—very grimly and reluctantly who had released and surrendered up these, after some deaths among them, to an American naval vessel, sent to demand them. 2d. Some of her seamen, who had suffered shipwreck in their junks, were picked up by American vessels and sent to her coast, and she was obstinate in refusing the liberty to land them, and after consenting, directed that our ships should not return again, even for such a purpose. 3d. Having acquired California and established our settlements on the Pacific coast, we had become somewhat near neighbors to the Japanese, and it was considered that a nation comprising an empire of thirty odd millions of inhabitants, and a series of islands extending through 11 degrees of latitude, with an advancement in arts, letters and science quite equal to the Chinese, should not be permitted longer to keep herself out of the pale of civilization, and fail to observe and keep the usages imposed by the law of civilized nations.

It was therefore resolved that the expedition should be sent to demand 1st, that she should abstain from the cruel treatment of mariners who might be thrown on her shores by casualty, and 2d, that she should no longer delay the ordinary demands of hospitalization by refusing fresh water, fuel and fresh provisions, &c., upon being paid demand. It was hoped, that by a proper diplomacy, a treaty might be obtained, by which Japan would yield her exclusive policy of two centuries, and open her ports to the commerce of the world.

The subject pertaining to Naval officers' and sailors' rights was brought to my attention by Commodore M. C. Perry. I at once resolved to adopt it and carry out the enterprise, if possible. I brought it to the notice of the President, who, after consideration, approved it, and it became a cabinet measure.

I therefore gave the order designating the ships to be put in readiness and detailed the officers for the expedition. Commodore Perry, who suggested it being placed in command. After the matter became known to the public, it was the subject of some unfriendly criticism and ridicule in Congress, and Gen. Bayley, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, called to inquire into the objects of it. Upon their favorable report, he gave it his approval. Mr. Ritchie, the editor of the Union, with whom I had kind relations, remonstrated with me, that we were about to compromise the honor of the Government by a warlike demonstration against a weak and semi-barbarous power. But the preparations went on. I resigned upon my nomination for the Vice-Presidency, on the first of August, 1852, and the expedition sailed in the Autumn following. Its result is before the world.

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