

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Sent by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) is thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS and a HALF; four copies SEVEN DOLLARS and a HALF; five copies NINE DOLLARS and a HALF; ten copies FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies THIRTY DOLLARS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ernst's magnificent violin, a "Stradivarius" of the great period, and in perfect preservation, has recently been purchased by Madame Norman-Neruda, from David Laurie, of Glasgow, for \$2,500.

A Massachusetts manufacturer has recently submitted to the Board of Trade at St. Louis a proposition to erect in that city a mammoth cotton mill to contain 40,000 spindles, the capital required being one million dollars.

The Oregon Legislature consists of ninety members—thirty Senators and sixty members of the Assembly. Of the thirty Senators, seventeen are farmers; and of sixty Assemblymen, fifty-four are farmers, making seventy-one farmers in a membership of ninety.

Several clergymen write to the Chicago Inter-Ocean that, in view of the "White League outrages," the "blood of the martyred Lincoln should be avenged." Sensible people do not exactly see the connection between the "blood of the martyred Lincoln" and Grant's Caesarism and treason.

During 1874 there were 152 horses that trotted mile heats in 2:30 or less, and there were 797 such heats trotted. Smuggler's 2:30 was the best time ever made by a green horse, and 2:23, made by Gold, comes next. Of these 797 heats Goldsmith Maid trotted no less than 630.

Donaldson, the aeronaut, is constructing a new balloon, with which he contemplates making an ascension from Brooklyn, Washington's birthday. It is to be thirty-six feet in diameter, with a capacity of twenty-four thousand cubic feet, and is intended to carry three persons.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Convention, to meet at Madison, January 27th, 28th and 29th, will discuss such questions as these: Agriculture, organization among farmers, soils, dairy interest, protection from lightning, pest for fuel, lessons of the past season, the coming farmer, transportation, live stock on Wisconsin farms.

The invention for making paper barrels was patented about six months ago, and there are two factories now working, one at Winona, Wis., and one at Decorah, Ia., the latter turning out 1,000 barrels per day. Their strength is said to be greater by four times than wooden barrels and of only half the weight, costing twenty per cent. less.

Adverts from La Paz, Bolivia, to the 24th ult., state that a terrible thunder storm occurred there. The lightning injured a large number of houses and killed many persons. A revolution has also taken place, the military pronouncing in favor of Senor Quentin. The troops all got drunk, and went through the streets firing at random right and left, killing several persons.

The upper part of the building in Washington occupied by the Navy Department was seriously damaged by fire on Tuesday last at noon. It required the constant exertions of two hours to master the flames. The damage to the building is as much by water as by fire, if not greater. It is thought it originated from a defective fuse, as the room in which the flames were first discovered was entirely unoccupied. Nearly all the papers destroyed can be again supplied. The Secretary's office proper, which is in the wing of the main building, was not damaged, though every preparation was made for removing the furniture and official papers.

CRUCIFYING CHRIST'S RELIGION.

Nearly two thousand years ago, Jesus of Nazareth, the head and founder of the Christian religion, was crucified on the Mount of Calvary. His death gave life to others and the revealed religion he bequeathed to the world has pierced to every quarter of the habitable globe until in this day and generation christianity and enlightenment are synonymous terms. The Messiah preached many things, among others the sublime virtue of charity and His coming was heralded by the song of angels "Peace on earth, good will to men." How fruitless was his death, for some at least of those in this country who call themselves professing Christians and whose glorifying of God consists in magnifying themselves, is made evident by the following account of the proceedings at a so-called religious meeting held under the shadow of Plymouth Rock. The participants in this meeting were not politicians, they were preachers; they were not even of the rank and file of the Church, but they were among the leaders of those (verily "blind leaders of the blind") who sit under their ministration week after week and look up to them as the expounders of the word of God—that word which says "love your enemies," and again, "resist not evil," and still again that impressive command which has echoed through the world, "judge not that ye be not judged." They are of the same religious faith, of the same nationality—many of them united by ties of kindred, read from the same Bible and preach the same truths, even sing the same songs of praise, to the self they denounce, and for whose de- sams God, as those in the South who taught; of that love which he beloved disciple makes the one glowing theme of his discourse to the Church—he who "leaned on Jesus' bosom" at the Last Supper; that long suffering and forbearance towards one another; that kindness, that meekness of heart, that lowliness of spirit taught by Him as essential virtues and cardinal points in His followers. They are the Christ-killers of the nineteenth century, and as "the Son of Man was lifted up in the wilderness," so do they crucify the religion left by Him as a most precious heritage to the world. Is it a wonder that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, composed of Christian men and women who are taught—and who live up to their teachings—to "pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you" will not enter into an alliance with such men as these? men who "use their religion to cloak their maliciousness" and who continually "crucify the Son of God afresh and put him to an open shame?" But—let all read for themselves:

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity, held at Wesleyan Hall, Tuesday afternoon, the recent difficulties in Louisiana were discussed at considerable length. Bishop Bowman gave an account of what he knew about the treatment of the colored people of Louisiana, narrating a number of instances in which they had been shamefully abused, and deprived of life even. By invitation, Rev. B. I. Ives, of New York, addressed the meeting.

He said we are undertaking now to coax the devil out of the miserable wretches down South, when nothing but strychnine and cannon ought to be used. He rather agreed with Phil Sheridan's declaration during the war "that if he had owned hell and Texas he would lease out Texas and live in the other place." Dr. Ives administered a castigation to the church, declaring that there is not a paper in this Methodist Church that dare discuss the civil rights bill, and asks that it be enforced. He said he believed the meanest rascals in the South were in the Methodist Church South. He declared himself a Radical of the strongest kind, and he said he believed the more he hated the rebels of the South the more he loved God.

He declared he believed that the spirit now rampant in the South has got to be crushed out by another war, and he longed for the appearance of some colored man able to become a leader among his people, wielding the sword and torch. He said the Bishops ought to come out publicly and declare the whole truth about the treatment of the colored people in the South, but he didn't believe they would. If they did he knew they couldn't return to the South, for if they did they would be hung; but he intimated that it was no worse to hang a Bishop than a minister, but he suggested it was done it might wake up the people quicker than anything else.

He thought the Bishops were too tender-hearted, and they reminded him of the man who wanted to cut off his dog's tail, but was too tender-hearted to cut it off where it ought to be, so he cut it off an inch at a time. The speech of Mr. Ives was received with frequent demonstrations of approval; some of his most radical utterances exciting considerable applause, mingled with laughter.

Wendell Phillips writes a long letter to the Boston Advertiser protesting against the passage of any "Civil Rights" bill that does not insist upon mixed schools. He says the Southern whites will not destroy their common school system if such a bill is passed, calls their remonstrances "bullying bluster," and gives as a reason why they can't do it, that they haven't power. "Six or seven thousand negro voters are not easily thwarted," he adds. All of which proves that Wendell is still the same old man as he always was. Let him and his pals pass a bill and see whether or not we have the power.

THE DEAD LOCK.

The telegraph tells us that the lower house of the National Congress is still in a dead lock with no present positive promise of an adjustment. The difficulty seems to be a war of the majority on the minority, and the attempt to deprive them of the benefit of debate, which is now unlimited, under the regular rules of the House. The movement is an alarming one, and is aimed directly at Louisiana and at the passage, this session, of Butler's pet scheme of inquiry, the infamous Civil Rights bill. The ostensible object of the resolution, however, which was introduced last Monday, is to prevent the entertainment of "dilatory motions" designed to obstruct the passage of bills. In the right to make these motions lies the only defense of the minority against the majority. Very likely this right may be abused, but at the same time its destruction would be the signal for a rampant overriding of the opinions of the weaker party by those whose own protection is amply provided for by their numerical strength. Fortunately, they are not all Butler's on the Radical side of the House, and a sturdy fight has thus far been made against the measure, and with so much success that the Radicals seem about to change front and to clothe the movement in what they hope may prove a more attractive guise. The dispatches tell us that it is thought that an attempt will be made to adjourn over until Monday, when the resolution may be modified so as to include only the remainder of the present session. It is hoped that the opponents of this dangerous movement will be sufficiently on the alert to effectually oppose it when it is next brought forward.

The population of Colorado, says the Nashville Union, according to the census of 1870, was 34,277. That of 1870 gave it 89,864. At the same rate of increase it would now have a population of something over 41,000. We have in Tennessee two counties, Davidson and Shelby, each of which nearly doubles Colorado in population. It will be seen from this comparison what a glaring wrong the present Congress meditates in admitting this Territory as a State in the Union for the purpose of securing two additional Radical Senators.

Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, &c., at JACOBI'S, No. 2 Market Street.

THE JACOBI AXE.

ENGLISH CUTLERY, POCKET KNIVES of our own Importation. Best qualities of COOPER'S TOOLS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, MACHINIST TOOLS, TURPENTINE TOOLS, BUILDING HARDWARE, CARRIAGE Material, Bar Iron, Bar Steel, Farmers' Tools of every description, SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, GLASS, PAINTS, DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS.

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"New Process" Empire Family Flour, Best Flour in the World.

PUREST, WHITEST and SWEETEST BREAD. One trial will convince you.

The "Best Butter in the World," always the same and the only reliable elegant Butter in this city.

CHOICEST NEW CROP TEAS! Every Variety at Reduced Prices.

1858. Hennessy 1858. OLD PALE BRANDY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

STROKE COURT—GENERAL TERM. JOHN W. L. A. & Co. at special SUNDAY COUNTERPARTS.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Spirit Casks, Hoop Iron, &c. &c.

Notice.

Salt-Bagging-Ties--Corn.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee and Rice.

Hay, Hoop Iron, Glue and Spirit Casks.

Bacon, Syrup, Shot, Oats and Nails.

FLANNER & SHURE, DEALERS IN CHOICE FAMILIAR GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

PURE BAKER WHISKY, 1854. GUANO.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

In Large or Small Quantities.

WE ARE SELLING OUR STOCK OF OVER COATS, TALMANS, DRESS and BUS. SUITS, VERY LOW.

MUNSON & CO., CITY CLOTHIERS.

Coal--Coal.

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REGULATIONS.

WEEKLY WITNESSES.

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WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

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BONES and CHEMICALS.

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Montpelier Female Humane Association, AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

March 29, 1875.

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NUMBER OF TICKETS 100.00.

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SEMI-WEEKLY Fast Freight Route to all Points South or East.

BALTIMORE. NEW YORK. Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company.

GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL PORTS IN North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

These Lines connect at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Falls, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, Carolina Central Railway, and Cape Fear River Steam Navigation Company.

EDWIN FITZGERALD, WM. P. CLYDE & CO., A. D. CAZAUX.

RAIL ROADS. WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Jan. 31, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows: MAIL TRAIN.

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Carolina Central Railway Co. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Dec. 10th, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Connections.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

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Hay, Rice, Flour and Coffee.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING.

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