

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sunday Morning, October 11, 1875.

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ENGERHARD & SCHAFFNER,
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GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, GEN. BAR-
RINGER AND LORD MACAU-
LAY.

The conjunction of names such as head this article may well excite the surprise of our readers. An apology for it is found in the fact that in an address before the Law Class of Yale College in June last, Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, quoting from Macaulay's Essay on Milton, uses the following language:

"Have you forgotten those words of Macaulay? There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that curse freedom. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. If men are to wait until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

And this passage Gov. Chamberlain cites as authority in a labored argument in defense of Negro Suffrage, after confessing, as he does very frankly, that the "experiment had caused errors, follies and crimes to abound for the time, and had resulted in corrupt Legislatures, wasteful expenditures, burdensome taxes, ruined public credit, incapacity in high office, and frequent violence and disorder."

Our apology for thus coupling the name of Gen'l. Barringer with that of Macaulay is in like manner due to the fact that in a speech delivered Sept. 27th, in our Constitutional Convention on the ordinance prohibiting mixed schools, he is reported as having said: "And I not only have the consolation of my own conscience, but in my whole course I have been guided by the teachings of the immortal Milton—his schoolboy production—to vindicate his hero 'from personal participation in any of the blamable excesses of his time.' If it could be thus used, we should find it difficult to understand how he could have been all his life an ardent and consistent eulogist of the English Constitution with king, lords and commons, and of a House of Commons whose representation should be based upon a high property qualification. If the sanction of his name could be thus used, then we should be surprised when reading his Review of Mirabeau and Barere, to witness the merciless execration with which he treats Robespierre and the other blood-thirsty leaders of the mob, whose antithesis in England over two hundred years ago, I quote him as given by Macaulay, the great apostle of British liberalism. 'There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that curse freedom. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle, &c., &c.'

And he proceeds to repeat the identical passage which Governor Chamberlain had used on a previous occasion. This co-incidence on the part of Gen'l. Barringer cannot be accidental, as is apparent, from the fact that while quoting from Macaulay's Essay on Milton, he supposes that he is quoting from Miller himself. The truth is that he was profoundly ignorant of the whole matter, and was quoting from neither Milton nor Macaulay, but from Chamberlain.

In reply to them both, candor compels us to admit that if a name so great as that of Macaulay could be fairly set up even in extenuation of misgovernments as frightful as is confessed, then it might well excite our alarm. In this instance, however, we might if we thought it necessary, completely neutralize the force of the quotation from the Essay on Milton by quoting in turn what Macaulay himself thought of that Essay later in life. For in the biographical sketch of him prefixed to his last work—the fifth volume of his History of England—he is made to say that "the Essay on Milton was written when the writer was fresh from College, and contains scarcely a paragraph which his matured judgment approves," and again his biographer speaks of "the paper on Milton as the one which had puzzled the critics and of which the author later in life was ashamed."

To have quoted that paper therefore under the circumstances can only be regarded as literary dishonesty by all literary men. But we do not choose to take that ground. We prefer to admit that Macaulay meant what he said and to prove that it is Chamberlain and Barringer who have not been able to understand him.

For it is true that the cure for the evils of newly acquired freedom is freedom or what is there meant contained freedom. It is true also that Macaulay was among the standard advocates of the universal freedom of mankind. But the distinction which he always keeps steadfast in view is the very plain one between freedom and power. It is in fact the very common distinction which lawyers make between the right and the wrong

of governments, the organized political powers are but the safeguard of our liberties which in themselves are quite different things and owe their origin to an older parent, thus all who have written of the election franchise never speak of it as one of the rights or immunities of citizenship. And to show that this is the case in which Macaulay uses the word freedom and that the distinction above taken is never lost sight of by him we might form among a thousand other instances refer to his Review of Mills' "Government," where in discussing the most in the doctrine of popular representation he says "that the higher and middle orders are the natural representation of the human race." And in the same Review he disposes of the argument in favor of the popular suffrage as drawn from the example of the United States by saying "as for America we appeal to the twentieth century." And had he lived to witness the events of the recent and present time, we feel assured that he would not have deferred his appeal to the distant future. Again in his Review of Bentham's Defense of Mills while combatting the same theory he puts his reply in the form of a *reductio ad absurdum* by saying that "every argument which tells in favor of universal suffrage has been reached, and it does seem to me that the deepest understanding ought to be able to see that it is, not *negro freedom*, which has brought our ruin, but that it is *nigro power*, directed as it has been, by ignorance and malice, which has desolated the South."

And when all this is both apparent and confused, and when, in addition to it all, a name such as that of Macaulay is invoked to uphold such a system of violence and fraud, we feel that a climax of impudence has been reached, and as can only be described in the words of Macaulay himself, who, when speaking of the equal attempt of another such charlatan, likens it to "the architectural workmanship of those barbarians who used the Coliseum and Theatre of Pompey as quarry; who built *hovels* out of *Ionian friezes*; and propped *cave houses* on pillars of *lazuli*."

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Our well selected stock of English and American Picture and Table Cutlery,

POWDER, SHOT AND CAPS,

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CARTRIDGES.

Prices reduced at

NATH'L JACOBI'S
HARDWARE DEPOT.



GRAB'S BLADES AND HOOKS,

HAMES AND GOLDS,

SKINS AND GILL TWINES.

Reduced prices at

NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

HARDWARE DEPOT,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RIBS, SPOKES AND HUBS,

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

HARDWARE DEPOT,

NO. 9 MARKET ST.

Sept. 26

YATES' NEW BOOK STORE

Is well worth a visit. You will find all

ALL THE LATEST & VELL.

The newest and choicest styles of Stationery.

All the latest Scientific Works.

Full and complete line of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Call and examine for yourself at

C. W. YATES',

New Book Store, No. 61 Market St.

Oct. 10

The Best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECU

RITY OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.

Endorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

It will follow, contiguously, selected from many others.

HOWARD FIRM, CO. OF BALTIMORE,

December 21, 1875.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS, Gentlemen.—Having

the various oil wells in the city of Baltimore, particularly Lake Avenue, and surrounding the "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours truly,

(Signed) ANDREW REENE, Prop't.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE

At your Shopkeeper for it.

Wholesale Druggists: C. WEST & SONS

115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.

Sept. 10, 1875.

MICHAEL GROHLY.

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CRONLY & MORRIS

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STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAN BE SEEN AT THEIR SALES ROOM

A plan of the city, an enlarged scale.

Blank Book with the boundaries of every

district, past and present, of eve-

ry city.

Any information desired furnished ap-

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BEST TABLE BUTTER

FRESH PRUNE,

GERMAN SAUS

PEARL AND COARSE BARLEY.

Just arrived and for sale at

Oct. 14 G. B. W. SUNGE,

Portland Cement.

Also, Roman, Kerne's and Parson, for walk-

er's foundations, stables, cellars, bridges,

reservoirs, &c. Remit six cents postage for

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S. L. MERCHANT & CO.

5 South St., New York.

1875.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

446 U.S. Building, 11th Street, Wil-

mington, N. C.

Aug. 24

Cotton Ties and Salt.

2,000 BUNDLES AT ROW TIES.

4,000 SACKS SALT

For sale by

BINFORD, CROW & CO.

all sizes at

G. A. PRICE'S Exchange,

Exchange Street,

W. P. PRICE, Manager.

March 24

The Ransom Boots.

We have on hand a full stock of

Ransom Boots.

all sizes at

G. A. PRICE'S Exchange,

Exchange Street,

W. P. PRICE, Manager.

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