THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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OUR RECONSTRUCTION LEGACY. CANBY'S JUDGE AND WHY.

A friend both political and personal, has written to us as follows:

ROBESON, BRUNSWICK Co., N. C., July 6th, 1874.

Editors Journal:—In your issue of 4th inst., you style Judge Russell "Canby's Judge". Will you be kind enough to tell the people why you so style him? Is it true that Judge Russell has worn the ermine by virtue of Canby's certificate and not by the Governor's commission as is customary?

A political enemy also, made substantially the same enquiry some days ago, and an earlier reply would have been made, but for the press of other matter upon our columns.

Our reasons for calling Mr. Russell "Canby's Judge", are briefly as follows:

The only election, so-called, at which Mr. Russell claims to have been voted for, was held by virtue of the following military order.

Headquarters Second Military District,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25, 1868.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 45.

* * * * *

It is ordered—

Fourth. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Convention" or "Against Convention," and also for the same ballot for the State and county officers and for members of the United States and State Legislatures, as specified in the 1st paragraph of this order.

* * * * *

Fifth. In electing who are to be chosen to the Legislature, the boards will be governed by the act of March 23, 1868, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

* * * * *

Sixth. Violence or threats of violence, or of discharging from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any man from registering or exercising his right of voting, is strictly prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Election to the Field Commanders, to cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibiting or carrying of deadly weapons is a violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during *the election herein ordered* and will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Seventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail will be closed from six o'clock in the evening of the 20th of April until six o'clock of the morning of the 25th of April, 1868, and during this time the sales of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

* * * * *

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the commander of the District of the results of the election will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several Registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which these precincts are situated and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

By order of Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp.
Acting Asst Adj't General.

To show further how completely General Canby was master in North Carolina we print extracts from other Orders, as follows:

Headquarters Military Post of Raleigh,
North Carolina,

To the President of the Convention, Raleigh, North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, the enclosed bill-patch from Headquarters Second Military District, for the information of the State Convention.

I am your obedient servant,
DANIEL T. WELLS,
1st Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry, Post Adjt.

Charleston, S. C., January 13th 1868.

To Commanding Officer Post of Raleigh—General Orders No. 105 is amended as follows: Henry James McCubbins in place of Isaac M. Stamper, as delegate from Davie and Rowan Counties, and John G. Mercer in place of Edwin P. Bartlett, from Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Surry and Yadkin counties. Order by telegraph to all parties.

By command of GENERAL CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., February 12, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.

* * * * *

It is ordered:

First, That the Assessors of Taxes in the State of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made, or about to be made, for year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the state the tax levied under the ordinance adopted and hereafter published, and the officers will proceed to collect the same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes and pay the same into the Treasury of the State.

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 24th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.

* * * * *

To facilitate the organization of the new State Government the following appointments are made:

For the Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect vice Jonathan Worth resigned.

By order Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp.
Acting Ass't Adj't General.

This order was communicated by telegram and in obedience thereto Governor Worth was ejected.

The acts of Congress above referred to excluded from registration and from suffrage all persons who having taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, afterwards aided or abetted in the war against the United States, thereby disfranchising thousands of our best citizens. The interpretation of those acts and the number of citizens disfranchised thereby, rested solely with General Canby who in point of fact by a "Circular" Order dated 31st October, 1867, specified to what classes of citizens suffrage should be refused and to what it should be granted. By this order a large number of voters were disfranchised.

It appears then, even if Mr. Russell received a majority of the votes cast at the election so-called, in April, 1868, that he was elected not in accordance with the Constitution of the State but in plain violation of one of its plainest provisions to wit: that suffrage should be universal. This being so, if Mr. Russell was elected at all he was elected only according to Canby. As a general rule North Carolinians prefer to have their Judges elected according to law rather than according to Canby. So much for the election. And now as to the result and the way that result was ascertained and published.

After the election, so-called, was over, the returns were sent to General Canby at Charleston, and by him or some officer under his command, were compared and a general order issued announcing, among other things, that Mr. D. L. Russell Jr., was elected Judge for this District and that a certificate of that fact would be forwarded to him directly from headquarters in Charleston. The order further directed that the Post Commanders should see that Mr. Russell and others, who were not banned, should be inducted into office after taking the proper oaths.

If there is any other evidence of the fact that Mr. Russell received a majority even of the votes that General Canby permitted to be registered and cast save a general order issued from Charleston, South Carolina, we know not what that evidence is. If there has ever been any examination or comparison of the votes cast in that election, so-called, by any official or even by any citizen of North Carolina we have yet to learn the fact.

Whether Mr. Russell has now, or ever has had, any commission from any Governor of North Carolina we cannot say with certainty, for of late, Governors of North Carolina have done strangely unlawful things. But we do say that we very confidently believe he has not now, nor ever has had, any evidence of his election even by the men Canby permitted to vote, save the certificate of General Canby. We say further that if any Governor of North Carolina issued any commission to Mr. Russell we know of no authority by which he could have done so, save that same certificate of that same General Canby.

It has been charged, but with what truth we know not, that the comparison of the votes made in Charleston, showed that the Radical candidate for Governor, had not received a majority of the votes cast. Whether this charge be true we know not, but we do know that all the votes in that election were upon one ticket, and the presumption is, that if one candidate was defeated all were defeated. But whether true or false, Canby's certificate and his order settled everything, for that was the only evidence in the case.

And well it might, for the power of the man who, from his residence in one State, could order the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of another State; who appointed and removed at will, *by a telegram*, the highest State officials; who held the officers of cities and peace officers of counties "responsible" to himself for the performance of their duties; who opened and closed at will citizens' places of business and permitted or forbade traffic at will; who enlarged or limited suffrage at will; convened Conventions and seated and unseated members; who appropriated by military orders the money in the Public Treasury and levied and collected taxes, as to him might seem best, lacked nothing of being absolute.

Here is a man who was elected, if elected at all, at an election held under a military order from General Canby and by virtue of which order only, was it possible for any one to vote at all; by another order from that same General Canby who ordered the election, a large number of the voters of North Carolina were excluded from suffrage in violation of the Constitution of the State; the only evidence we have that this man received a majority of even the votes permitted to be cast, is a certificate of this same General Canby, who ordered his Post commander to see him put in possession of his Judgeship!

Do not these facts justify us in calling Mr. Russell, Canby's Judge? Whose Judge is he, if not Canby's?

White men of the Fourth Judicial District are you willing to make "Canby's Judge" "the people's Judge?"

DO NEGROES DESIRE SOCIAL EQUALITY?

Commenting on the recent elopement of the daughter of a carpet-bagger at Port Gibson with a negro, the Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 9th, prints the following synopsis of the speech of a negro, who, it appears, is a member of the Mississippi Legislature, named Davenport:

"The time was not far distant when the Port Gibson affair would be repeated daily—it would be nothing to see large numbers follow the example of that young lady. He would go further, and say there were thousands of Southern women, many here in Vicksburg, of the most respectable families, who would do so to-day, were they not afraid. But these things would change, barriers would be broken down, for the white women now see that the negro is the coming man and that they have the control of the city and State governments.

If he were not a married man he could get the daughter of one of the best families in Vicksburg, and were he in the matrimonial market, he would buckle on a brace of revolvers and meet the women's brothers or fathers who would dare to interfere with his love affairs, or rather, attempt to prevent daughters and sisters from their choice in the selection of a good husband (whom they were anxious to have) among the colored men."

These sentiments, says the Mobile *Register*, it will be borne in mind, were uttered by a colored legislator of Mississippi to an assemblage of negroes and white Radicals, not one of whom uttered a protest against them, but all of whom must be regarded as applauding them, since silence gives consent.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Of Colonel ALFRED MOORE WADDELL, for the third time our candidate for Congress, the columns of the JOURNAL have made too frequent and too honorable mention for years past, to render it necessary for us to say a single word now.

Twice already has he borne the flag of our party in triumph. In 1870, in the very darkest hour of our political existence, when scarcely a ray of light brightened the sky, and in the very dying hours, as it were, of the campaign, he gallantly led the forlorn hope and snatched a brilliant victory from the very jaws of defeat. And again, in 1872, he approved himself to be worthy of the confidence that was reposed in him.

From one end of the district to the other, and in every part of it, he is thoroughly well known, and his renomination by the Convention at Magnolia under the operation of the two-thirds rule, shows beyond all doubt what a strong hold he has upon the affections of his constituents.

Soldier, scholar and statesman, as he was so happily characterized by Mr. DAVIS in his nominating address before the Convention, Colonel WADDELL received from its members proof of confidence and affection of which any man might well be proud.

Colonel ALLMAND ALEXANDER McKoy, of Sampson, the candidate of our party for Judge in this Judicial District, is about forty-eight years of age, and has filled many high places of honor and trust in his native county. He was the Attorney for the county under the old County Court system. During Governor Bragg's term of office he was one of the Counsellors of State. He served with credit to himself for several terms in the Senate of North Carolina and as also a member of the Reconstruction Convention of 1865, assembled under orders from Andrew Johnson. In a word, in whatever position in life he has been placed, Colonel McKoy has acquitted himself with credit to himself and to his people. A man of varied and extensive legal learning, of spotless purity and irreproachable integrity, polite in his manners and courteous in his demeanor alike to rich and poor, and possessing both their confidence and their love, Colonel McKoy is well worthy of the high honor that has been conferred upon him.

Nor was the Convention less fortunate in its selection of a candidate for the office of Solicitor.

Captain WILLIAM S. NORMENT, of Robeson county, is a gentleman of whom we may well be proud. Graduating at Chapel Hill in the year 1857, he commenced at once the study of the law, and came to the bar during the next year. Just as he had aid the foundation of a good practice, the war came on, and he straightway took up arms in defence of his State. First, as a member of the 18th Regiment and subsequently as a Captain in the 51st Regiment of North Carolina Troops, for fours years Mr. NORMENT proved himself in camp and on the battle field to be a gallant soldier and officer, faithful and true in the discharge of all his duties. His immediate comrades say that where danger was greatest there NORMENT was sure to be. But it is not merely as a soldier that Captain NORMENT deserves commendation. He is a good lawyer, a man of fine mind a forcible speaker, and withal a man whose private character as well as his political record is without spot or blemish. After the war he was the Attorney for the county before the County Courts were abolished. He is at present a member of the lower House of the Legislature, where he has earned a truly enviable reputation.

With such candidates as these and presented to the people under such encouraging auspices, there can be no doubt of success if our party friends shall only do their duty. We have a clear Conservative majority in both the Judicial and the Congressional Districts. We have only to poll our acknowledged strength and the victory will be ours.

JUDICIAL GRAMMAR. CANBY'S JUDGE AS A LETTER WRITER.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It is understood to be substantially a fair sample of the letters Judge Russell has been sending to Conservatives in various parts of the District. The letter reads as follows:

WILMINGTON, May 9th, 1874.

Dear Sir:—I am a candidate for re-election. I am gratified to learn that every true Conservative and lover of law approve of my official course. I regard you as one of those men and am assured that I will largely be supported by them. If elected, and of it there seems no doubt, my future conduct will be what it has been in the past.

Yours very truly,
DAN. L. RUSSELL.

"Jess so, Josiah." And that is exactly what is the matter, may it please your Honor. The people are terribly afraid that in what you intended to say in the last sentence of your letter you told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; in a word, that if re-elected your future conduct will be as bad as your past. And that is the very reason they do not intend to re-elect you.

The people do not want a man on the bench who disregards judicial propriety by going out of his way to make public proclamations to the negroes that he will sustain them in asserting their "right" to go wherever the white man goes; nor one who suspends judgment upon a convicted rogue for stealing a farmer's hard earned crop; nor one who suspends judgment on a man convicted of taking forcible possession of the house of a poor old widow woman and leaves the man in possession; nor one who has the Sheriff of a county arrested because that Sheriff required him to pay his taxes; nor one who seeks to bring the law-making power of the government of the State into disrepute by denouncing an act of the Legislature as worthy of no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians; nor do they want a man on the bench who insults, without provocation, venerable old men who have nearly reached their threescore years and ten!

But let us leave your Honor for a moment and consider your Honor's letter——a most unique production, that it may be safely said has few equals and no inferiors unless it be the work of some other Radical North Carolina Judge who rose with your Honor to the bench on Canby's certificate.

Plain people have an idea that Judges know something about grammar as well as law. It may be that this notion is a mere delusion left over from the times when Canby's certificate was not necessary to make a Judge—in short from the times in which your Honor's official life would never have begun. However that may be, the idea exists, and lest the rising generation, without regard to race or color may be misled by the fearful and reckless manner in which your Honor uses your parts of speech, it may not be out place to ask by what authority your Honor makes the plural verb *approve*, agree with a singular nominative. The rule if we remember aright, reads as follows:

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

The use of the word *every* precludes the possibility of a plural nominative, for *every* is a distributive pronoun, the grammar says, and while relating to several persons or things "signifies each one of them separately."

Will your Honor rise to explain this little matter, or does your Honor hold that it is one of the inherent rights of your Court that no power on earth can control, to violate the laws of grammar as well as those of North Carolina, and that this time honored old rule, like the solemn act of the General Assembly is entitled to no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians?

And while your Honor is up will you be kind enough to explain also by what authority you make *those* and *them* refer to "*every* true Conservative"? The rule reads, if we remember aright, that

Pronouns must agree with the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number and person.

Does your Honor think this rule also worthy of no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians? Does your Honor think it is exactly consistent for one so tenacious and solicitous about contempt of court as yourself, to be so very reckless and indifferent about contempt of grammar?

Poor old Lindley Murray! Who ever thought he would be dragged down to the level of cross-roads politicians?

These little matters of grammar doubtless seem trifling to your Honor compared to the weightier matters of the law—an *obiter dictum* on negro equality for instance. And it may be so, but really it does seem that a Judge on the bench, and especially one who is a candidate for re-election, ought not to send out electioneering letters so full of errors that even a small school boy would be spanked for. But this is not all.

"*If elected,*" says the Judge, "and of *it* there seems no doubt." Now *it* is not to be denied that "*it*," or as some people say "*hit*" means almost anything and possibly we ought therefore not to be surprised at any use the Judge might make of the word, but surely this is the first time we ever heard that "*it*" meant "*if elected.*" If we recollect aright, "*it*" is a *pronoun* and the grammar says "a pronoun is a word used instead of a *noun* to avoid a disagreable repetition of the noun." Will your Honor explain by what process "*if elected*" became a *noun?*

"My *future conduct* will be what *it* has been in the *past*," says the Judge! This caps the climax! Did ever any body before Judge Russell have any *future conduct* in the *past?*

And does Judge Russell think such a letter as this will fool any "true Conservative and lover of law."

Leave the bench Dan. and go to school again, or people will think you are in the wrong place and that you ought to be a candidate for the Legislature on the same ticket with Bill Moore, Brewington and Banks and the rest.

Bad law, bad manners, bad politics and bad grammar do not make a good Judge!

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Upon the recommendation of the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee of Wilson county, with the approval of the leading Conservatives in other parts of the District, the Wilson *Advance* and other Conservative papers place at their mast heads the name of George W. Blount, Esq., of Wilson, as our candidate to represent tne Second Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. There is no truer or better man in the District than Mr. Blount, and he possesses, in an eminent degree, those high qualities, which should distinguish a member of Congress. In the language of the Committee who have brought him forward, "He is a gentleman of high character, moral and intellectual worth and undoubted patriotism."

The *Advance* closes its announcement with the following stirring appeal:

* * * * * * *

People of the second Congressional District! You now have it in your power to elect a worthy and honorable man to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. Can it be possible that you will prefer an incompetent and illiterate negro, one who has been convicted of bribe-taking as a Legislator, to George W. Blount, an honest, pure and upright man? Can the more intelligent and honest portion of the colored people commit such an act, when they know that it will bring disgrace, not only upon their own race, but upon the State of North Carolina? We hope and trust not.

Remember that the election law requires "THAT WHEN A VOTER IS CHALLENGED AT THE POLLS UPON DEMAND OF ANY CITIZEN OF THE STATE IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE ELECTION TO REQUIRE SAID VOTER BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO VOTE TO PROVE BY THE OATH OF SOME OTHER PERSON KNOWN TO THESE JUDGES THE FACT OF HIS RESIDENCE FOR THIRTY DAYS PREVIOUS THERETO IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH HE PURPOSES TO VOTE."

Remember also that the election law says "NO ELECTOR SHALL BE ENTITLED TO REGISTER OR VOTE IN ANY OTHER PRECINCT OR TOWNSHIP THAN THE ONE IN WHICH HE IS AN ACTUAL OR BONA FIDE RESIDENT ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, AND NO CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION SHALL BE GIVEN."

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

DOES RADICALISM MEAN CIVIL RIGHTS?

It is a favorite dodge with the negro party in North Carolina to deny its identification with the civil rights outrage. While his Honor, Judge Russell, like the busy bee, is we trust improving the shining hours by adding to his stock of what he knows about grammar, we propose this morning to see what this negro party dodge is worth.

We have already shown extracts by the National, State and District Radical platforms that the party is fully committed to the doctrine of civil rights. This morning, space will permit us only to refer to some of the candidates now before the people and to state as briefly as may be what position they take in the premises.

Clinton L. Cobb has represented, or misrepresented, the people of the First Congressional District in the lower House of the National Legislature for three terms. Mr. Cobb has, on every occasion, spoken and voted for the passage of the civil rights bill. During the last session of the Congress, after the passage of the bill by the Senate, he voted to take it from the Speaker's table in the House, to the hindrance of other business of more practical benefit to the people of his State and nation. And yet, opposed as the negro party says it is to the bill, at a convention of that party held for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress, Mr. Cobb was endorsed by a renomination and the party is seeking to return him to Washington that he may again assist in the effort to inflict this curse upon our people.

John A. Hyman, colored, is the Radical candidate in the Second Congressional District of this State. John has been for several years a member of the State Senate from the county of Warren. As such a Senator, on the 17th day of December, 1873, he voted for a resolution introduced in the Senby Henry Eppes, colored, Senator from Halifax, strongly endorsing the Sumner Civil Rights bill, and urging the Congress of the United States to give it immediate effect by it enactment into a law.

In the Third District, Neill McKay is the candidate of the negro party for Congress. He is the man who told the negroes that if he was elected there would be "no parlor and no kitchen;" the man who told them to "vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country;" the man who received his nomination on a platform that expressly advocated the education of all classes without regard to race or color, and received it from the hands of white delegates and black delegates, who sat together and ate together at the same table and at the same time. So much for the negro party candidates for Congress, and now a word as the Judicial candidates.

Augustus S. Seymour, of Craven, is the negro party candidate for Judge in the Third Judicial District. Mr. Seymour has represented that county in both branches of the State Legislature; and, by his vote in favor of the Eppes resolution, hereinbefore mentioned, fixed his position upon the Civil Rights question.

In the Fourth Judicial District Mr. Russell is the candidate, though not the public nominee of the negro party. His celebrated Opera House *obiter dictum* shows that he holds Civil Rights to be a higher law than even an act of Congress. Professedly independent, because too regardful of the sacred character of the exalted position to seek it through the medium of a party nomination, he is, in fact, the candidate of a party, and is now openly engaged in a canvass of Brunswick county.

In the Raleigh District Mr. Harris, the negro party candidate for Solicitor, openly announced his endorsement of Mr. Sumner and his Civil Rights bill.

How is it with other candidates? In Wake county, James H. Harris, a negro, is the candidate of the negro party for the Legislature. He voted for Eppes' resolution endorsing Sumner's Civil Rights Bill in the Senate last winter.

In Craven county, Dudley, another negro, who introduced a Civil Rights Bill of his own, into the Legislature last winter, and Abbott, also a negro who favored Civil Rights, are the candidates of their party for the Legislature.

Mr. McCabe, white, who voted to ask Congress to pass the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate, is now the regular nominee of the negro party for Clerk of the Court, in Edgecombe county.

Willis Bunn, negro, of the same county, who also favored Civil Rights in the Legislature, is now the candidate of the negro party in his county for re-election.

Joseph Cobb, white, in the same county, who also favored Civil Rights in the Legislature, is the candidate of the negro party for Sheriff in the same county.

In the county of New Hanover, Heaton, white; Brewington and Banks, negroes, avowed advocates of Civil Rights, are candidates of the negro party. Duncan Holmes, also an avowed Civil Rights advocate, has just been made an Alderman of the city of Wilmington. Edward Cantwell, white, who has long publicly favored Sumner's bill, and who now advises negroes to vote for no man who is not favorable to Civil Rights, is the candidate of the negro party for the Senate.

These are a few instances of avowed Civil Rights candidates of the negro party that occur to us just now. Can any sane man doubt that the party nominating and supporting them is a negro equality party?

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:* Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; then same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; then the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

HON. APPLETON OAKSMITH.

[From the Raleigh News.]

The individual whose name heads this articles is an independent candidate, so-called, for the lower house of the General Assembly from the county of Carteret.

On the 18th day of January, A. D. 1873, a bill to be entitled an Act to incorporate the Midland N. C. Railroad was introduced in the State Senate.—The list of incorporators was large, including many persons resident in England, France and Germany, as as well as citizens of this State.

Mr. Oaksmith admits that he prepared the bill; and *among the names of the foreign incorporators we find his own.* Less than two years ago, then, by his own admission, Mr. Oaksmith was not a citizen of North Carolina nor of the United States. The naturalization laws of the 'atter government require a residence of *five* years as a condition of citizenship; so that Mr. Appleton Oaksmith cannot represent the county of Carteret in the General Assembly of North Carolina because he is not a citizen of the United States!

Stand aside Mr. Oaksmith.

[From the Newbernian.]

To the People of Carteret.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in the *Newbernian* of this date, in an account of a political discussion had at Beaufort on Saturday last, the following:

"The political excitement was intense and such as has never occurred in Carteret since the civil war. Dr. Martin administered to this self-constituted English *gentleman* and grand London financier, whose unwarranted arrogance and foolish conceit makes him the subject of ridicule by all sensible people, such a scathing as he never felt before and will not soon forget. Dr. Martin read from the Public Laws of North Carolina, the bill incorporating the Midland Railroad Company, in which he, Oaksmith, was styled, "Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of Great Britain, France and Germany." In reply, Oaksmith stated that the bill had been altered or interpolated, and that as originally drawn and passed by the Legislature did not read as above.

"Maj. Engelhard being introduced, delivered an interesting and forcible address, which seemed to be appreciated by all present. In the course of his remarks, Major Engelhard, as a friend of Col. Saunders, the Chief Clerk of the State Senate, pronounced the statement that the bill was not correctly published as passed by the Legislature, or that it was the least changed after being passed, as made by Oaksmith, to be an arrant, deliberate and willful lie.

"S. D. Pool, Jr., coming forward in behalf of Col. Pool, the principal Clerk of the House, characterized the statement a base falsehood from beginning to end."

In reference to the above, I desire simply to say for myself what my friend, Major Engelhard, was kind enough in my absence to say for me, to-wit: that the charge that the Midland Railroad Bill was changed by me after its passage, or before its passage except by order of the Senate, is an arrant, deliberate and willful lie.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS,
Clerk of Senate.

Col. Waddell asked Neill McKay, at Beaman's X Roads, Sampson county, last Thursday, whether he would quit the Radical party in case the Civil Rights bill passes next winter. He was mum. Col. Waddell said he asked the same at Averysboro and received no reply.

THE POOR MAN'S CHILD—EVERY WORD OF IT TRUE!

The Raleigh *News* hits the nail on the head in the following lines. The election is rapidly approaching in this State, and these words are a timely warning to every man who has a white skin against the hellish designs of Radicalism. Says the *News*:

Give, from any cause—from apathy, dissension, or by reason of independent candidates—the control of the next General Assembly to the Republican party; and then let the Congress of the United States pass, as it will pass, the Civil Rights bill, and what then becomes of the white children of poor parents in North Carolina and other States of the South?

Simply, that such children of the poor will be forced to associate in every public school with negroes, for under the constitution of this State the Legislature can force them to do so. Not the children of the rich! No! No! They may be spared the indignity, for they have other means of education, but the children of the daily laborer, of the men and the women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. These children of God's pensioners, the poor, these only are to suffer if our enemies triumph in August.

But they must not triumph. Let every white man who loves his child go to work now and go to the polls in August, and the victory is ours.

We are informed that Judge Russell in his speech at Town Creek on Friday, said the newspapers had misrepresented him.

The Editors of the JOURNAL *dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove a single charge this paper has brought against him.*

If the JOURNAL *has falsely accused Judge Russell the public ought to know the fact.*

The JOURNAL *and its editors are responsible for what has appeared in its columns and dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove its charges.*

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent, headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent and cheap medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may15-1m

Columbus all Right—500 Majority!

WHITEVILLE, July 22, 1874.

Messrs. Editors:

The campaign opens finely in Columbus. The whole Conservative force is in solid line. The fight is going on in splendid style for our side. Maj. Engelhard spoke to-day to the unwavering Democracy of Williams Township. He was listened to with marked attention and his excellent speech was received with enthusiastic applause. He reviewed in a masterly manner the corruptions of the Radical party. He fully exposed the fallacy and folly of men who claim to be Radicals and get up as candidates and say that they are opposed to "civil rights." He showed conclusively that the Radical party is fully committed to this miserable doctrine, and that the candidates who are asking for the Radical vote and saying that they are opposed to civil rights, are but attempting to deceive the white people and get their votes to aid them into power, that they may assist in carrying into effect this mischievous measure. He fixed Neill McKay and Daniel L. Russell with Civil Rights, and called upon the people to come to the polls and vote down these men who are ashamed of their party and principles.

Thos. H. Sutton, Ku-Klux Tommy, made an ineffectual attempt to reply. His speech had no point or argument, and fell still-born and dead as it was delivered.

Major Engelhard replied for ten minutes, and Tommy was completely riddled and ruined, and looked as if he would give twelve years of his life if he had never been there.

The county candidates announced themselves in short but handsome speeches.

A spicy discussion arose between Capt. Richardson, the regular Conservative candidate, and his Independent opponent, N. L. Williamson, in which Richardson showed himself more than a match for the man who thinks himself superior to his countymen, that he can tower above them in wisdom, and that he is more especially interested in his own success than his country's. When Richardson let the old man drop he was a pitiful object, and looked as if he wished that he or Richardson had been a thousand miles away.

Colonel French, candidate for the Senate from the Fifteenth District, next addressed the people. He spoke in a clear and precise manner, every word he said went right home to the hearts of the people, and carried conviction to every one present that now is the time for action. His speech was hailed with cheers. Colonel French is a favorite with our people. Every man is now to the front, and Columbus will send 500 majority to greet her sister counties on the 6th of August. AMICUS.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is as certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont

Speaking in Brunswick—Kindly Words for the Journal.

SHALLOTTE, N. C., July.

Messrs. Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—First thing, my thanks, "our thanks," the thanks of Shallotte district for the valuable documents received from your office. They are being read by every white man and every white woman in the district. The verdict is our hope, and our salvation is in the JOURNAL and the Democracy. Right now let me say in the name of Shallotte, God bless you. This day it was advertised that Hon. Geo. Davis, of blessed Confederate memory, and Hon. Alfred Waddell, M. C., would address the people and I assure you dear editors, that the Democracy and their wives, for mark you Messrs. Editors, all the white men of our district are Democrats, so are the women—we have no Conservatives, for, to be white now, is to be a Democrat. Well, three hundred voters, white, with their wives and daughters, assembled at Peter Rourk's residence, to hear what Mr. Davis and Mr. Waddell had to say on the subject of civil rights, for let me tell you Messrs. Editors, that the ladies are a little concerned in this matter, for when the Democracy was a power and held up its head, the women, God bless them, had no fear, but now when Conservatism seems to pervade, they seem to be timorous, but thank God, Messrs Editors, our great orator George Davis, came out square and drew the line, "Black or white," Democratic or Republican," and the response was, from the throbbing pulse and beating heart of that vast multitude, men and women, a transcendent Amen, "So, be it" to all the words he uttered. Waddell's speech was the greatest of his life. By his efforts he doubly endeared himself to the Democratic voters of this district. And Messrs. Editors the effects of the speeches combined, will be counted in the votes polled on the 6th day of next August. We shall give the Democratic candidate a largely increased majority. I can put my hands on 60 voters gained by the enlightenment produced by our great Democratic gathering on Wednesday last.

Gentlemen of the JOURNAL go on in the good fight that you are now waging for the good cause, for as sure as the sun shines, Democracy in the end will be triumphant.

God bless you a thousand times, God bless you.

Yours forever,
TAR HEEL.

Have arrangements been made to challenge persons improperly registered, on Saturday before election day?

Have arrangements been made to ensure the registration of all Conservative voters?

Have arrangements been made to secure a full turn out of the white voters on election day?

Have arrangements been made to detect and challenge persons offering to vote fraudulently?

Have arrangements been made to carry the lame and the feeble to the polls?

These things must all be attended to, and speedily too. There is no time to be wasted.

POLL-HOLDERS ATTENTION!

Poll-holders will take notice that five separate boxes are required at the election on the 6th of August, viz:

1. For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
2. For Member of Congress.
3. For Judge and Solicitor.
4. For Senators and Members of the House.
5. For County officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23, 1874.

Charles H. Robinson, Esq., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—Your Committee made a tour of inspection to the public works for improving the Harbor during the present week. On Tuesday, the 21st, we visited the two Inlets, or swashes across the beach, (alluded to in our report of the 22d of May last.) Also the old breakwater, and beach adjacent, Zeke's Island and Federal Point. The next day was appointed for a visit to Bald Head and its surroundings but was prevented from doing so by a storm of wind and rain.

Since our report of the 22d of May last, no work whatever has been done, As then advised the appropriation was entirely exhausted in the early part of April.

The swash alluded to in our last report as being between two and three hundred feet wide has considerably contracted, being now not more than 50 or 60 feet wide, and appears disposed to close itself, although quite deep, and the water passes through with great velocity.

The second swash is wider than the first, probably 75 to 100 feet wide and appears quite deep also; not having seen it before, we are unable to say whether it is enlarging or contracting. We think they could be closed with very little labor or expense. It has been suggested that these swashes are not dangerous, and will probably close themselves by the operations of nature, owing to the extensive marshes and shallow water of the bay intervening in a distance of some two miles or more between them and deep water of the river. This may be true, and we hope it may prove so, but we should feel much better satisfied if they did not exist.

The point of beach (previously alluded to as in a dangerous condition) has not worn any since last reported, but rather enlarged and strengthened, which is a very encouraging feature; the beach beyond, however, is evidently wasting, which may, to some extent, be attributed to portions of it, which are still exposed to the action of the wind, not being protected by brush fences and shrubbery.

The break-water is in very good condition except the northern end of it, next to Zeke's Island, being laid in shallow water, has been somewhat undermined, and this, added to some leaks, has produced a current passing through, sufficient to prevent the formation of beach in front. This can be easily remedied, and no doubt will receive attention as soon as regular operations commence.

Zeke's Island presents no new or changed features.

The deflecting break-water at Federal Point stands very well. The ebb current passing outside of it seems to create an eddy below, which has the appearance of forming a reef or shoal from its point far out into the inlet, curving toward Federal Point shore, some distance below. If this appearance proves a reality, then we have another very encouraging feature in the operations of the work.

The suction dredge Woodbury, arrived from Baltimore about a week ago, and is now undergoing some necessary repairs, which will probably require a week or two to complete, when she will be ready for work on Bald-head channel, from which we may reasonably expect valuable results as nature is disposed to favor it, there now being more water upon it, than upon the rip of the old, or western channel, and is being generally used by vessels of 12½ feet and under, and we think from an examination of the Coast Survey map of soundings, recently made by Mr. Vinal, and the statements of some of the pilots, that 14, or even 15 feet may be towed safely through it.

The steam tug *Easton* is still in Baltimore receiving a new boiler and general repairs; in a few weeks we may expect to see her in position, when active operations will commence again.

The last Congress made an appropriation of $150,000 for this work during the present fiscal year ending July 30th, 1875, which is thought by some to be liberal. Perhaps it is, comparatively, but in reality it is inadequate to a successful issue of the work in hand. We hoped for a larger amount, but must be content with this, and should nature favor the work in the future as