

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1881.

R. B. Elliott, Samuel Lee and D. A. Straker of South Carolina, Henry E. Curry of Texas, James B. Devereaux of Georgia, Geo. W. Price, Geo. L. Mabson, J. H. Harris, John S. Leary, Steward Ellison, and Bishop J. W. Hood of North Carolina, on the 14th day of January, called on General Garfield, the President-elect, and Mr. Elliott delivered an address introducing these gentlemen, to which the President-elect replied. Bishop Hood, as the bearer from the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which he read. The address conveyed and stated that more than 600,000 of this class of Christians expressed confidence in the incoming President.

DIAGNOSING THE SOUTH.

Ex-Lt. Gov. of New York, General Stewart L. Woodford, is entitled to great respect for his dispassionate treatment of the south. Nor has he been without opportunities to obtain accurate information on southern subjects. For he was all over the south during the war in the capacity of a soldier, having a chance to observe both black and white in that vague expectancy which existed there during the war. Since the war he went to Kemper county in Mississippi on the occasion of the trial of one of the Gullys for the assassination in open day of Judge Chisholm, his daughter and son. He was a silent listener, but said afterwards that the trial was a farce. It will be remembered that Gully was acquitted by a Kemper jury, or at any rate was not hung.

Afterwards, pending an election in Louisiana he visited that state and made several political addresses, no doubt felicitously as he always does, sometimes we believe in joint discussion, and at other times alone. So far as we are informed this is the only special advantage which General Woodford has had for informing himself of the condition and prospects of the south above other American citizens of intelligence. The General has delivered in New York lately a lecture on "The New South," its present condition, socially and politically—what its moral and material future will be. He stated as a reason qualifying him for this duty, that in 1879 he was twice called to the southwest—once to attend a criminal trial in Mississippi, and afterwards to take part in the political canvass in Louisiana. He announced that "the great mass of southern people were farmers, or engaged in such trading and mechanical pursuits as agriculture required." He adds that since the war the number of colored men who owned land was steadily increasing, the number of small white farmers was also increasing, and that there was a constant tendency to divide the large plantation into small farms.

This sort of information will surprise nobody living in the south. As fast as the negroes or the poor whites, who do not own any land, can raise the means to buy it they will do so. They will not buy it in large tracts because they have not the means. Whether Kemper county is cited as a rare instance we do not know. But it is not at all rare. There are several counties in several of the southern states, where the persons of African descent own more land in the aggregate and per capita, than in Kemper. There are some counties in this state where the colored people own from fifteen to twenty thousand acres. This need not be surprising when it is considered that the colored is an imitative race. Most of the southern people of African blood, have been familiar with the modes of life in an agricultural country, and that to them is the highest type of life. They aspire to it naturally, and among the earliest accomplishments of freedom, was seen the desire to establish homes. Whatever inference may be drawn from the fact that the Census shows that the colored race increases more rapidly in proportion to their numbers than the whites, or that they have a larger avidity for land, and the modes of life which come with independent living, must be accepted as facts.

Gen. Woodford is much more happy in discouraging upon the education of the blacks in the south, and education on which subject he premises that the exodus would cease if the right to vote were granted them. He is thus explicit.

The average southern gentleman says that the southern men do not think the blacks fit to vote, nor to choose public officers, nor to hold office, nor to take part in making laws, and that they do not intend they shall, or if they wish to vote, they must vote as they (the white men) indicate. While men must rule. That was the whole trouble in a nutshell. Solve the political question and the labor question will substantially settle itself. As to education, the southern man believes that the state was under little or no obligations to furnish education for the common people. The south held that the slaves ought not to be educated, and that the poor whites

did not need to be. This was gradually but certainly wearing off.

"I answer with perfect faith, yes." The negro question at the south has reached solution in nearly every direction except in the one matter of the ballot. In one word, because the negro by law can vote therefore he will vote some day. Because he will vote some day therefore the south must, for its own protection as well as his good, educate him to vote wisely and suffer him to vote freely, unawed by brutal force, unchecked by cowardly fraud. Honor toward ourselves, justice toward those whom we held within the nation against their will and effort, and good faith toward the emancipated and enfranchised slaves, require us so to use our victory as that it shall be legally a blessing to them and to us. This we cannot do by either turning our backs on the past or making weak compromises of other men's rights or of our own duties. The agricultural production of the south steadily increases. Its mineral resources are just beginning to be appreciated and will soon be developed. Its manufacturing possibilities are being tested at many points, notably at Atlanta. That test will, before a decade has passed, certainly assure the firm establishment of manufacturing interests that shall steadily increase through all our future history.

The prosperity of the south is at present merely speculative. We cannot reason yet from the old south to the new south. The questions are too complex and are liable to be varied in results by too many antecedent considerations. When we enter upon the question of how much population the south, will have in thirty years, how much its agricultural and manufacturing products may be, what may be the status of its morality and intelligence and education, to what opulence and splendor she will have arrived, we shall see how difficult it will be to foretell that future. Let us believe, however, that the south naturally exuberant in productions, may be jealous of her advantage in the great struggle for national greatness.

A PLEASANT TESTIMONIAL. On the 5th of January, at his residence in Washington, General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, former President of the Centennial Commission, was presented with a silver urn, which was presented to him by a large number of Senators and Members, and gentlemen and ladies spending the winter in the city were present.

The base of the urn is from the wood of the famous steamer Hartford which was Farragut's flag-ship at Mobile, then four plinths, one cut from the timbers of the frigate Constitution, one from a California tree 4,000 years old, and another from the sunken monitor Catskill. Then comes a block of gold and silver, pink manganese ore, highly polished, weighing 125 pounds, from a mine in Montana. On this stands the pedestal proper, formed from a cylinder of red Tennessee marble, mixed with black from Vermont and New Hampshire marble. The vase itself is made of absolutely pure silver. The handles on each side are formed of eagles holding shields of the United States and the Centennial Commission.

Gen. Hawley is a native of Richmond county, North Carolina, and his mother was a North Carolinian and he has relatives on the Cape Fear. He has had a successful and brilliant life. Graduated at Union College and trained to the bar, he was an important element in the politics of his state before the war, and left the service as Major-General. Then he became Governor of his state, then Member of Congress and now United States Senator. What gave him a world-wide reputation was his Presidency of the Centennial Commission. His friends think that he has deserved all the honors which have fallen upon him, and it may be said with truth that his literary achievements have not fallen below his military reputation or his accomplishments as a statesman.

AN ABOUNDING STATEMENT.

A religious newspaper printed in New Orleans and called the Christian Advocate, of January 13th, states that 40,000 murders have been committed in the southern states since the war. This paper also asserts that there were more murders in South Carolina in 1878, than in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in that year. The population of South Carolina in 1860 amounted to 705,606, while the population of the seven states mentioned above in the Census of the same year, was 7,009,825. If, therefore, the state of South Carolina had committed one murder to 1,000 people she would have numbered 70 murders, while the seven states named above, numbering 7,009,825 at the same rate of murder would murder 7,009. If the one state of South Carolina were to murder 1,000 times as many.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Casaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

MENTOR.

HON. R. B. ELLIOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA--BISHOP J. W. HOOD, OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND OTHERS, PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

A REPRESENTATION OF COLORED MEN.

THE DELEGATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14th.—The colored delegation visited Mentor today, and waited upon General Garfield at his home. The delegation was composed of Gen. R. B. Elliott, Messrs. Samuel Lee, and D. A. Straker of South Carolina; Henry E. Curry of Texas; James B. Devereaux of Georgia; George W. Price, Jr., George L. Mabson, John A. Leary, J. H. Harris, Steward Ellison, and Bishop J. W. Hood of North Carolina.

On being received by Gen. Garfield in the parlor, Mr. Elliott, the spokesman, addressed the President-elect as follows:—

"As representatives of the colored Republicans of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, we have come in their behalf, and in our names, to congratulate you on your triumphant election to the high and responsible office of President of the United States, and to assure you that as their prayers during the exciting political contest which has so happily eventuated in your success, were fervently uttered in your behalf as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, so shall they still pray that you may be guided by the divine wisdom in securing to all American citizens the

BLESSINGS OF EQUAL LAWS

and just administration. Cheered by the many brave utterances which you have in the past made in our behalf, and recognizing the valuable services you have hitherto rendered in the cause of our emancipation and enfranchisement, we have also come to present to you a brief statement of our condition in the south, not in a spirit of dictation, but in the belief that a fair representation of our case can best be made by those of us who are compelled to endure grievous wrongs for mere opinion's sake. Although clothed with the rights of citizenship by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and recognized as such by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, we are still, in all the southern states, yet still but citizens in name, and not in fact. Our right to participate in the elections for the choice of public officers is not only questioned, but in many localities absolutely denied us, by means of armed violence, fraud, and intimidation. In many of the southern states, sir, the rights of majorities are illegally and wantonly subverted by the imperious will of unscrupulous minorities, for no other reason than this; these majorities consist of men, who, free and enfranchised by the laws of the land, prefer to remain loyal to the country of which they are citizens, and steadfast in the support of that political party which

SAVED THE LIFE OF THE NATION,

and to the charge of which can most safely be entrusted the duty of preserving the results accomplished by the late war. The methods resorted to by our political opponents in the south, to deprive us of rightful satisfaction in public affairs, have been so often stated to the public and are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary that we should enter upon a detailed statement of them on this occasion. Suffice it, that by the infamous use of tissue ballots, by the deliberate falsification of registry books and election returns, by forcible exclusion from the polls by armed mobs, by murder and general system of terrorism, and by the refusal in many instances to hold elections at precincts where the majority of the voters are Republicans, elections have been rendered a mere farce. The support of the state governments have been made to derive their powers, not from the consent of the governed, but from the arbitrary will of arbitrating minorities. We are powerless, sir, to redress these wrongs through the machinery of the state courts; for, to all intents and purposes, they are organized against us, the juries often being composed, not only of those who sympathize with the violators of the law, but frequently consisting, in part, of the active participants in these wrong-doings; and, indeed, when we turn even to the Federal courts for the vindication of our rights, we find that these wrongs are suffered to pass unchallenged, and the perpetrators of them go

UNWRITING OF JUSTICE,

because, under the present jury laws, enacted by a Democratic Congress, the aiders and abettors in these crimes sit in the jury box to pass judgment on them. This condition of affairs added to the unfair and unjust treatment of our people at the hands of those who constitute the class of employers, has created a spirit of unrest among them, and has tended in a great measure to disorganize the industrial system of the south. Forced to stagger under burdens which are heavier than they can bear, they are necessarily driven to seek relief in precipitate flight from their homes in strange, and, often times, uncongenial places. This tends not only to prevent the colored masses of the south from contributing any proper share to the general wealth of the country, but also strikes away from the south its chief producing element, and thereby prevents her from bearing her proper share of the public burdens, while on the other hand it tends to injure the communities, into which they go, vast bodies of men without capital, and oftentimes without even sufficient means of subsistence or chances of employment, thereby increasing the consuming element of those communities, without adding anything to their power of production. Another difficulty under which we labor is, the want for proper educational facilities for our children, arising in many instances, not so much from the unwillingness of the Federal Government as from the inability of the state governments to meet the educational demands of their inhabitants. In view of these difficulties, and recognizing as we do the further fact that our citizenship can only be rendered permanently effective by a

GENERAL DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION

among our people, we would respectfully urge the importance of creating a national system of education for the toiling masses, under the supervision and control of the Federal Government, instead of leaving the enlightenment of the youth of the country solely dependent upon the changeable policies of political parties, or the inadequate resources of state governments, to the end that it may not only enfranchise all, but educate all. While it is from our purpose or intention to legislate or express any preference as between Republicans for appointment to office, we nevertheless deem it our duty in the interest of those whom we have the honor to represent, as well as in the interest of the Republican party at large, to call attention to the character of Federal appointments in the south in the past, and respectfully urge that the system of placing in public positions men not only in want of sympathy with the principles and improvements of the Republican party, but who use those positions to obstruct and hinder the enforcement of laws passed for the protection of rights of American citizens, and for calling themselves Republicans, are no fixed or well-defined political sentiments; men who are all things to all men, and nothing to any, and are totally without following, and representatives of the Federal Government. Such appointments, sir, instead of strengthening the Republican party in the south, have

troubles that they encountered, the evils from which they have suffered, and still suffer. I have listened to with deep attention, and shall give it a full measure of reflection. This is not the time or the place for me to indicate anything as to what I shall have to say and do by and by in an official way. But this I may: I noted as peculiarly significant one sentence in the remarks of General Elliott, to the effect that the majority of citizens, as he alleges, in some portions of the south, are oppressed by the minority. If this be so, why is it so? Because a trained man is two or three men to one, in comparison with an untrained man, and outside of politics, and outside of parties, that suggestion is full, brim full, of significance; that to make the majority always powerful over the minority is to make its members as trained and intelligent as the minority itself. That brings the equality of citizenship; and no law can confer and maintain in the long run a thing that is not upheld with a reasonable degree of

CULTURE AND INTELLIGENCE.

Legislation ought to do all it can. I have under these suggestions simply to indicate that the education of your race, in my judgment, lies at the base of the final solution of your great question, and that cannot be altogether in the hands of the state or national government. The government ought to do all it properly can, but the natural hungering and thirsting for knowledge that the Creator planted in every child must be cultivated by the parents of these children to the last possible degree of their ability, so that the hands of the people shall reach out and grasp in the darkness the hand of the government extended to help, and that union of effort time will bring what mere legislation alone cannot immediately bring. I rejoice that you have expressed so strongly and earnestly your views in regard to the necessity of your education. I have felt for years that that was the final solution. Those efforts that are humble and comparatively out of sight are, in the long run, the efforts that tell. I have sometimes thought that the men that sink a cofers dam into the river, and work for months in anchoring great stones to build the solid abutments and piers, whose work is by and by hidden by the water and out of sight, do not get their share of the credit. The gaudy structure of the bridge that rests on these piers, and across which the trains thunder is the thing that strikes the eye of the general public and great deal more. The sunken piers and hard work of the educational growth, and the building up of industry, the economy, and all that can help to be the foundation of real prosperity, is the

WORK THAT IN THE LONG RUN TELLS. Some Scottish poet said, or put it in the mouth of some prophet, that at the time would come "When Bertram's right and Bertram's might shall meet on Ellengowan's Height." And it is when the might and the right of a people meet that majorities are never oppressed by minorities.

During, gentlemen, that you may take a part in the earnest work of building up your race from the foundation into the solidity of intelligence and industry, and upon those bases at last see all your rights recognized, is my personal wish and hope for your people.

Mr. Elliott then introduced Bishop Hood as the bearer of an address, from the African M. E. Zion Church, which Bishop Hood read as follows:— "WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1881. "As a meeting of the bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church, held in this city on the above date, the following letter was drawn up as the unanimous expression of their feelings, and the Right Rev. Bishop J. W. Hood was delegated to read the same to His excellency the President-elect of the United States:—

LETTER FROM THE BISHOPS.

"To the Hon. James A. Garfield, President of the United States:— "DEAR SIR AND HONORED FRIEND: The Board of Bishops of the oldest body of colored Methodists in the world, the one from which it was formed being the colored Methodist of the first church formed in America, the church on John street, in New York, having a following of more than 500,000 people, extending throughout the United States, the Dominion of Canada, West India Islands, and Liberia, take this opportunity to ourselves and those we represent, to express our appreciation of your able services rendered in the securing of the freedom and enfranchisement of our race in this country, and your continual advocacy of the principles of civil and political equality, and of your untiring efforts to promote human elevation. We desire also to express our supreme gratification at the elevation to the exalted position of President one in whom are combined not only those excellent qualities of statesmanship which have rightfully placed you in the first rank of America's most valued sons, but also those Christianian virtues which have characterized your course and marked you as the special advocate of the rights of humanity. Regarding your election in the light of a providential dispensation, we anticipate under your administration the dawn of a brighter era for our race. Bishop Hood's long residence in the south, and his social, civil, and religious connection with our people there, render him peculiarly fit to present to you their condition and wants, and your party's record is a sufficient guarantee that whatever measure of redress may be within your power will not be withheld. Be assured, dear sir, that our prayers shall follow you to the executive chair, invoking upon your the blessings of the living dispensation in compensating the affairs of the Nation, that under your administration peace, prosperity, happiness, and good will remain to overtake you. We are very respectfully, dear sir, your humble servants, S. T. JONES, Chairman. WILLIAM H. HILLARY, Secretary.

GENERAL GARFIELD REPLIED. Please return my thanks to the Board of Bishops for their kind expressions of sympathy. After what I have already said, no further response will be necessary. After the customary greeting, the delegation returned to Cleveland. If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not called to do so send his name and the name of the poll-holder, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Table with 8 columns: Counties, Total, Male, Female, Native, Foreign, White, Colored. Lists 100 counties including Alameda, Anderson, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Caswell, Cherokee, Chatham, Columbus, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Duplin, Forsyth, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lincoln, Lenoir, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Montgomery, Mitchell, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Wayne, Yadkin, Yancey.

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburg county, 2 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 8 Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Caswell county, 1 Indian; in Grantham county, 18 Indians; in Johnston county, 271 Indians and Half-breeds; in Marion county, 33 Indians; in Pitt county, 1 Indian and Half-breed; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 111 Indians and Half-breeds.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE. SAUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1881. The Senate met promptly at the usual hour, Mr. Dortch in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PETITION. Mr. Finger, of Catawba, offered a petition from the county of Catawba, asking the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors within the state.

REPORTS. By the following committees were made: Mr. Staples, for committee on the judiciary—A bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina in relation to the election and terms of Senators. Passed its first reading. Also a bill to provide for paying jurors on requests held by coroners. Mr. Scott, for committee on the judiciary—An act for the better protection of married women.

MESSAGES. A message was received from the House transmitting the following: A bill to punish the crime of producing abortion. A bill to exempt ministers of the gospel from working the public roads. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Mr. York—A bill to amend the election laws. (Throwing the election back to August instead of November.) Mr. Staples—A joint resolution to increase the joint committee on apportionment. Mr. Carter—A bill relative to the meeting of the county commissioners of the state. Mr. Dortch—A resolution of instruction to the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of leasing persons engaged in the business of employing laborers to go beyond the limits of the state. Adopted. Mr. Whitaker—A bill to change the law of divorces.

CALENDAR. A bill to pay jurors on requests of coroners passed its third reading. A bill for the better protection of married women. Amended by the committee. Placed on calendar. A bill by Mr. Scott, of Kockingham, with regard to allowing defendants to testify in his own behalf. Placed on calendar. A bill to increase the committee on apportionment passed its third reading. Mr. Glenn moved to reconsider the bill which passed the Senate yesterday with regard to ministers working roads. Motion adopted. Bill placed on calendar. The bill upon further topics the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Rose, Speaker pro tem, in the chair. PETITIONS. Petitions from citizens asking prohibition were presented by Messrs. Turner, Austin, White and Day. Mr. Hildreth presented a petition from Mr. Robbins, of Nash, contesting the seat of Mr. Lantry. REPORTS. Reports were submitted from their respective committees by Messrs. Grainger, Ellington, Glenn, of Stokes, and Manning. RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Manning—Providing additional clerical force for the Secretary of State. Mr. Savage—To divide the state into Congressional and Senatorial districts.