

# The New Berne Republican.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

## EDITORIAL BRITISH.

The whole number of inmates or pris-  
oners "in fifty eight, of which only three  
are whites," of the remainder seven are  
women and forty eight men. There are  
several more in the chain gang." There  
would be nothing remarkable in the  
above statement, were it not for the fact  
that three are white. There is nothing  
to be wondered at, that in this county of  
about five thousand voters, and where  
the colored vote is said to be in the as-  
cendancy, in regard to numbers, that forty-eight "chicken-thieves" and other  
desperadoes should be picked up and  
jailed, when we take into consideration  
also their past condition and the condition  
of their fathers from time immemorial.  
What do men expect as the fruits  
of a life of perpetual bondage and igno-  
rance for more than three hundred  
years? It seems that the white popula-  
tion is not entirely clear of taint, from  
the fact that there are three there, not  
withholding the entire freedom of the  
race, for centuries out of mind, and the  
Christian mothers and ministers and  
schools they have enjoyed from infancy,  
through all generations. Is it not the  
greatest wonder that so few are in jail  
rather than so many, considering the  
flippancy of certain persons, as well as  
jokers, in crying down not the thieves  
and desperadoes only but the whole race.  
Is this a Christian country? We have  
churches—I mean places of worship—and we have preachers, too, who I fear  
have preached more sermons from the  
text, "Servants, be obedient to your mas-  
ters," than from this, "Do unto others as  
ye would that others should do unto you." There are missionary societies in  
this country for propagating the gospel in  
heathen lands. Did you ever sub-  
scribe for that purpose? You have!—  
And at the same time, with a populat-  
on of more than three millions in your  
midst, cut off from education, and not  
able to read the Bible or any other book.  
Do not slur then, the whole race, be-  
cause you find fifty, more or less, blacks  
to three whites in Craven County jail; but  
rather take shame and confusion of  
face, that the white race have been so  
cruel and oppressive, and that they have  
not long ago granted to them all the  
privileges that a benevolent and Chris-  
tian community should mutually enjoy.  
I am no apologist for crime. I despise  
a thief and abhor a murderer. I make  
no distinction in this respect on ac-  
count of color, in the mode or severity  
of punishment. There is, how-  
ever, something to be considered for the  
colored man. In the first place, his ig-  
norance dulls his moral sensibilities.—  
This want of the means of subsistence,  
and his shiftlessness, drives him in some  
instances to commit thefts and other  
crimes, which, under a better training in  
early youth, he would have abhorred and  
avoided. The highest order of state-  
manship is to so frame the laws and reg-  
ulate society, as to give constant employ-  
ment and cheap food to all its poor people,  
and not to cry them down and devise  
means and ways to get rid of them.—  
There probably never was a people so  
badly situated, as the colored people of  
the South are at this moment. By far  
the largest portion of them are poor and  
ignorant. Being destitute of lands they  
have no means of support except from  
daily labor, and that in many cases fails  
in health to be adequate, and in  
sickness starvation stares them in the  
face. The friendly hand extended  
often times, merely in the form of pro-  
viding work, would save the victim from  
committing crime, and make him a valuable member instead of a bane  
to society. Can not something be done  
in this way? Often, by giving money  
and food and clothing, you encourage  
idleness.

The most casual observer cannot fail  
to notice that our streets are lined every  
day with people of all complexions who  
are doing nothing to earn a livelihood,  
and the consequence is, if they procure  
the means of subsistence, they must do  
it at the expense of other people. If  
every unemployed man within ten miles  
of the cities, was at work making a crop,  
even if they did it with all moderation,  
but kept themselves occupied, North  
Carolina would be one of the richest  
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The way to induce a man to work is  
to make him sure that he will be paid  
for it. If a system could be established  
so that every laboring man would get  
his wages every Saturday night, even if  
the amount was small, confidence would  
at least be restored, and there would be  
vastly less loafers. Let a man try this  
faithfully once, and if he does not get all  
the help he wishes we will acknowledge  
our mistake.

The Democratic papers throughout the  
State are getting up a good deal excitement  
among themselves in regard to the  
white man Mr. J. A. Gleason, who was  
shot by a colored man named Lee Dun-  
lop, at Charlotte, last Friday. There are  
so many sides to the subject that it is  
hard to decide how great the provocation  
was, but the talk of the great forbearance  
of the citizens in not lynching and hanging  
the black man at once, is all bosh.  
The matter should be looked at exactly  
as if both parties were of the same color.  
A colored officer was about to arrest a  
white man, when a crowd gathered. At  
this stage of affairs a negro jostled against  
Mr. Gleason, who took offense and "went  
for him." Both parties were arrested,  
and as they were taken before the Mayor,  
Gleason called Dunlop a liar, and attempted  
to draw a revolver. Dunlop shot and  
killed him immediately, and is now in  
jail, awaiting his trial. If he is found  
guilty of murder, by all means hang him,  
but till then "hands off" is our advice to  
law abiding citizens.

Here is another case, with the tables  
slightly turned, that we cut from the  
*Old North State*, a democratic paper  
published at Salisbury:

Andrew White, of color, was killed in  
a bar room in Greensboro on Wednesday,  
the 16th, by Alfred Osment, white.—  
Liquor said to be the cause. White was  
stabbed in the neck and lived only a few  
minutes. Osment is in jail.

Southern papers with strictly Southern  
views of things, have a way of account-  
ing for murders and outrages in the  
South that is certainly very amusing.  
If a negro is killed by an ex-rebel they  
conclude that the villainous scoundrel  
was not fit to live, and should have been  
put out of the way long ago. If a negro  
murders a white man, it is simply a proof  
that they are all a desperate set of char-  
acters, and not fit to govern themselves,  
and if on the contrary a Northern des-  
perado murders a negro, it shows to their  
entire satisfaction that the North is no  
friend to the colored race. Now all  
these things sound well, and sometimes  
have a look of plausibility, but when  
they put it on too thick, and get the ac-  
counts with the different versions too  
near together they expose themselves,  
and it don't look well. The only real ex-  
cuse that can be given for the wholesale  
crime that has prevailed at the South  
for months past is ignorance. It will be  
found everywhere, that the more ignorant

people will be glad to hear that Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat  
is in a sinking condition, and drawing heavily  
upon the La Crosse (Wis.) concern to keep  
it afloat a little longer. Subscriptions to  
both papers have decreased rapidly since  
Grant's election.

A drunken captain, who met a private in  
his company in the same condition, ordered  
him to "halt," and endeavoring to assume a firm  
position and talk with severity, exclaimed:—"Private Smith, I'll give you till (the) 4 o'clock  
to gissiper in." "Cap'n," replied the soldier,  
"as you're a s-s-s-sight drunker'n'man, I'll  
give you till (the) 5 o'clock to gissiper in."

A man in Indiana was choked to death by  
a piece of beef, on Thanksgiving day, and  
his neighbors say that it was a judgment sent  
him for not eating turkey.

An Irishman recently soliloquized "What  
waste of money to be buying meat when you  
know the half of it is bone, while you can  
spend it for rum that hasn't a bone in it."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 22.

There are 100 large cotton cases pending  
before the Court of Claims, some of them in  
valuing \$200,000, aggregating several million.  
The Treasury takes a great interest in the  
matter. Mr. Hale, of New York, is regularly  
employed by the government to defend these  
cases.

Facts are carefully sifted and the loyalty of  
claimants closely scrutinized.

Twinsburg, N. Y.

Memphis, Dec. 22.

A Little Black special says many prominent  
citizens fled here from the militia in Conway  
County.

Capt. Gibson reports to the Governor that  
Casey was murdered by his partners for his  
money, who turned the store and fled.

Gill and Mathews were burned out because  
they were radicals.

Gen. Upshur reports the insurgents driven  
from Woodruff into Jackson County. One  
killed.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 22.

Flour 50¢ lower. Wheat dull and de-  
clining. Corn dull and lower. Meats Pork  
Market at 27 1/2¢. Lard firm, steam 15 1/2¢.  
Cotton dull at 25¢. Turpentine steady at 43¢.  
Rooftop firm, strained 2 1/2¢. 50¢. Freight  
firm.

Stocks very feverish with upward tendency.  
Money active at 7. Sterling 9¢. Gold 35¢.  
Coupons of 6¢ 10¢. N. C. 65¢; new 12¢.  
N. C. ex-coupons 55¢. Tenn. ex-coupons 62¢.  
new 60¢.

Cat-o'-Nines.

Paris, Dec. 22.

It is reported the Austrian Government in-  
structs Metternich to act in concert with  
France in the Eastern question.

The press represents the war feeling in Con-  
stantinople to be intense. The Russian flag  
was publicly burned.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington, D. C.

Washington, Dec. 22.

At Constantinople, yesterday, the Sultan  
extended the time to three weeks for the de-  
parture of the Greeks from Constantinople.

The Czar has authorized the Greek vessels  
carrying refugees to bear the Russian flag.  
Habib Pasha is blockading Syria with  
seven vessels.

The Turkish Minister at Athens has reached  
Constantinople.

The Paris *Moustier* states that the late Min-  
ister of foreign affairs is seriously ill.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a  
circular to collectors allowing merchandise to  
be exported to Mexico by way of Indiana,  
Texas.

Gen. Ranslopp, Danish Minister of war is  
here, it is stated, relative to the sale of St. Thomas.

Mr. Rollins has gone to New Hampshire in  
consequence of his wife's sickness.

Judge Underwood is here looking for de-  
fence in his judicial conduct before the Senate  
Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McCulloch has ordered the re-in-  
statement of the recently discharged em-  
ployees from the New Orleans Custom House.  
This action is in response to the merchants  
complaint that the recent decrease of force  
involved delay and neglect of business.

Secretary McCulloch has suspended the Col-  
lector of the 2nd Louisana District for alleged  
malfeasance.

Senator Sprague has purchased Cumberland  
Island, on the Georgia coast, near the mouth  
of St. Mary's river. It contains 9,000 acres.

The Treasury Agent at Mobile telegraphed  
McCulloch from Mobile, reporting the dis-  
covery of a million gold, belonging to the  
Confederate government, which parties were  
endeavoring to get out of the country.

Dr. Robinson gave notice that at some  
future day he would introduce a bill to  
renew the charter of the Tennessee Turn  
pike Company.

The Speaker gave notice that the Senate  
Chamber would be kept open and heated exclusively for the use of  
members remaining in town during the  
recess.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Love and  
Sweet as the Senate branch of the  
committee on Conference on railroads  
between North Carolina and Tennessee,  
and that the House branch would be ap-  
pointed after recess.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, the Senate  
was informed that the House was ready  
to take a recess.

A message was received from the  
Senate announcing that the Senate was  
ready to adjourn for a recess.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the House  
adjourned until Monday, January 4th,  
at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Moral Significance of the Re-  
publican Triumph.

From the Atlantic Monthly for January.

The moral significance of the struggle  
which has just closed is thus found in the  
fact that the good cause was best served by  
its bitterest enemies. A bad institution, like  
slavery, generates a bad type of character,  
in its supporters, and urges them blindly on  
to adoption of measures which, intended for  
its defense, result in its ruin. The immense  
achievement of emancipating four millions of  
slaves, and placing them on an equality of  
civil and political rights with their former  
masters, is due primarily to such men as  
Calhoun and McDowell, Davis and Toombs,  
Vallandigham, Pendleton, Belmont, Johnson  
and Seymour. The prejudice in the  
United States against the colored race was  
strong enough to overcome everything but  
their championship of it. These persons  
taught the nation that its safety depended on  
its being just. The most careless glance  
over the chief incidents in the long contest  
shows that all the enemies of human freedom  
needed for success was a little moderation  
and good sense, but moderation and good  
sense are fortunately not the characteristics  
of men engaged in doing the Devil's work  
for the Devil's pay. "The Lord reigns,"—a  
simple proposition, but one which politicians  
find it hard to accept, and which they often  
wear immense energies in the impotent at-  
tempt to overturn.

Home Markets.

New York, Dec. 22.

Money active, demand urgent, market  
stringent, call at 7 in currency; to gold 1 1/2  
commission added. Sterling slightly weaker,  
Gold closed heavy at 34 1/2, with little doing.—  
Stocks generally heavy and unsettled. Gov-  
ernments quiet, steady. 62 coupons 10¢.  
N. C. new 62¢. Tenn. 68¢.

Cotton dull, shade lower, sales 1,500 bales  
at 25¢. Flour dull, lower; State and Western  
superfine 5.00-6.25, common to fair extra  
Southern 7.00-7.25. Wheat very dull, nomi-  
nally lower; Amber Michigan 210. Corn  
heavy, 2nd lower; new white Southern 1.04  
1.11, yellow 1.06-1.03. Oats heavy, declining.  
Pork firm, quiet at 27.50-25. Lard firm;  
kettle 17 1/2¢. Whiskey quiet; Western 1.04  
1.02. Groceries quiet, steady. Turpentine  
45-45. Rosin same. Freight firm.

The advocates of the Republic seem to be  
gaining ground in Spain.

GET THE BEST—Home Manufacture  
Ready-Made Clothing at  
BAER & EYLER'S  
Pollock street,

## "SOMEBODY'S DARLING."

Into a ward of the white washed walls,  
Where the dead and dying lay—  
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls—  
Somebody's darling was borne one day.  
Weary still, on his pale, sweet face,  
Faint to be led by the dust of the grave,  
The ringing light of his big head's grace.  
Matted and damp are the cords of gold,  
Kindling the wave of that fair young brow,  
Fairer the lips of delicate as gold—  
Somebody's darling is dying now.

Black from the beautiful vine-clad farm,  
Bough every wandering citizen thread,  
Cross his hands as a sign of grace—  
Somebody's darling is still and dead.

Kiss him once for Somebody's sake,  
Murmur a prayer soft and low;  
One bright curl from the cluster take—  
They were somebody's pride, you know,  
Somebody's hand has tried there;

Was it a mother's, soft and white?  
And have the lips of a sister fair?

Been baptised in those waves of light?

God, know her! He was somebody's love,  
Somebody's heart constrain'd him there;  
Somebody waited his name above,

Night and morn, on the wings of prayer,  
Somebody wept when he marched away;

Looking so handsome, brave and grand,  
Somebody's loss in his loved boy;

Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him,  
Yearning to hold him again to let him sit.  
There he lies, with the blue eyes dim,

And smiling, childlike lips apart,

Tenderly lying the fair young dead,

Fassing teardrop on his grave a tear;

Carrie on the wooden slab at his foot—  
"OME BODY'S DARLING LIES BURIED HERE!"

## LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Senate.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863.

The Senate met at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Speaker in the Chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and  
approved.

The President ratified the following  
bills: [See House proceedings.]

A message was received from the  
House announcing its readiness to ad-  
journ over the holidays.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Senate  
adjourned to meet again on the 4th of  
January at 11 a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863.

The House met at 6 o'clock A. M.