

# THE JOURNAL.

J. W. HARPER, Editor.

Kinston, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1 WEEK	2 WEEKS	3 WEEKS	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
1 INCH	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$30.00
2 INCHES	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	20.00	36.00	60.00
3 INCHES	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00	30.00	54.00	90.00
4 INCHES	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	40.00	72.00	120.00
5 INCHES	5.00	7.50	10.00	15.00	50.00	90.00	150.00
6 INCHES	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	60.00	108.00	180.00
7 INCHES	7.00	10.50	14.00	21.00	70.00	126.00	210.00
8 INCHES	8.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	80.00	144.00	240.00
9 INCHES	9.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	90.00	162.00	270.00
10 INCHES	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	100.00	180.00	300.00

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In the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill in the House, an amendment was adopted fixing the salaries of "storekeepers" at not more than \$50 per month. That is plenty although heretofore the government has been paying \$100 per month. A motion to reduce the pay of guaguers from five to three dollars per day failed.

Ben Butler thinks this immigration of negroes into Northern States under the Republican auspices will act as a boomerang in politics. That the workingmen will be roused to intense hostility against the party which imports such a throng to compete with them in the overstocked labor market, and will entertain the same prejudice against them as now exists in California against the Chinese.

Mr. Kitchin is on two committees, Public Buildings and Navy Department Expenditures; Mr. Steele on two, Public Lands and Agriculture; Mr. Scales is chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; Gen. Vance is chairman on Patents; Mr. Davis is on Banks and Currency and Public Expenditures; and Mr. Armfield on Elections and Mines and Mining.

Senator Bayard's course in introducing a separate bill repealing the objectionable features in the election law relating to the test oath and the use of troops at elections, is a plain intimation to Hayes to veto the present bill. If the present bill will not do to fight on now and for all future time it ought to be voted down at once, and not have the party subjected to the humiliation of following the dictation of the minority.

The New York Times' special reporters have interviewed 38 States on the Presidential question and find the Republicans almost a unit for Grant in 1880 and a large majority of the Democrats for Tilden. We don't take much stock in the Tilden movement. He was honestly elected once, and failed to get the prize. We feel sorry for him; but to say the least of it he was unlucky, and it is a good rule to "never have anything to do with an unlucky man or any unlucky place."

Randall would be no bad selection. The Greenbackers in the House open the fight by sending out skirmishers. Mr. Ladd of Maine, introduced a bill on Monday to put the coinage of gold and silver on the same footing, and the Republicans under the leadership of Conger prevented any action by dilatory motions. There is no real issue dividing the two great parties now—it is a mere fight for the possession of the offices, and if the greenback theory has any genuine vitality in it, its supporters have a good opportunity to force an issue and build up a great party.

The Temperance movement is assuming a new phase in New York. The moderate drinkers have held a Convention and a number of very prominent and leading citizens participated, among whom we note Dr. Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Mr. F. B. Thurber and others who urged that the cause of Temperance suffers by the demand for total abstinence. They say that many people can drink in moderation, and that it is right and proper that these men should enjoy their beverage. They expect to wage a crusade against drunkenness by adopting a pledge of never treating nor allowing oneself to be treated, believing that to be the source which causes habitual intoxication.

Speaker Randall's appointment of the standing committees of the House meets with varied comment from the different papers in the country.

The New York World makes an onslaught on account of the appointment of Fernando Wood as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The New York Sun compliments the make up of the Committee on Appropriations headed by Atkins of Tennessee, it having grown to be the most important in the House. On the whole the appointments seem to give satisfaction. Every body can't be fixed and a Speaker will necessarily be blamed in some of his selections.

Society in Europe has for the last few years been in a revolutionary condition. A mania for assassination of crowned heads has pervaded the country. On Monday an attempt was made at St. Petersburg to take the life of the Czar. While walking near his palace four shots were fired at him all missing—by an agent of the Internationals.

The assassin expected to meet with death in the attempt, having taken poison before firing, showing his utter desperation at some fancied or real grievance.

We sometimes think we have hardships to bear in this country, but our condition can bear no comparison with that of the masses of the European Empires.

## NEGRO MIGRATION.

The movement set on foot by Northern Republicans to induce the colored people in the South to leave their old homes and seek a new land in the Western and Northern States is assuming threatening proportions in Louisiana and Mississippi.

A short while ago this cloud appearing no larger than a man's hand, has spread in some portions of the Mississippi valley until it threatens to become a storm of destruction to the farming interests.

To a close observer one point is easily settled—the negroes who are engaged in this movement will surely make their condition worse. Born and raised in a cotton country where labor is needed all the year their habit of working each day for that day's support, places them in no danger of suffering for want of work.

The disposition and character of the colored people, whether natural or acquired by ages of slavery we say not, is foreign to all habits of saving and preparing for the future. Now in the Northern and Western States the system of agriculture makes it absolutely necessary to lay by in one season for the wants of the next. There is no crop in the United States that requires the steady, uninterrupted labor of a cotton farm.

Political agitators will move these negroes anywhere for political purposes, using the race as a means for acquiring their lost political ascendancy.

If this migration keeps on and the Southern States were to become depopulated of the black race, what effect would it have on the material condition of the country and the prosperity of the white race left behind? For a few years the country would languish, but in the end we believe it would be the making of our people and our section. With no prejudice in our mind toward the colored race, and yielding them the credit of being the best laborers in the world, we believe their presence is working a material damage to the country. Their departure would necessarily make us leave off an exclusive cotton planting and force us to pay more attention to stock raising without which no agricultural country can possibly prosper. It would lead us into truck farming, fruit raising and wine making, for which our State is peculiarly favored. It would develop numberless manufacturing interests, for our people on being compelled to work, would soon direct their attention to work where machinery could give its powerful assistance. And last it would give a powerful impetus to foreign immigration; for there is no disguising the fact that there is an irreconcilable prejudice between the white and black laborer, which deters the stream of immigration from the pleasant climate and fertile lands of the South to the bleak winters of the Northwest.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Northern Republicans

want the entire black race to leave the South in order to reduce our representation in Congress and if their advice is followed it will prove the ruin of the negroes whom they profess to love, and a blessing to the white race of the South whom they cordially hate.

The black race, without any fault of their own, but from circumstances beyond human control, hinder the rapid material advancement of the Southern States, and we see this whole section fitted by Nature for becoming a mighty Empire, dwindling for the last century under the curse of slavery; and, since its abolition, without the power of leaving off the old habits of indolence and inactivity which have been our bane in the past.

From The Observer.

## The Neuse And Trent Rivers.

The Neuse and Trent have their union at Newbern, at which point they have assumed the proportions of more than a mile in width each, and presenting depths of ten or twelve feet at the Newbern wharves, and after the union the waters of the two rivers form the Neuse Bay which widens out to several miles before it reaches the Pamlico Sound, and from Newbern down is one of the prettiest sheets of water in the world.

This was once an important highway of commerce, affording a depth of water of fourteen feet, and the bay was white with the sails of trading vessels belonging to our own people, the city of Newbern alone owning as many as a hundred sail of vessels at one period of her history as a North Carolina commercial town. The ship which brought Baron DE GRAFFENRIED and his colony from Berne, in Switzerland, landed at the point which those settlers called New Berne, and afterwards when it was the seat of colonial government the English ships came and went from this North Carolina port, bearing back to the mother country the rich products of Eastern Carolina, and bringing in return commodities of exchange. The Palace of Royalty, erected by Governor TRYON, was built of English made brick, and the vessels which transported them came direct from the foreign shore. There have not been wanting in the united waters of the Neuse and Trent the necessary facilities for commerce.—The war vessels and transport of the United States sufficiently tested the capacities for Newbern as a port, and in the constant use to which the channels and bars were subjected, navigation steadily improved, until at the close of the war Newbern was doing something of her old work as a shipping point, and the New York steamers plied there regularly until a short time since when the port was practically closed to sea-going steamers, as that at Beaufort had been.

It is thus demonstrated that commercial operations are entirely practicable at Newbern, and that with the ordinary attention paid to rivers and harbors in States north of us there is no impediment in the way; on the contrary, that all these waters want to make them as good as the average ports of our country are use and incidental attention. The Government having gone to work to improve these water facilities of ours, it remains now to be seen if we have the interest and the enterprise to avail ourselves of the advantages offered, and whether the management of our inland system of transportation is to show itself wise and patriotic enough to undertake to foster the developing of our native resources and to build up the commerce of our State.

The Neuse River formerly afforded a draft of four feet water during good stages as high as Smithfield, and steamboats from Newbern ran occasionally to that point, but twenty-eight miles below Raleigh, and regularly to Waynesboro, the old county seat of Wayne, before the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad crossed the Neuse at that point. The present effort of the Government is to restore the former depth of water and even improve on the navigation of former times and to that end the sum of eight-five thousand dollars has already been appropriated and is being applied. This improvement was placed under the immediate supervision of General ROBERT RANSOM, of this State, and the first work undertaken was the clearing of the river of the obstructions of ages. The obstruction placed below Newbern by the Confederates, and above by the Federals after their occupation, were first removed, and in front of the town, to facilitate navigation until further improvements could be made at point and below, a channel was dredged, eight feet deep, a hundred wide and four hundred and fifty feet long, which enables vessels and steamers of light draft to hug the river shore on the east side of the city and ascend from the wharves on the Trent front up to the Railroad warehouse on the Neuse, without dropping down a mile or so to get into the main channel of the Neuse.

The force then proceeded up the river, equipped with diving and all necessary apparatus and machinery, removing sunken logs, trees, stumps and accumulated rafts, and also cutting away overhanging growth. This work has progressed several miles

above Kinston, and by June will have reached the Railroad bridge, near Goldsboro, on the first appropriation of forty thousand dollars. Then will be available the additional appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars, for the next fiscal year's operations, which will be, after clearing the logs and trees as high as Smithfield, the real improvement of the navigation of the Neuse, cutting away bars, dredging channels and building jetties to aid the natural current in cutting away the sand obstructions. By the time this last appropriation is all applied, the Neuse River will present good facilities for steam navigation for more than a hundred miles above Newbern.

The Trent was surveyed preliminary to improvement in December last, and the officer in charge was surprised and delighted at the facilities which the river offered for navigation—a river scarcely known beyond the localities through which it passed. He estimated that twenty-two thousand dollars would give good steam navigation to Trenton, in Jones county.

This river was surveyed as a possible line of water communication between the Neuse and Cape Fear, and it will be considered further along in that connection.

## Edison's Electric Light.

Mr. Edison says his electric light is a complete success. "If lucky," he says, "we shall have all the houses in Menlo Park lit up in six weeks.—The subdivision of the light is perfect. I have had more trouble with the dynamometer for the measurement of the horse power for each generator than I had with the light itself."

The delay in bringing the light before the public has been the want of a perfect generator of electricity. Mr. Edison was satisfied that he could make a machine that would produce double the amount of a Wallace or Gramme machine to the horse power. He has made two machines, and has met with great success. He not only gets more electricity to the horse power, but the current is more applicable to his lamp. One of the generators was tried on Thursday night, and was broken. Mr. Edison says that "it jerked the thing right off the shaft." Batchelor, his assistant, was at work at it yesterday, and both machines will again be in operation in a day or two. So far, the inventor says, he has spent about \$30,000 in experiments. He positively asserts that the light is an assured success, and that it can be made three times cheaper than gas.

"I mean," he says, "that I can get the same amount of light for three times less money, actual cost to both parties."

The attempt to prevent his obtaining a patent in England failed. He is now getting a new set of patents in all foreign countries. He thinks that inside of two months, if nothing interferes, he will be able to make the whole thing public. He can now get a light equal to thirty candles from a lamp that would at first give a light of only two and a half candles.

"We are safe on our lamps," he says. "The one we propose to use will not melt until it gives out a light equal to three gas jets. We shall not force more than one gas jet from each lamp, using its further capacity as a margin in case of any disarrangement.—The latest improvements have rendered the regulator of secondary importance, for it would require extra engines and boilers at the electric stations to produce a force of electricity strong enough to melt the lamps. The only use left for the regulator is to turn the lamp up and down."

Mr. Edison says that he shall burn 500 lights at Menlo Park, keeping them aglow night and day, until the stock holders are satisfied. It has been supposed that the lamps themselves would be very expensive.—They are simply a small coil of platinum wire placed in a glass bulb, Mr. Edison says they will cost—bulb, platinum, and all—not more than a dollar and a half apiece. He is making his own bulbs, having picked up the art from a perambulating glass-blower.

A scientific gentleman has tested the colors of the electric light. He found the tints the same as the tints of sunlight. Gas gives no tints. Sixteen electric lights are now in use in Mr. Edison's machine shop.—The electricity has been furnished by a small Gramme machine, but the new Edison generator will be substituted in a day or two. The glass bulbs are no larger than a rusty coat apple. A light equal to that of three gas jets fairly warms them, and that is all. There is scarcely any perceptible heat.—New York Sun.

The National Emigration Aid Society has been started by the Republicans in Washington for the purpose of assisting the colored people of the South to go West and freeze out with the grasshoppers. Senator Windom is President, and such men as Hamlin, Chandler, Teller and Garfield are on the Executive Committee. An announcement is made that "in view of the necessity of immediate assistance to persons already immigrating, the Committee will be prepared to announce soon the name of the Treasurer, to whom contributions may be sent." This is highly important. The name of the Treasurer should be

known at once. If the Rev. Gen. O. O. Howard is not particularly occupied at this juncture he should be secured to act in the capacity of Treasurer. The skill with which he handled the funds of the Freedmen's Savings Bank fits him nobly for this work, and his appointment would impart great confidence everywhere.—Balt. Gazette, Dem.

This week's work in Congress will be important. The Senate has under consideration the proposed repeal of the section permitting the presence of troops at the polls. A Republican caucus has decreed that Republican opposition shall be as strong as it is possible to make it. The Democratic majority is strongly determined that the law shall be swept from the statute books. The debate will be sharp.—The House will consider in the Legislative Appropriation bill proposals to repeal the clauses creating supervisors of elections, and other parts of the election laws that are covers for fraudulent voting and for preventing rightful voters from depositing ballots. The object of this legislation is the same as that of the amendment attached to the Army bill, namely, to secure suffrage without supervision.—New York Sun.

## The Commerce of Texas.

It is apparent to the most superficial observer that the commerce of Texas, already considered and important, is steadily keeping pace with the giant strides which this State is making towards leadership for commercial supremacy in the Southern and Southwestern States.

A State that produces annually nine hundred thousand bales of cotton, worth four hundred millions of dollars; with a yearly exportation of beef cattle aggregating six million head, worth millions of dollars; with annual shipments of hides, wool, grain and other produce, to the value of twenty-five millions of dollars; with corresponding imports to supply the necessities and luxuries of more than two million population, and to adequately meet the demands of growing communities, thriving villages and prosperous cities requires no inconsiderable commerce to transact, to handle, and to move these essential elements of a natural traffic.

In addition to these great sources of supply Texas has to-day more than twenty-four hundred miles of completed railway in operation, with new lines of road under construction in all directions, and a constant stream of immigration flowing in from the older States and from Europe is daily adding hundreds of acres to its already vast area of cultivated lands. The great increase of agricultural productivity, and the facilities for bringing them into the market requires an active commerce to control its movements that must be progressive, vigorous and financially sound.—Texas Empire.

## Gold under The Ocean.

THE SUNKEN MILLIONS OFF CARACAS STILL THE OBJECT OF HOPEFUL SEARCH.

The 500 ton brig Gipsy lies at the foot of East Forty-fifth street, with her yards cockbilled and jibboom run inboard. Her deck is strewn with instruments for dragging, grappling and hoisting in deep water. A powerful engine for lifting heavy weights stands in the waist, just forward of the mainmast. Capt. Folsingby is in command. In a few days the Gipsy will sail for Barbadoes, for which port she cleared yesterday. Thence she will run down the Spanish main to the Island of Caracas, near which island a Spanish ship of war, with \$2,000,000 aboard, was wrecked in a gale nearly fifty years ago. The treasure was intended for the payment of the Spanish troops fighting in Venezuela and New Grenada, and it is this wealth that the Gipsy will endeavor to recover. Capt. Folsingby visited the region before for the same purpose, but his grappling and diving apparatus was not of the proper kind, and after picking about \$5,000 out of the soft sandy bottom, he returned to this country to obtain a better outfit. Mr. W. J. Love, a lawyer, of 262 Broadway, a friend of the Captain's, will join the expedition and furnish part of the capital. Mr. E. L. Stryker also goes.

If we are willing to risk our lives and property in what seems to be a foolhardy undertaking, said the captain, yesterday, it need not distress any one. We are able to take care of ourselves. If we succeed, there will be plenty of persons to congratulate us; and if we go to the bottom we don't want anybody to mourn for us.

It is said that the Venezuelan Government is to receive 5 per cent of all the treasure found.

There was no hint of hard times in the aspect of the fashionable streets yesterday morning, as the bells clashed out from a hundred steeples, and every opening house door disclosed a living picture—the New York woman in her Easter dress and bonnet. All the churches were thronged. In some of them the embroidered altar cloths, the glitter of candles, the clouds of incense, the gorgeous vestments of the priest, and an unwonted splendor and pomp of ritual emphasized to the senses of the worshippers the festive character of the day. In the other churches, the fragrance of spring flowers stole gratefully into the air, and through the windows snatches of exultant music came to the ears of the passers by, all having the one burden: "Alleluia! CHorus is risen. Alleluia!" If the music was less fine than on former Easters, it was also a great deal less costly; and we dare say very few non-musical worshippers noticed the difference.—N. Y. Sun.

There is not much margin in the Cincinnati election. We still occupy the battle-ground. There will be the usual anxiety all over the State on the night of the second Tuesday of October next to hear from Hamilton county.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

## A Word for Republicans in Congress.

If the Republicans do not like the legislation which the present Congress proposes to enact, we can tell them of a feasible and manly way of proceeding to which nobody will object. Let them go to work and turn out the Democratic majority, and elect a Republican Congress. This will be honorable and above board, and perfectly legitimate.

But whining over their losses of votes, and trying to repair them by the use of the obstructive power of the veto, is childish and factious. They ought to have grace enough and philosophy enough to disdain such methods.—There are worse things in the world than begin in a minority, and one is the want of spirit to endure misfortune. One would suppose that after eighteen or twenty years of uninterrupted sway in the Government, the Republicans might meet the day of reaction with some degree of complacency, and accept the situation with patience. In view of such a change, to have no policy but that of blind obstruction, and to declare war against all legislation and all methods except such as they approve, is as poor a commentary upon their wisdom as it is upon their patriotism.

It is very certain the Republicans must submit in the end, because the law of our political existence demands it. It is no use trying to resist the rule of the majority. That is firmly fixed in the public mind as the best system of government extant, and the people will certainly stand by it. The party that has a majority behind it is the one that is impregnable. Minorities and vetoes may temporarily obstruct, but they are bound to give way in the end.

We counsel the Republicans to make a virtue of necessity, and to withdraw from their untenable and anti-republican position while they yet may, without loss of more reputation. They will make a great mistake if they hold on so long as to create a general disgust over their ill-judged obstructiveness, as they assuredly will if they persist in resisting the popular judgement. Decisive majorities in Congress must be respected, or government by public opinion is failure.

Mr. Logan has announced himself as entirely prepared for a great effort in favor of soldiers at the polls. He will commence a simultaneous assault on Lindley Murray and the "Confederate brigadiers" as soon as the Army bill is before the Senate.—Washington Post, Dem.

The conflict between the parties in Congress, on political riders to the Appropriation bill, is not worth the eloquence wasted on it in the face of the known fact that precisely the same thing has been done by the Republicans themselves. As President Lincoln said when he picked up the socket of an old rocket: "That gun has been fired."—Forney's Progress, Rep.

## New Advertisements.

### ATTENTION, Kinston Rifles!!

Attend a Dress Parade on Friday, April 18, at 8 1/2 P. M. sharp. Place of meeting—Court House square. Each non-commissioned officer and private is ordered to bring six rounds of blank cartridges. By order of R. M. LEWIS, Capt. Commanding. B. W. CANADY, O. S.

### 1879 NEW SPRING GOODS. 1879

I have just received a Splendid Stock of Dry Goods for the SPRING & SUMMER TRADE, consisting of Muslins, Brilliantes, Lawns, Chabrys, Piques, Poplins, Suitings, Debeiges, Cheviots, Calicoes, &c. A splendid assortment of Fancy Silk Scarf Ties, and Handkerchiefs. A full line of MENS' YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING. All the latest novelties in Fur and Straw Hats. A nice line of Shoes, Slippers, and Newport Ties. A splendid line of Jewelry and Fancy Novelties.

A continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me is still solicited. R. Rayner.

L. J. HILL & CO., Boot & Shoe Makers, KINSTON, N. C.

Boots and Shoes remarkably low. The best new Boots at \$5.00. Gaiters \$6.00. A No. 1 new quartered Shoe \$4.00. Repairing and other work in proportion. —SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.—23. Over Jno. Phillips' Store. Sign of the BIG BOOT.

L. H. Fisher, DEALER IN DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, KINSTON, N. C.

And offers for sale in Exchange for Country Produce, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bunch Cans, Piece Goods, and a large stock of New Spring Goods, Ribbons, &c. —also—Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Lard, Smoking Tobacco, &c. Would be pleased to see my Friends at North side of North street.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of the provision contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by J. Wright Miller to J. C. Hazardfield, bearing date Nov. 25th 1875, and registered in Book 43 page 270, 271 and 272 of the Records of Lenoir county, the undersigned, the said Mortgagee, will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in Kinston on Monday May the 5th, 1879, the following described tract of land conveyed to J. C. Hazardfield by the said J. Wright Miller, to-wit: 145 acres of land in Lenoir county, on the South side of West Swamp, adjoining the lands of J. M. Newbern and others. Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for the same. J. C. HARTSFIELD, Mortgagee.