

The Goldsboro Star.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The STAR will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates, cash in advance:
Single copy, one year, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three months, .25
Any person getting up a club of ten will receive a copy free. Single copy five cents.

COLORED JOURNALS.

We clip this strange advice from our neighbor cotemporary and brother Editor, E. E. Smith, Senior Editor of the *North Carolina Enterprise*, which appeared in the issue of December 31st, 1881:

"Only a few years ago, there were less than half a dozen newspapers in this entire country edited and published by colored men. To day, there are more than the number mentioned published by colored men in North Carolina; and in the United States there are nearly or quite one hundred.

Now, if these, with other papers, read by the six or seven millions of our people in the country, are to serve them as spelling-books, readers, histories—we say, if these are to serve our race as teachers, to be the lever power by which they must be raised to a higher plane of citizenship; it is really lamentable to see how far many of them fail to grasp the idea of the great work for them to accomplish. If the work of the colored journalists is to better the condition of the race, then it is as we understand it.

This, in our opinion, is not to be accomplished wholly by a continuous clamor and howl for office, political recognition, and the like. As journalists we should endeavor to see and point our readers to aspire to walk in other than political avenues, though they be paved with gold.

The race cannot all hold office, nor need all our young men who have spent years in schools expect to do so. The press, then, should constantly seek to inspire our young men and women to "aim high" and pursue those walks of life which lead to prosperity, to greatness. "Our ideas," says a cotemporary, "are too narrow, our whole talk is give us recognition, etc. Let us drop this mode of action, stop this puny whining for political plunder; we can thereby do infinitely more good than we are now accomplishing."

"We feel that many of our leading young colored men of North Carolina, will read this editorial with astonishment, as the motto of the *Enterprise* is "aim high." He says, this is not to be accomplished wholly by a continuous clamor and howl for office, political recognition and the like, but seems to infer that the colored people injure themselves by demanding the rights of American citizens, in political matters, but advises them to "aim high"—the sky, we suppose.

The churches are sufficient to teach moral lessons, and perhaps educate the people to some extent, but all the liberties and privileges that the American negroes enjoy to-day, they owe to National and State Legislation brought about by this clamor for recognition politically. So far as churches and religious principles are concerned, the negroes of the nation enjoy to the fullest extent, and even in the days of slavery a colored man could preach and exhort as much as he dared, but if a colored man should have made a political speech in ante bellum days he

would have been hanged to the first limb suitable for such a purpose.

It certainly seems amazingly strange to us, for an editor of a colored paper to advise this outraged, proscribed, yet rising people, to quit the very work that has brought them from the slave cotton field to the citizenship of American freemen.

The total population, according to the census of 1880, in this State, is 1,390,750. Of that number the colored have 331,277, and the whites 867,242. According to the usual way of rating the vote, one for every five inhabitants, we find that we have in North Carolina 277,730 votes; of that number, 106,255 are colored, and 171,475 whites. According to the lowest estimate we have 10,000 Republican white votes to be added to the colored vote, which will make the Republican vote of this State 116,255. Deducting that from the total vote of the State and it shows that the Republican party has a clear majority of 117,800. These figures we vouch for. They are reliable, and are proof beyond doubt of the assertion that we have often made, that we were defrauded out of the State, both in 1876 and in 1880.

Ex-Senator Howe, the newly appointed Postmaster General, will assume control of the department during the coming week.

RAILROAD TO JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

At a meeting of the friends and promoters of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Jacksonville Railroad Company, held on the 29th day of December, 1881, in the city of Wilmington, the following gentlemen were elected directors: E. C. McLendon, R. E. Batts, A. R. Black, F. M. Wooten, William H. King, Joseph T. Foy, Geo. M. Crapon, George T. Wasson and E. F. Martin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following gentlemen were elected officers: Joseph T. Foy, President; F. M. Wooten, General Superintendent; George M. Crapon, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to secure the right of way of the lands through which it may run: E. C. McLendon, of Onslow; A. R. Black, and E. F. Martin, of New Hanover.

The President was directed to appoint suitable persons to open books of subscription along the line of the proposed road.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again, in the city of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1882.

We are informed by a reputable white citizen of Indian Springs Township, who says, that a committee was recently appointed to lay said township out into school districts for white and colored children, and that they divided the township into four white districts and two colored, thereby compelling a great portion of the colored children to walk six or seven miles, while the white children have only about three or four miles to walk at the father's feet.

We ask why this unjust discrimination is made between the white and colored children of Indian Springs Township?

Again, will our Board of County Commissioners suffer the proscription of the colored children? If our version or information is not correct, inform us of the facts and we will readily make a correction.

PLYMOUTH RIOTS.

Gov. Jarvis on receiving information of the riot, ordered out three companies of the 4th Battalion North Carolina State Guards to Plymouth in haste, to suppress a riot between the white and colored people of that place.

We suspect that when the facts are all reached, that the whites are as much in fault as the colored, if not more. Later information comes to this office that Gov. Jarvis has gone to the scene of war, and in all probability will endeavor to divert the attention of the State press from railroad matters, and engage them in publishing his experience in riots, routes and rapine at Plymouth. Still later information is, that Gov. Jarvis arrived in Plymouth early Sunday morning and proceeded to the battle-field and found one dead negro, who was killed by a white man which some other negro had insulted. We are informed further, that the Edenton jail is full of Republican voters.

A favorite argument just now in Europe in behalf of the Church is that it alone holds forth to "the common people" the consolations and inducements to quiet endurance of the evils they bear in this world through hope or compensating joys in the world to come! An eminent ultra-montanist urges that the masses of the poor, oppressed and suffering populations, on comparing their condition with that of the upper and ruling classes, cannot be persuaded nor forced to patient endurance except by the promises of a religion which assures them of a greater share of bliss after death!

All that will do very well in Prussia, Russia, and even in North Carolina, except for this hitch in the matter: That the classes which rule and revel in this world do so by a divine right accruing to them as "the best people," while they ruled and the miserable are ground and oppressed because they are without either "wealth, virtue, or intelligence;"—whence it follows (if the claim be true) that they who have a good time here are the only heirs of heaven hereafter, and that they who are undergoing torment on earth are only having a foretaste of the eternal Hades which awaits them beyond the grave.

The argument, therefore, is inconsistent and self-contradictory; for it is obvious that if the bliss of heaven is reserved only for the "best people," then it is they who should piously accept the ills, hardships, deprivations and oppressions of this life in the comfortable assurance of their everlasting reward in the final account. We commend this view of the subject to Doctors of Divinity and to "the best people" generally. For, if the "best people" will not quietly and patiently submit to poverty, ignorance, and all the shocks that flesh is heir to,—if they will not meekly endure

—"the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The insolence of office and the spurs
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

if they will not

—"fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,"
with all the mansions of the blessed awaiting their sainted coming,—how can it be expected that "the worst people" will undergo these things with inevitable damnation awaiting them anyhow?

Now is your time to subscribe to the STAR.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh *News-Observer*: On Monday night Mr. John Harp, a farmer who lives about eight miles from this city, on the road to the Falls of Neuse Paper Mills, indulged in the Christmas sport of fooling with fire crackers, his sons assisting. The night being exceedingly stormy with rain and wind, they used the second floor of the house as the scene of action. When they had "popped" all the firecrackers they went down stairs and sat by the fire. After a time they heard a sudden crash and roar and saw a bright light. Rushing out doors they were astonished at seeing that the entire upper story of the house was in flames, and that parts of it were falling in. Above the noise of the wind they could hear the roar of the flames, while the rain, which fell in torrents, seemed not to be able to check the fire in the least. The terrified family was only able to save a little bedding from the house, which, with all of its other contents, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$2,500, with no insurance. It is thought that one of the firecrackers must have fallen on a bed upstairs and set fire to it.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Deputy Sheriff Belvin on Monday arrested a white man, Fuller by name, on a charge of larceny. While the deputy had Fuller in custody, at the farm of Mr. Jessie Taylor, near the city, the prisoner drew a knife and cut at Belvin, striking him in the side. Belvin in an instant shot at him, and the bullet hit him in the head just above the temple. It ran around the skull, however, for several inches, and the wound was in consequence not at all serious.

Mr. W. P. Williamson has been appointed postmaster at Tarboro, in place of Mr. H. H. Shaw.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—"The evil that men do, lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones," observes the great seer of mankind, but we are of the opinion that very little of the latter element will accompany the bones of some of our quasi-Republican friends.

In your article entitled "Chewing of the Padding is the Test of It," you make mention of several prominent white Republicans who have befriended colored men by appointing them to subordinate positions under their control.

While we are unacquainted with the good deeds of the majority whom you have on your list, yet we think you have done injustice to the Collector of the 5th District—that is, we mean to say you have given him credit for more than he has really done. There are some of our white friends who think we ought to be thankful for small favors rendered, but when we take into consideration the important fact that we number 96,000 out of the 125,000 votes cast, we have a right to say to our friends in power, "these things ye ought to have done, and not left the others undone." Now, so far as the Collector of the 5th District is concerned, we understood when he was about to assume charge of his office, he was very enthusiastic over the idea of colored appointments, and affirmed that it was his purpose to make four or five such appointments, but since the untimely and much-to-be-regretted death of President Garfield, his zeal over the idea of colored appointments has become slackened from some unforeseen cause. Hence your statement that he has appointed two colored men is true so far as his promises are concerned, but untrue in fact. One of the colored applicants to him for a position, endorsed by some of the most prominent white and colored Republicans in the State, was promised at first, so we learned, a situation in the Collector's office, which seemed to be almost certain, but all of a sudden when he was expecting the promised situation, he was requested by the Collector to make out a petition for a storekeeper and gauger's position. The applicant could not surmise the cause for so sudden a change of purpose on the part of the Collector, but he did as requested. The result was, that after two months' delay he was appointed

by the authorities at Washington, and after another two months delay he finally succeeded in filling the required bond; now he is waiting to see how much longer he will have to wait before going to work.

By the way, the attempt to abide by his promises, and truly tested the sincerity of the professions of friendship of some white Republicans for their colored friends, for which they will be graciously remembered in the time of their political need.

Far be it from us to accuse the Collector of unwillingness to abide by his promises, but it does seem singular that the colored applicants were requested to petition for gauger's positions, which require them to give a heavy bond, and in doing so experience much trouble and inconvenience, as well as the loss of much time before they can finally become successful in their efforts. Is it supposable that the thought of the probability of their failure to make the bond, thereby relieving him (the Collector) of the unpleasant task of assigning them to duty, govern his action in the matter of colored appointments? Was there any good reason why he did not abide by his first promise to appoint a colored clerk in his office five months ago?

If it had not been for the kindness of Jas. E. Boyd, Esq., U. S. District Attorney (who, by the way, is far more deserving of a place in your list of white friends to the colored man, than some others in this direction of whom you make mention), Col. R. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshal, Jas. B. Greter, Esq., and one other, whose name I am not permitted to reveal, as he is a person who does not let his left hand know what his right does, C. H. Moore would likely have failed to make the bond in this district—so hypocritical being the pretence of friendship for the colored man on the part of the great majority of vanished Republicans here. But the few that I have referred to,—and it is a shame to our so-called friends that there are not more like the former—being fully imbued with the underlying principles of the Republican party, were actuated in assisting Mr. M. from a feeling that it would be a disgrace to the party should the first colored appointee in the 5th District fail to make his bond.

Then, moreover, they realize the very important fact that the Republican party cannot succeed in North Carolina without the aid of the colored voters, and if the latter are slighted in the matter of official recognition they will become indifferent as to which side is victorious. It is time that more of our professed friends should open their eyes to this fact: for the colored man has not undergone fifteen years of political experience in vain.

"Experience is said to be the best school room, and fools will learn in none other." In the past we have been attending such a school in which we have been taught to be a little wiser in the future. "A word to the wise is sufficient." The spirit of political independence is becoming prevalent among the colored as well as the white voter. He sees that more is to be gained by such a course than a slavish adherence to any particular party as in the past. As he holds the balance of power, it is time that he should assert his independence, self-respect and manhood, regardless of party ties, and turn the stream in the direction of which ever source from whence he may hope for official recognition. N. Y. Z.

S. L. Nelson, opposite Dodson's gallery, keeps a fine assortment of liquors, cigars, and tobacco. Scotch whiskey (8 years old) a specialty. A first-class restaurant is kept in rear of his bar, and those desiring a good, square meal for twenty-five cents, will do well to give Mr. N. a call. Table supplied with the best the market affords, and polite and attentive waiters are constantly on hand to serve customers. Persons who propose to have a jolly good time, should not fail to give this bar a trial, and get something to enliven their bones for the holidays.

The next issue of the STAR will be much improved. Terms: \$1.00 per year.