

# The Goldsboro Star.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

Gov. Jarvis and his Counsel decided on the 17th inst. not to call an extra session of his blundering Legislators. It is thought the reason is that the political breakers before the Democratic party are rather alarming, and fore shadow a general crash in the party. We say God grant it.

A grandson of John O. Calhoun in Atlanta recently, said: "If my grandfather and his associates had known as much about the negro as I know, and could have had the same capacity for progress which I have attained from my own experience, there never would have been neither slavery nor war."

A tragedy, terrible as it was unprecedented, occurred lately at Rakos Palota, in Hungary. A peasant woman laid her baby under a tree, against which a scythe was leaning. The scythe fell and cut off the baby's head. The father who was working near by, in fit of rage, stabbed his wife to the heart, and then, full of remorse for the cruel deed he had done, went and hanged himself on the same tree underneath which his child had met its death.

The Washington Star, Independent, says another Independent is in the field. General L. J. Gartrell, of Georgia, announces himself as an Independent candidate for Governor in that State on a platform of "free education for all children, opposition to railroad and other monopolies, opposition to the present system of leasing the State convicts, a recognition of the unity of our common Federal Government, and equality of all men before the law."

## GUITEAU'S GALLOWS.

Gath in the Cincinnati Commercial, thus describes the gallows in which the assassin of President Garfield is to be executed on: "The gallows is painted a light green color, and is a rather pretty piece of carpenter work. The first thing that strikes you about it, is the height of the floor above the brick ground. It is, perhaps, ten or twelve feet, or even more, above the floor; and a plain, tall set of steps, wide enough for four people to go up abreast, ascends it directly as you approach. It consists of a platform, with a large trap in the middle. The trap is half as large as a door to your room, and hinged on one side and on the other well bolted, but the bolts are withdrawn by the action of a cord which runs under the gallows floor, and passes into a small, cell-window right by. A man concealed there jerks the cord, and the trap falls. Several ropes are here which have been provided to hang Guiteau, sent by the ani-

mal people in different parts of the country, particularly in the east and west. Most of them are carefully tied and the slipknots arranged as if the persons in control had been hanging people all their lives. He will be hanged with one of these ropes, for they have all been kept. Over the gallows rises a cross-bar on two supports, and the length of the rope is perhaps twelve feet, so that the prisoner will drop five or six feet. His head when he stands up to be hanged, will be, say five feet and a half above the gallows floor, and when he drops the head will be half a foot or more below the gallows floor. On the gallows can stand thirty or forty people, and it is about ten or twelve feet high."

## THE GOLDSBORO POST OFFICE.

There is much rejoicing in a certain circle of Goldsboro society about James H. Hatcher's arrest in connection with the post office steal.

If the young man is guilty as charged by John R. Smith and the immaculate ex-Postmaster H. L. Grant, he should be punished to the fullest extent of the law, and this is the general expression of the colored people in Goldsboro.

But whatsoever disgrace is attached to this stealing, does not in any way affect the colored people in this community, but rather falls with heavy weight upon the management of the Goldsboro post office and upon the shoulders of our inefficient and unlettered Post Master. First, because the Post Master employed Hatcher on his own accord and contrary to the wishes of the colored citizens of Wayne county. Second, Hatcher was not indorsed or recommended by a single colored person in Goldsboro, and notwithstanding the colored citizens recommended two worthy and competent colored gentlemen for the position, but John R. Smith told it in Democratic circles that he would not employ any one of the negroes recommended, and this declaration he kept to the letter. But what did he do? He picked up a boy between 17 and 18 years of age against the wishes of the colored people, puts him in the post office, and in all probability for the purpose of disgracing the boy and the colored people in general.

The Democrats and hungry white office-seeking, horn-snogging Republicans are pointing their fore-finger at the editor of the STAR for forcing John R. Smith to take a negro in the office. Yes, fellow-citizens the STAR advocated the appointment of a negro to that position, and the columns of our paper are still open for that advocacy, but at the same time we advocated the claims of a man and not an irresponsible boy. And you, gentlemen, who are laughing at the downfall of the poor boy will have the pleasure of being waited upon at the general delivery by a colored gentleman before the eyes of another March, and you mark it.

Day by day and week by week the Democratic press throughout the State is dropping into line in opposition to the present system of County Government. And why? Because it is undemocratic and is not in accord with the spirit nor traditions of a Republican form of Government. The Kernersville News sees no reason why the present system should not be abolished. By July nine in ten of the Democratic papers in the State will be vehemently opposed to the unjust, irresponsible and odious system by which the affairs of our counties are administered. We are glad to see that the Democratic press have the independence and force of character to oppose the unjust County Government system which the Democratic Legislature enacted in 1876 and 1877. But it is well to mention here that the sins of the Democratic party are so great that the people will never pardon them. As for our part, we will give our undivided support to the independent movement, and advise all colored men who live in Democratic counties to do the same, for we, as colored citizens, expect none of the paying offices or the spoils therefrom so long as rings and cliques control, be they Democratic or Republican. Therefore we should act and vote for the men that are for a government of the people, and not mere rings and masters that grow selfish and rich from the votes of the poor men, black and white. For the past sixteen years the negro has lived on promises, and to-day he stands politically where he commenced, a voter and nothing more.

## MAHONE'S PLATFORM.

The National Republican of March 16, publishes a letter from Mahone, and the following is an extract of the editorial in regards to it: \* \* \* "The ringing sentences of Mahone's letter are speeches in themselves, and will resound through the land as did his indignant defiance of the lash of the Bourbon caucus last spring. The striking feature of the letter is the bold and statesmanlike treatment of the status of the colored man, as provided by the triumphant Liberal party in Virginia. Without apology for the fair and honorable treatment extended to a race so long persecuted and despised and yet always inoffensive, Mahone frankly declares that the colored man vindicates by his conduct as a citizen all the claims made for him by his judicious friends. The Northern people, who long ago resolved that the negro should have political equality—who have decreed in four Presidential contests since he became a freedman that he should also be a citizen, and not a political outcast and pariah—will note with pleasure General Mahone's assurance that the colored man is at last in the "full panoply of acknowledged citizenship" so far as Virginia is concerned.

There is no division of sentiment upon this subject at the North, and even at the South the plea of the Bourbons for the maintenance of race prejudice as a means of retaining political power daily loses potency. Mahone merely gives another proof of his remarkable prescience as a statesman in taking a position abreast of enlightened sentiment everywhere, while the Bourbon leaders give renewed proof of their title to the generic designation by which they are known. People at the North who have at times felt that the Southern Democracy were becoming liberalized in feeling toward the negro as a political factor will note that there is a wide difference between the liberalism of Mahone and that of the faction against which he revolted last spring and which Virginia forever disowned at her November election. While Mahone fearlessly declares that the conduct of the colored man is the best justification of his citizenship, other Southern Senators vote with Northern Senators against the Chinese with the expressed hope that at some early day they shall have reciprocity as against the negro. In other words, the Bourbon still fears, or pretends to fear, the negro as a political power. He still feels, or affects to feel, that the negro needs political repression, despite all he has done to commend himself as a citizen. As between Mahone and those who cherish such feelings or pretended feelings the country will know whom to trust in the charge of that race to which American faith is forever pledged in security of the political rights guaranteed by the Constitution and affirmed at four national elections, and which even Bourbon national conventions every four years hypocritically affirm."

In compliance with the order of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor at Cumberland Md., the miners in that region stopped work on the 14th inst. The executive committee had been in secret session all that day at Frostburg framing a reply to the companies, and continued in session the greater portion of the night.

A telegram to the Baltimore Sun says: "Judge Bristow's court, in Matthews county, has finished up the trial of the oyster dredgers, captured by Governor Cameron's military expedition to the mouth of the Rappahannock, and 58 negroes were convicted."

War is regarded as inevitable at Constantinople between Russia and Austria.

## DEATH OF MINISTER GARNETT.

Information has been received at the State Department at Washington of the death of Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, United States Minister to Liberia, which occurred at Monrovia on the 13th of last month. He was born a slave in Maryland, and was of unmixed African descent. At the age of eight years he went north, and was educated at Oneida College, New York. He graduated at the Troy Theological Seminary in 1842, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. For many years he was pastor of a colored Presbyterian Church in New York. He was a man of force and ability, and took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. In 1840 he was elected a life member of the Young Men's Literary Society of Troy, and took a prominent part in their discussions. The same year he commenced the publication at Troy, a weekly paper called the Clarion, the columns of which were devoted to the interests and welfare of the colored people of the north. Besides his local labors as the efficient pastor of his beloved congregation, there was no good work or progressive movement relating to the colored people in which he was not found in the foremost rank. He was an ardent advocate of the temperance movement and Liberty Party in the north.

Mr. Garnett once said in a speech in New York City, "I know of no college or female seminary in any city of the Union whose doors are open for our children. \* \* \* In the proudest days of Rome when she stretched out her scepter over a subjugated world, she called her favorite from the furrowed fields."

No one but good and pure motives could have accomplished his mission from 1839 to 1865; none but the poor, oppressed negro remembers those long, dark hours, whose sorrowful and unmixed gloom preceded the dawn of today. Then the national and State Legislatures seemed to exist for no other purpose than to enact oppressive laws against us. The pulpit thundered forth condemnations towards us, and we were pronounced as cursed in Holy Writ. The press, with few exceptions, poured on the increased hatred, but by the blessings of God, Mr. Garnett lived to see his people liberated in America and go to his native country as a minister of the Government of the United States. He was one of the purest representatives of the colored race in America, and the only colored divine that ever preached in the House of Representatives in Washington City. The signing of his commission was the last official business that President Garfield did before he was assassinated.

From the day that President Arthur was inaugurated he has been the President of the whole people and the equal friend of all equally deserving Republicans. He has known neither Grant nor anti-Grant, neither stalwart nor half breed. There is no sense in any continuation of meaningless factional lines or designations. The President's aim, so far as party action is concerned, has been and is to unite all Republicans. But it is not to be a union of some against others. If we are to have harmony it is not to be based upon the political massacre of any Republicans. There are not too many voters in our party, and all have equal rights.

It is now about six months since the death of President Garfield. Great honors have been paid him, as it was fitting should be done. It is now time for enough independence of thought and action to be asserted to put an end to all unmanly holding of breath, and to brush aside the popinjays who think to enslave men with their formulas and their foolish exactions.

General Garfield has been President, and his name will ever be spoken with the reverence due to him and his station.

We would seriously impress upon our friends the duty of self reliance upon their various undertakings. We specially call attention to the need of it in connection with our next Industrial Exhibition. It is none too soon for the people to begin preliminary preparations for the occasion, and, in order to make it such a success as it deserves, we should be up and doing. It is evident from those that have preceded it that the colored people of North Carolina have it in their power to be foremost among their brethren of the South in enterprises of the kind, and to lag now would be an unpardonable offence. We can and should make our next exhibition a credit, not only to the colored people as a race, but a model enterprise of which the whole State should be proud.—Banner.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 6. EDITOR STAR.—For some days "Licentiate" has endeavored to set aside a few moments in order to speak to you and the people of Eastern North Carolina through the columns of your paper. Since I had spoke with you the world has moved on with its usual impetus, and great changes have been wrought daily in the national, social and political fabrics of our republic.

First, you will go with us into the gallery of the House of Representatives, and we will see what has, and is, being legislated. We will not have long to stay, but as long as we remain we can see what is going on. The appropriation bill, we learn, has been decided, and the next Congress will be composed of 325 members. This basis seems to meet the general approval. Next we learn that above six thousand bills of various descriptions have been introduced into this branch of the National Legislature, and that the stir below is in the endeavor to get rid of the various appropriations. We will not have time to stay here much longer, as our time is so limited, but before we leave, we will take a glance at our representatives. Away over to the left of the Speaker you will observe a face that you remember to have seen during the storm of last campaign. Behold the man! He is leaning a little to the front as if eager to catch every sentence uttered by his fellow members. See him glancing through men and measures with the sharpened, sly inspection of a natural-born statesman. He seems a little fatigued from the ordinary labor of last week, but, with all, how calm and philosophic he appears; he is thinking, "will this measure now under discussion, be beneficial to my people? Yes, you see him, and you are satisfied that the "lone sentinel of North Carolina" is at his post, and that nothing which would tend to injure or molest North Carolina will pass him without a protest. Do you ask his name? Well, I will give it; it is Hon. Orlando Hubbs, and for him we say three cheers, which will again be taken up and echoed through the vales and under the hill until North Carolina shall know the true, resplendent beauty of his character and his great zeal for the continued success of the Republican army.

The bill restricting Chinese immigration has been before the Senate for some days, and the anti-Polygamy Bill has passed that body. With good wishes for the STAR, and a hearty good cheer for the indications of a Republican victory at our next election, we are as ever,

## LICENTIAE.

Henry Clay once said in reply to a question, that he gained most of his knowledge from reading newspapers. We think this hold good at all times. A man to be well informed must be well posted upon all current questions of the day, and in order to be so posted he must read the papers. We of course throw out this hint as newspaper men in hope that they may be taken and appreciated by our friends.

At the coming election we expect to march into the political battle-field with unflinching courage.