

DAILY NEWBERNIAN.

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For Superintendent of Public Instruction :
COL. STEPHEN D. POOL, of CRAVEN.

OUR SALUTATORY.

In launching the NEWBERNIAN upon the sea of public favor, we feel that we are embarking upon no certain venture. The annals of American journalism are full of shipwrecks of many a craft as hopeful as our own, which has gone down beneath the waves of that uncertain and treacherous sea, leaving nothing but a "name in the sand" to prove that it had ever been. We, therefore, in reflecting upon the chances that have befallen others whose advent had been heralded with assurances which never grew into performance, cannot help but acknowledge to the public our indisposition to indulge in any lengthy or pretentious promises of what we intend to be or to do.

It may suffice for those who are disposed to extend to us the honest hand of true journalistic welcome, to say that the NEWBERNIAN, as its name implies, will aim to be the true exponent at all times of the city whose name it bears. While advocating on the one hand in an impartial manner the interests of its native place on all questions that may tend to its improvement and advancement, it will support on the other the great principles of Conservatism and Reform, which its founders believe to be inseparably connected with those interests. In hoisting the banner of Conservatism, it does not do so in any spirit of intolerance, or blind devotion to party name, organization, or discipline at the expense of principle. In all Republican forms of Government the Democratic idea must sooner or later be the ruling one; and it is only when the idea is cultivated into a Conservative principle that we may hope to find all of the essentials of true liberty and true government. Believing this we are not disposed to exclude from our party ranks any man or body of men who may agree with us upon that idea and that principle, for any reason of color or previous condition of servitude. There is a tidal wave of Reform sweeping through this country in the wake of the old Democratic Conservative party which is carrying everything before it. Men have grown sick with disgust of the Rings, jobbery, bribery and corruption which have reigned in all quarters under the example and protection of the Republican Party; and thousands of those who have long voted with that party are now daily swelling the ranks of the *Conservative Reform Party*. Our colored fellow-citizens are beginning to think for themselves; they see the hand writing on the wall; they know that they have few of their own race whose genius and education fit them to be placed in office, or advanced to high position, and they have lost all confidence in their white leaders in this District and State, who, they are learning at last, have only been using the colored vote for their own personal profit and advantage. It is within the bounds of probability that this Congressional District by a policy which will command the confidence of all its citizens, may yet return a *Reform* member to represent us at the National Capitol, while in our State and Local politics we shall hope to see that party in time wield an influence which may prove of lasting benefit to the whole human race. These are our hopes and aims—all things are possible unto us, but what is to be is with a wiser hand than ours.

Whatever the future, and however long or short our journalistic life may be, we trust that the NEWBERNIAN will always be found foremost in the ranks of *Progress and Reform*.

A friend to John C. Breckinridge tried to draw him out on politics the other day. He began by asking the general what he thought about A. H. Stephens. With a smile, Breckinridge replied: "I think he is in very bad health." The interview subsided.

DISSOLVING VIEWS OF RADICALISM.

This great organization is melting rapidly away like ice under a blazing sun. Founded in an unrelenting sectional hate, deriving its nutriment from the fiery passions engendered by civil war, setting at defiance in its headlong folly the holy principles of christian charity as well as the high behests of statesmanship, and oppressing a gallant people who had nobly surrendered after fighting a world in arms, it went on to establish its supremacy by appealing to the grossest appetites of degenerate human nature. But, alas! Titus Oates could not always be swearing to popish plots, and a day of reckoning had to come. So now, under the enlightening influence of commerce, the self-destructive madness of radicals themselves, and the irresistible moral agency of the Grange movement, the grizzled locks of this old hoary-headed sinner, radicalism, are hastening to their ignoble grave. May God Almighty, in his infinite mercy, hasten the time when the last shovel full of mould shall cover up the veteran reprobate, and men's minds may rest in peace in a quiet land lawfully and constitutionally governed.

In this State, where Democracy could long since have reasserted itself, if the white men had resisted the blandishments of corruption, and been true to their native soil and their own honor, there is every indication of a radical collapse. The negro, who from the very first has been used as a political cat's paw for the scallawag and demagogue to extract the fragrant chesnuts with, while he has been permitted to enjoy none of the precious fruit himself, now turns upon his selfish allies, and demands an equitable division of the spoils. And who blames him. Every sensible man knows, that but for negro votes and Carrow's cunning no Radical triumph would ever have been achieved in this State. The ballot of the black man, and his unwavering adherence to his political creed, defeated Merrimon for Governor, and went very far towards his defeat. This precious old abolitionist, Horace Greely, whom we all canonized so sweetly in the crisis of our fate. And now, if Dudley or Hyman wants Judge Thomas' place in Congress, what Radical can justly say them nay? Our white Radical friends need have no compunctions of conscience on our account. We had just as soon be represented by a Radical of one color as another. And if there is right with either, we think that merit is on the side of the black man.

But presto! just as we reached this sage conclusion, tidings have come to us that his Executive Excellency has ejected Thomas and Stanly from the railroad. Gracious heavens! what are we coming to! Caesar against Antony, and Antony against Lepidus. And what is to become of Cicero? And what terrible fate will befall the commonwealth? And what pickings will be found by that resurrected patriot of Thermopylae, come back to fight for Rome, called Leonidas? Alas! alas! that the conscript fathers themselves, Senators, Judges and all should fall out among themselves, breed foul distempers in our very Capital, and imperil the honor and glory of this our proud Appian way, vulgarly called the Atlantic Railroad. But it cannot be helped. They are only dissolving views of Radicalism. Let it melt, let it melt, let it melt.

EXPLANATORY.

Owing to our disappointment in not securing the material and press of the *Daily Times*, which we expected to purchase, this, the first issue of the NEWBERNIAN, has been somewhat delayed, and for the immediate want of the proper material, we are prevented from issuing as large a sheet as present as we desire and expect to do. Until we receive our own press from the North, we have made arrangements with Mr. R. R. Hill to do our press work. The second issue of this paper will not come out until Tuesday morning next, after which we shall be on hand daily.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY SCARE AND "MASSA TOD."

Public excitement has been at the highest pitch in this city for the past fortnight, upon the question of the Midland Lease. The matter culminated on the 9th inst., at a meeting of the "Atlantic" Board when the subject of the lease was brought before it. It is not generally known, but such is the fact, and we will "vouch for it," that the "Midland" charter was obtained for the sole object of consolidating the very roads now sought to be united by Smith, Humphrey, Caldwell and others in the Piedmont interest. The projectors of the Midland accepted their charter in the interests of Eastern North Carolina, with a full knowledge of all the plans and intentions of the Piedmont and Danville interests, and with the conviction that the Midland scheme offered the only guarantee for carrying out the great work of a united railroad from Beaufort to Tennessee. Caldwell and Humphrey were originally favorable to the Midland plan, and it was during the passage of that bill that these two former opponents buried the hatchet and became sworn allies. We are glad of it, for we believe Humphrey will kill any scheme with which he is connected.

Our citizens had long been suspicious of the so-called Consolidation move, and at different meetings had advised the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad to put themselves under the Midland charter for their own protection, as well as to secure our local interests. The Chamber of Commerce on the 7th inst., passed unanimous resolutions to that effect. On the 9th inst., the Midland and Atlantic Boards were both in session in this city, and resolutions were passed and recorded on the minute books of both Boards which virtually passed the Atlantic Road over to the Midland, for those resolutions were undoubtedly a contract in law, from which there is no escape except by the voluntary act of the Midland Road.

The Midland would have taken possession of the railroad on the 10th inst., but for the opposition of certain interested parties who prefer to serve the Piedmont Ring to doing their duty to their own friends and fellow-citizens. From the inquiries we have made, we are satisfied that the majority of the Atlantic Board voted squarely in favor of the lease to the Midland. We are strongly of the opinion even that the lease was signed and executed, and that only a proper respect for the interests and wishes of the stockholders induced the Board holding the power to refer the whole question to those stockholders at a special meeting called for the 12th of May next. This was a fair, square and proper thing to do, and we trust that every stockholder in the Atlantic Road will vote in favor of the lease.

The Republican Party, as at present organized, is run by Rings, and the more corrupt they are, the greater their influence. Judge Thomas seems to have "gone back" on the Rings, in at least one instance, for his action on the Midland Lease cannot be reconciled to any other theory. As soon as the fact of the proposed lease was made public, every idle Radical busy-body in the town who thought he could curry favor with "Massa Tod," hastened to telegraph the news to him. Foremost among them was Mr. L. J. Moore, who made himself conspicuous in his zeal in behalf of Caldwell, Smith & Co. From telegraphing, "Massa Tod" proceeded to work and cut off the heads of Stanly, Thomas, Duncan and Ramsey, all of whom have been connected with the Atlantic Road as Directors or otherwise, ever since it was first built. Stanly has been obnoxious to our citizens for a long time as a Radical manager. He is utterly incompetent for the position, and every one knows it; but still the unkindest cut of all was the stab that "Massa Tod" gave him, for he has always truckled to the Governor, it is said, and did so even in regard to the lease. Perhaps if he goes down

on his knees and begs pardon, "Massa Tod" may let him stay. Thomas was absent when these removals were attempted, but we learn that he telegraphed to the Company that the Governor had no power to remove, and to show the new appointees the door if they attempted to come into office. No one respects a coward, and if Judge Thomas stands boldly up to the fight with "Massa Tod," he will have plenty of supporters. Caldwell has been guilty of too many attempts at usurpation, and it is high time someone should prove to him that neither he or any of his base hirelings and toadys can with impunity ride over the interests and wishes of a community like this. We hope Thomas will give him the lesson. If he does, although we are among his bitterest political enemies, he shall still have our support as President of the Midland.

MR. OAKSMITH AND THE MIDLAND.

We understand that a deputation, consisting of some of the most respectable merchants and citizens of our city, waited upon Mr. Oaksmith at the Gaston House, on Tuesday last, and urged him to reconsider his withdrawal from the Midland. Representations were made to the effect that no one in this section had ever questioned the sincerity of his motives or his personal integrity or ability. That in their opinion the Midland Railway stood in need of just such qualifications as were generally conceded to him, and the almost unanimous opinion of our citizens was more favorable to him than to some others who, while apparently working for the interest of this community, yet did not stand up to the rack as they should.

Mr. Oaksmith expressed a grateful recognition of this kind appreciation, and stated that he could not, with due regard to his own self-respect, do more than to say that he would consider himself henceforth bound only to the interests of New Berne and Carteret on this question. If his fellow citizens of these places desired his further services they were at their disposal at the proper time. For the present, he was content to watch events and wait until the Midland was in possession of the Atlantic Railroad. Then, if they were in the same mind, and he felt that he could thereby best serve their interests, he would take the matter into serious consideration.

Liberty of the Press.

To restrain the liberty of the press can only be the interest of the individual, never that of the public. One must be a patriot here; we must stand in the field with an unshielded breast, since the safety of the people is the supreme law. There were, in Milton's days, some who said of this institution, that, although the inventors were bad, the thing, for all that, might be good. "This may be so," replies the vehement advocate for "unlicensed printing." But as the commonwealths have existed through all ages, and have borne to use it, he sees no necessity for invention; and held it as a dangerous and suspicious fruit from the tree which bore it. The ages of the wisest commonwealths, Milton seems not to have recollected, were not diseased with the popular infection of publications, issuing at all hours, and propagated with a celerity on which the ancients could not calculate. The learned Dr. James, who has denounced the invention of the expurgatory indexes, confesses, however, that it was not unuseful when it restrained the publication of atheistic and immoral works. But it is our lot to bear with all the consequent evils, that we may preserve the good inviolate; since, as the profound Hume has declared, "The Liberty of Britain is gone for ever, when such attempts shall succeed."—*Curiosities of Literature*.

A New York lady has reported on her visit to a bar-room. After describing the horrible paraphernalia of the bar, she goes on to state—"In the rear, upon a table, the soul-destroying, awful game of faro was being played by a crowd of maddened, excited men. This game of faro is played with two sticks, four balls, and any number of pieces of chalk."

Thirty young ladies of an academy in New York have sailed with their teachers for a tour in Europe. They are to travel in England, Scotland, Germany, France and Italy, the beaten track of tourists, and will remain ten weeks in Berlin to make especial studies of art and history.

At Truckee, Nevada, March 25, an icicle eighteen feet long and estimated to weigh ten tons fell and smashed a portion of the flume of the Truckee lumber company at their mill. The icicle was over six inches in thickness.