

DAILY NEWBERNIAN.

Volume 1.

NEW BERNE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1874.

Number 26.

LOCAL.

Corn by the cargo 90 cents per bushel.

Clams were selling yesterday at 40 cents per bushel.

A jail-bird chain gang might be made useful upon our streets.

Young Mocking-birds are now being offered for sale upon our streets.

Genuine Vienna Beer in bottles can be procured at Zinkand's Hotel, on Middle Street.

Echo has come to the sensible conclusion that all unnecessary street obstructions in this city should be immediately dispensed with.

James W. Hamilton, Esq., has purchased the poultry and produce establishment formerly owned by the Manley Brothers at the People's Market, and has a full stock in his line.

An ex-depositor in the Freedmen's Savings Bank of this city desires to know why it is that interest upon deposits is not now allowed by that institution. We call upon the officer in charge for the information desired.

LOST.—A gold stud, set with pearl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

ARRIVED.—The steamer James A. Gary, Capt. Hall, arrived at this port last evening at 7 o'clock.

QUERY.—To what party will a certain Congressman, who was recently unloaded, now attach himself to? We pause for a reply.

SAILED.—The schooner McMaghan, Capt. Call, sailed yesterday from Hatteras with a cargo of shingles from this port for Philadelphia.

POSTPONED.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the cotton factory meeting was postponed until Monday next, the 25th inst., at the Court House, when our citizens generally are expected to attend in force.

SURVEY.—We learn that the schooner Bowditch, of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been ordered to the East channel of the Cape Fear river, to re-survey that point in accordance with instructions from headquarters.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—Gen. A. M. Scales was invited to deliver the annual address at Wake Forest College at the commencement in June next, but being compelled to decline from private reasons, C. C. Clark, Esq., of this city, has been invited in his stead.

MR. EDITOR.—I write to inform you that Eggs are worth at this present time in the New Berne market, 12½ cents per dozen. Now, sir, as one good turn deserves another, will you please inform me which was first introduced to mortal man, the hen or the egg?
DIXES.
["At this present time," we cave.—ED.]

MAYOR'S COURT.—Henry Smith and Walter Whitfield, (colored,) were arraigned before his Honor Mayor Campbell, yesterday, for disturbing the peace; fined \$2 each.

Enoch Sheppard, a colored tonsorial artiste, was brought up for violating the city ordinance in relation to Barber Shops being opened on the Sabbath day; judgment suspended.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The honor of bearing the flag at the recent memorial celebration at New Berne, North Carolina, was awarded Mr. J. E. Nash, formerly of this city, and brother of our friend, Capt. J. V. H. Nash. Mr. Nash was a gallant Confederate soldier, and most amiable gentleman; and no man was worthier of a foremost place in the lines of the memorial observers.—*Petersburg Index and Appeal.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners for Craven County convened yesterday pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of revising the tax list and valuation of property reported, &c.

On motion, the Clerk of the Board was authorized, on the prescribed oath, to take the list or lists of any person applying to list his or her taxables at any meeting of the Board held on or before the first Monday in July, 1874, upon the payment of the fee prescribed by law.

No business of importance was transacted. The Board will meet again to-day at 10 o'clock.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We desire to state for the information of all concerned, that we hold ourselves responsible for any and all articles that have appeared or may appear in this paper.

SETH M. CARPENTER.

I. O. M.—A regular communication of Gaston Lodge, No. 4, will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in their Lodge Room, at 8 o'clock. Work in the 1st and 2nd Degrees.

A. W. EDWARDS, R. Sec.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE COUNTY CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of Craven county held at the Court House in New Berne on Saturday, June 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The respective townships are requested to appoint delegates to attend the same, as a full representation is desired.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES E. MORRIS, Chairman.

NEW BERNE, May 16, 1874.

PRESIDENT KING.—The following article appears in several State papers, which may convey the idea, that free passes were not granted by the President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. This is a mistake, as many passes are in the hands of persons who in no way render service to this corporation, while nearly every newspaper editor in our State renders it valuable aid. We presume the subject will be properly treated if brought to the notice of President King:

"Railroad Passes.—All the railroads in North Carolina, except the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, furnish annual passes to the newspaper men in the State. And all the railroads in North Carolina—except the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad—are doing a paying business. It will thus be seen that the liberally managed roads are prospering."

The Situation.

MR. EDITOR.—The Radical Nominating Convention has been held, and the result has justified the predictions which from time to time I have given to your readers. Thomas could have been nominated had his white friends remained true to him, but having been advised through the columns of your paper that they could not be nominated, and that Thomas was the only white man that could, they determined at once to kill him off, and, if necessary, to use a negro as the instrument. And why, sir, professing the creed they do, should they not have done so? They proclaim to the world that a negro is, in their opinion, the "equal of the white man," and therefore as good as Thomas, or any of them, and looking from their stand point, why is he not? He is a voter, so are they; he is an office hunter, so are they; he is a money-seeker and they are the same; his aims are the same—power and place; and his intellect, the Radicals tell us by their votes, is sufficient to fit him for a position in the Legislature of the State and a seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States. Have the white skins who affiliate with him the presumption to claim for themselves greater fitness than they accord to their black equal? The judgment of an intelligent public is against them, for in many instances they have proved themselves the black man's inferior. The negro has endeavored to elevate his race by bringing it in social contact with the white man, but the white skin who has acquiesced in the affiliation has degraded his race in so far as he has been able to drag it down to the level of the African. The negro has proved himself the superior of the scallawag, in that his attempts to benefit his people were, until taught the tricks of his white associates, disinterested and praiseworthy, while the scallawag, in order to clothe his carcass with power, and thereby fill his coffers with money, often times wrung from a necessitous and tax-ridden people, has placed himself upon the level of an ignorant, superstitious and besotted race. He has cut loose from all those ties to which his ante-bellum education had endeared him, turned his back upon the teachings and principles of his fathers; cast aside the associations of his youth, and raised his hand against the mother that gave him life—all this for power and place. In many instances, before and during the war, having forfeited the esteem and respect of his fellow man, and seeing, through the ignorance and easily wrought prejudice of the negro, an opportunity to gratify his mean revenge upon

that portion of his people whose indignation and social kicks he had merited and received, he has been quick to strike hands with the blacks, and to array himself against his race, and to become the champion of a policy which, if successful, he knew and felt, would not only be destructive of the best interest of his country, but would break down the barriers of society, and lay prostrate at the mercy of an ignorant and unbridled lust, the virtue and innocence of the entire South. And yet, sir, he asks and receives the social recognition of those husbands and fathers, the sanctity of whose homes his teachings, if carried out, will violate, and is admitted to the society of wives and daughters whose virtue his hellish principles, if successful, will degrade to the level of the bawdy house.

These things, the advocates of scallawagery, Civil Rights Bills and their corollaries, social equality and debased morality, will deny and denounce, and attempt to meet with their old cries of disinterested philanthropy, anxiety for the welfare and improvement of the poor unfortunate negro, and such balderdash that an intelligent dog would sicken at could he read it. But, Mr. Editor, they are facts—stubborn facts—which as men, as fathers, as husbands, as brothers, the white people of the entire South are called upon to meet, and meeting, to solve at once and forever.

With an air of injured innocence worthy of a Judas or Bill Holden, the leaders of the party, with a grand flourish, herald to the world that Southern men regard it a "crime" to be a Radical. It is a crime, and their own guilty souls, seared as they are, tell them so. Radicalism, as practiced at the South, is a crime not only against society, but against law, morality and religion. It is a leprosy upon the body social as well as the body politic, and should and will be expunged. We do not desire, and it is not our intention to produce strife. Nor do we wish to injure the black man. We are willing for him to work out his own destiny, and to reap what benefits he can, but in doing so, we tell him plainly that he must not and shall not retard the prosperity of those whose ancestors laid down their lives to achieve the independence of the nation. The white people of the South have for eight long years given the negro a full and fair trial to fit himself for the duties of citizenship, and to participate in the affairs of Government. What has been the result? Attaching themselves to northern adventurers, and those to the manor-born, who have been ever ready to use them for their own selfish ends, they have arrayed themselves, duped it is true by the men who have led them, in solid phalanx upon the side of corruption and ruin. Every interest of the State has been subordinated to the interest and power of party. The credit and honor of the commonwealth have been ruined, and a large portion of its tangible property has been gobbled up by sharpers and swindlers. The substance of the people individually has been extorted from them by onerous taxation, and then frittered away and stolen by dishonest officials. And not content with plunder and the control of the white man's property, the fiat has gone forth that he must control and shape the white man's morals, and take part in the education of the white man's children: Behold your Academy—an institution for white children, presided over by negro Trustees. It is useless to say that the negro does not participate in the examination of the pupils, for if he does not, then is the reason stronger why he should not be a Trustee. But there stands the principle; white children are under his supervision, and must submit to such rules and regulations as he and his white confederates may see fit to enact. It is but the entering wedge to his taking a tutorship. Let Radicals deny it as they will, it is the first step, and that gained, the others are easily taken.

This, Mr. Editor, is Radicalism as the unfortunate people of the South are accustomed to see it; and we are indebted for it, in its hideous deformity, to a set of white men, who, in order to grow rich and fat themselves, are willing to see us, their own race, and in many instances their own kith and kin, not only shorn of our prosperity and estates, but placed under the galling and degrading rule of a semi-barbarous people. And these same white men, with shame be it said, are countenanced and recog-

nized by men who have wives and daughters growing up in the community. If they have cast their lot with the negro, let them stay with the negro; let them eat with him; let them associate with him, and let them sleep with him. They have used him, they have abused him, and now let them be compelled to recognize him as their social equal. They have repudiated the white men of the country and it is time that the white men should repudiate them. If they, with the aid of four million negroes, can continue to hold 40 millions of white people in subjection, let them do it, and let them stripe with scorpion's tails the backs of the scurvy curs who are willing to submit to them. The time has come when the great principle for which they have labored so long and so patiently, is to be tested. The great issue of color has come at last, and the negro and their white-skinned allies, thank God! have brought it about. The great question now is, shall this be a white man's government, or shall it be a black man's government? At the next general election the issue will be finally made, and the white men of North Carolina will be called upon by leaders in whom they have confidence, to take their stand on the one side or the other. If their sympathies are with the negro; if they prefer the society of Cuffee; if they still wish to see the offices of the State and counties filled with unmaturalized foreigners, negroes and scallawags, then let them take their stand with the negro party; let them go to the negro and scallawag gatherings, and invite them to their homes and their tables; the morality and manners learned from such associations may be good for them and theirs, but for us and ours we are quite willing to dispense with it. On the other hand, if they wish the country prosperous, if they wish it ruled by the intelligence of the land, by men of ability and integrity; if they desire the power placed in the hands of the white men of the State, let them plant themselves firmly upon the great principle, that this is and shall be a white man's government!

The Radical press need no longer give vent to the snivelling cant, that we wish to deceive the negro. That will avail no longer; Cuffee has opened his eyes, and at Goldsboro, on the 14th inst., declared in thunder tones, that the rogue who had deceived him so long was caught at last, and the name of scallawag and carpet-bagger was telegraphed throughout the length and breadth of his dominions. The scallawag's race is well nigh run, and the carpet-bagger's end approaches, for Cuffee has so decreed, and Cuffee now is master. We tell the negroes plainly that social equality, even as contemplated in the Civil Rights Bill now pending in Congress, we cannot and will not give them. We have watched their course for eight long years, and believe them less fitted to-day, as a race, to control the affairs of State, than they were upon the day of their emancipation, and we tell them further, what their white-skinned deceivers may say to the contrary notwithstanding, that this opinion is becoming universal, at the North, as well as at the South. We say to them, moreover, that we are determined to stand or fall by ourselves, and that they and their white-skinned equals and associates must and shall do the same. We give them and their leaders fair notice, that wherever and whenever we have the power, we shall use it, and we bid them do the same. If they can elect negroes in this District, let them do it—we will elect white men in the others, and if the Conservatives are true to the teachings of their ancestors, true to the genius of their time-honored institutions, and true to themselves and their children, we shall sweep the State at the next gubernatorial election.

DEMOCRAT.

Hotel Arrivals.

GASTON HOUSE, May 18th.—Ang. C. Thompson, Beaufort; Dr. John McDonald, C. M. Brown, Wm. Chancy, Washington, N. C.; Fred. J. Blank, D. S. Willis, H. J. Lovick, Ed. Harvey, city; Chas. Hibbard, Hibbard House; B. T. Webb, Wilmington, N. C.; J. B. Nelson, New York.

BATEMAN HOUSE, May 18.—C. S. Beatty, Richmond, Va.; Wm. Ellis, G. Bryan, City; E. O. Betts, N. C.; M. A. Carroll, Danville, Va.; M. V. B. Brown, Amherst, Mass.; Geo. H. Colton, New York; L. W. Washburn, Blount's Creek.