

For Superintendent of Public Instruction :

COL. STEPHEN D. POOL, OF CRAVEN.

THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE LITTLE AND CONDESCENSIONS OF THE GREAT.

Among the remarkable features of this remarkable age, not one is more surprising than the unaccountable efforts of small and great men to reverse their positions. This is to some extent a peculiarity of every revolution, and grows out of the temptations of greed, of policy and ambition. But we think that, over and beyond the stormy excitements of any previous century or age, it has been reserved for the wonderful epoch in which we live, to become pregnant with the most perfect examples of this extraordinary principle. That such men as Weston should aspire to occupy the columns of metropolitan journals, with a regular diary of his performances as a walker, and to interest the public mind of a whole continent with a systematized statement of his diet of eggs, chicken and coffee, is no more astonishing than that such a distinguished physician as Doremus should keep his position by the track, to feel the pulse and regulate the conduct of the triumphant pedestrian. Think of the learned and stately medical men of a quarter of a century ago, airing their attainments and compromising their professional dignity by such an exhibition as this. We know a greasy, slovenly white man, in a neighboring county, who ten years ago kept a wretched grocery, without respectability, without patronage, without capital and without friends, and who since, through the merciful co-operation of Radical agents, slipped into the Legislature, and is now as intently engaged in becoming a statesman and political leader, as if he had been trained by Jefferson and graduated at the Court of St. James. And on the other hand, we are every day surprised by the apostasy of great minds, fitted by their endowments and accomplishments to dignify any station, putting their genius under the yoke of Radical agrarianism, enter the chain-gang of low-bred demagogues and Radical tricksters, and like Lucifer, Son of the Morning, falling from the steeps of heaven to the dreary shades of hell to rise no more forever. Is it necessary for us to call names, in order to show that proofs of the truth of this proposition lie as thick as leaves in Valumbrosa's Vale? Look around, and read the scroll on which are written the deeds of the banished ones. They are painful records to preserve, but are necessary to the vindication of our principles, and to the perpetuation of our glorious inheritance of liberty, purity and truth.

Now we believe it is a well settled principle, that every reversal of the laws of nature, whether in reference to our mental operations, our moral faculties or political condition, is productive of evil, and that continually. If Louis the Sixteenth and his Austrian Queen had entrusted the reins of power into the hands of Lafayette and Mirabeau, instead of permitting them fall into the hands of Danton, Marat and Roland, the stormy excitements which broke upon his throne would have been arrested in their career, and the selfish dynasty of the Empire would never have begun. Small men have their place in the social and political system as well as gentlemen. But David can no longer wear the harness of Saul in his conflict with the Philistines, than Saul can face the terrible spear of Goliath with the sling of the shepherd boy. If small men become ambitious beyond the measure of their gifts, it becomes the dignity and intelligence of an enlightened people to show the giddy aspirant his place. An over-weening ambition is just as damaging to the character of a State, as the reckless purpose of an incendiary is to the safety of a city. And alas! if this be true, what shall we say of that unmanly spirit of compro-

mise, expediency and time-serving, which induces the richly gifted and endowed, to sell their heritage of respectability and manhood for thirty pieces of silver. If the aspirations of small men are an imprudence, a social and political impropriety, then the shameful condescensions of the great are crimes in the face of morality and religion. There is no avoiding this condescension. For it is stealing the livery of heaven in which to satisfy the lusts of earth. And society never will be true to itself, until it finds terrible penalties for such violators of its dignity, purity and repose.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The following are the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill in full, as it passed the Senate on Saturday last, May 23rd:

Sec. 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported, in whole or in part, by general taxation; and also institutions known as Agricultural Colleges endowed by the United States; and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to the benefits except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year: *Provided*, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. *And provided further*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by States statutes; and having so selected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

Sec. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial district or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for the trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be qualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause

aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than \$1,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

The Negro Party.

[CONTINUED.]

And, sir, with shame and indignation be it said, there are white men in our midst ready to act as cup-bearers during this terrible orgie, gotten up to destroy the virtue and purity of their own race. But the day will come, aye is fast approaching when they shall hear "on all sides, from innumerable tongues, a dismal universal hiss, the sound of public scorn."

The equality of the negro recognized, it is but a question of time, when every public school in the land will be thrown open to him, and there, seated by the side of the white child, studying the same book, reciting the same lesson, to the same teacher, and at the same time, the distinction of color, the identity of race is lost in the companionship of school and the associations of the playmate. Boyhood buds into youth; the benches of the schoolroom are left, and the collegiate halls are entered; there, too, the Caucasian finds the sable African, and together the policy of a fanatical party would force them to drink at the fount of knowledge. The Caucasian, if alone, would, aided by the instincts of race only, imbibe a culture and elevation of thought and morals unknown to any other race, and come forth from the groves of his *alma mater* fitted to assume any station that he might be called upon to fill. But associated for years with an inferior race, which the experience of the world tell us is susceptible of a small degree of moral and intellectual elevation only, and therefore necessarily taking into his intellectual system a greater or lesser portion of his associates' coarse and vulgar nature, that desire for knowledge characteristic of the human race is lost. The sensual supercedes the intellectual, the standard of propriety is sunk to the level of debased pleasures; the pride of birth is obliterated by the habit of a degraded companionship, and he enters the world loose in morals, loose in virtue, forgetful of the proud lineage of his ancestors, incapable of those proud and noble emotions which fill a patriot's heart, and all because he has been made to associate with, and taught to regard an inferior being as his equal. True, there are many whose strong moral instincts and detestation of coarse inferiority will enable them to pass through the ordeal unscathed in their virtue, unswayed in their manhood, but the great majority of those from whom most of our future statesmen and rulers are to come, cannot escape the contaminating influence. Hence, we say, that in the education of the coming generation lies our danger; "as the twig's inclined so the tree is bent." Three generations educated in this manner, and we will have a mongrel people and a mongrel government of the lowest type—despised by ourselves and the contempt of every first-class power. Look at the negro in his native state, wild, savage and cruel; look at him in those countries where, having been brought under the influence of christianity for years and generations, he has been manumitted and allowed to shape his own destiny—has he not, ninety-nine times in the hundred, relapsed into a state of barbarism? Go to Louisiana, in our own land; see him there, in a christian country, surrounded by the influences of the Gospel, and scarcely ten years a freedman—see him there in his orgies, bending himself to the worship of snakes and fire; a believer in charms and witchcraft; superstitious, vindictive and barbarous. The characteristics of his race can no more be changed than the spots of the leopard. And yet, this is the influence that the doctrine of equality seeks to fasten upon the education of our children; this the material from which it seeks to select our Presidents and our Governors; this the society which it intends to force upon our fair and beautiful women; this the level to which if successful, it will pull us all down. We can sink the Caucasian, but we cannot raise the African. And can it be possible that there are men with white faces willing to descend to the plane of the negro? Are they willing for money, the spoils of office, to acknowledge the negro the equal of themselves and their children? Have they never thought of the consequences? Are they willing for their daughters to marry the sons of negroes? Do they not know that miscegenation must be the result of their teachings if carried out? Aye, they do know it! And they feel it. But they say to themselves, let us make the money and take the chances,

They are willing to sacrifice everything and everybody, principle and virtue, white people and black, and the country itself, that they may retain power and enjoy the spoils thereof. Their hands are raised against every other man, and every other man's hand should be raised against them. In attempting to establish the equality of the negro, they are aiming a blow at the virtue and charity of the land that should be resented with scorn and indignation by the fathers, husbands and brothers of every respectable family in the country. But, thank God! this state of things cannot last much longer. The Conservative white people of the country, North and South, and of all parties who have not sold their manhood for a mess of pottage, have seen and are seeing that to carry out the Civil Rights programme is to degrade their own race, and to destroy their own greatness, and hence are declaring in tones that will make themselves heard throughout the length and breadth of the land in 1876, that this is a white man's government, and that negro equality shall not prevail. And to those who have sold their birthright for Radical pottage, they say plainly, the line is being drawn, choose ye which side you will take. If you decide against your race, complain not of that which may await you; for remember, as Charles Sprague has so pertinently said:

"Thou may'st from law, but not from scorn escape;
The pointed finger, cold, averted eye,
Insulted virtue's hiss—thou canst not fly."

DEMOCRAT.

(To be continued.)

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