

DAILY NEWBERNIAN.

SETH M. CARPENTER, Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 9, 1874.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction :

COL. STEPHEN D. POOL, OF CRAVEN.

CIVIL RIGHTS ON NORTHERN STOMACHS.

One of our exchanges quotes a very remarkable case of the failure of the Civil Rights absurdity in the Democratic State of Connecticut, a sterling old commonwealth which, in the wildest tumult of Radical abominations, has still been the nursery of such noble spirits as Seymour and Eaton, and has fostered upon a generous soil large-hearted State's Rights champions, who have not bowed the knee to Baal, nor sacrificed the primitive doctrines of the Republic to fanatical bigotry and zeal. It seems that several freedmen from the South, professedly anxious for an education, were received into a white school in that State. But the demonstrated unpopularity of colored society at West Point and Annapolis, only endured by the military and naval cadets on account of an impending court martial, and the threatening attitude of Radical Congressmen, was repeated in a more emphatic and successful manner at this Connecticut academy. The colored students, at the command of the Principal, were put off at a separate table to eat. This did not suit the triumphant proteges of Garrison and Sumner, and a row was the consequence. This is only the beginning of sorrows. Every observant traveller knows that the negroes at the North, though few in number, are more obstreperous, insolent and unmanageable than at the South. They have been told so often, that that fearfully perverted instrument, the Declaration of Independence, was written for their special accommodation, and that all men are really equal, without regard to the color of their skin, the improvement of their intellects or the value of their principles, that they consider themselves the peers of the most influential Yankees in the land. And if the time ever comes that the Civil Rights iniquity is constituted a law, and imposed in all its monstrous deformity upon the intelligence and liberty of the people, the ungainly old adage, that "chickens come home to roost," will be fulfilled to the very letter among the descendants of the original Quakers, Knickerbockers and Puritan Pilgrims. New York, Philadelphia and Boston will become the hottest places for criminal and civil prosecutions north of the Ever Faithful Isle. Malignant test suits will spring up in the courts like the walls of Thebes at the lyre of Amphion. The world-renowned palatial hotels will become bones of contention between the Civil Rights aspirants and the lordly proprietors of these homes of luxury. The schools, the public lodging houses and the cemeteries will become fields of battle, strewn with the wrecks of war. And it is not difficult to see, that, in this indiscriminate contest, the poor negro will end with being worse off than ever before.

In our humble judgment, there is yet a vial of wrath to be emptied upon the blind, reckless, abolition devotees of the North, for their vicious philanthropy towards the negro. He has ever been the football of fortune between the violent extremists of the country. In the days of servitude, while he was carefully fed and clothed, nursed like the children of the household in the pangs of sickness, and had religious privileges and personal blessings at least equal if not superior to what he now enjoys, he was compelled to drain many a bitter cup, which has since been pressed in bitterness to the lips of his old masters. God will be just, though every man be a liar. But say all the evil possible of his former condition, it was a paradise compared with his present terrible uncertainty, his exposure to the sad consequences of sudden political change, and the innumerable evils of sudden emancipation. Men talk of liberty as

a goddess; but she is a goddess only to those who are qualified to improve her favors. Liberty to a person who cannot properly use it, is a curse with fangs sharper than those of an adder. We know that we are talking against the wind, but time will show that we are right. The negro insurrection in Virginia fifty years ago, together with the sneaking efforts of abolition emissaries to excite him against the whites, caused stringent legislation against his privileges, and reduced him to a mere cypher in the community. Now he has been taken by the inconsiderate philanthropy of the Northern Radicals, and thrown upon his own resources, without money, without property, without intelligence and without education, and he is expected to be not only a prudent voter, but a model citizen in every respect. Presently the great populous North will quake to the very centre with the terrible rebound which follows every revolution. And we know, that these Northern Titans are as powerful in their hate as in their affection. And then the pale horse of desolation goes forth against the colored voters of this continent. It will be a day of tempest and of wrong to the amazed freedman. And we predict, store it up in your memory, that in less than ten years the Conservative white men of the South will be his only friends, his only protectors, as he wildly calls upon the rocks and mountains to save him from political avengers.

STANLY, DICKING & CO.

Well, it is true; it was hard to believe—it is hard now to realize it. But nevertheless, we are informed that it is a fact beyond contradiction or denial, that Edward R. Stanly, late President of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., before giving up the seals of office, actually drew from the already exhausted coffers of that *Radical-rained Road*, all the pay to which he would have been entitled if he had served his full term. This is the *very worst salary grab* that we have yet heard of. We would have supposed that, if nothing else would have restrained the ruthless hands that perpetrated and aided in this great wrong, the very helplessness and poverty of the victim would have appealed, in trumpet tones, to their magnanimity and sense of right and justice. We don't believe that our Dicking would have done such a thing, and we will be fully satisfied of it and give him due praise, if he will have the manliness to march squarely up to his duty, and require Mr. Stanly, by suit or otherwise, to restore to the needy treasury of the road, the money which he has thus appropriated to his own use. Yes, Dicking, do this; and when you die, we will have inscribed on your head-board this epitaph:

Here lies the body
of
Richard Rex,

A man of one virtue, which atoned for many things that in his life were not lovely. He was an honest man; he would neither wrong the corporation over which he presided, for a brief period, as President, nor suffer others to do so with impunity.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

History of the United States.

BY ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

E. J. Hale & Son, New York, Publishers.

One of the greatest literary wants of the South for years has been good school books, written by persons who knew the South, its history, its geography, and its productions, and would do it justice in telling the story of the origin and progress of the United States. There are no keener critics of facts than children, and none who will sooner detect a false statement respecting matters with which they are familiar; one misstatement regarding the history or geography of their locality is sufficient to shake their belief in all the rest of a book. We distinctly remember losing all faith in Peter Parley, for years, because, in one of his books, he said Raleigh was situated on the Cape Fear River, when we knew it was on the Pamlico. His day's stories of the South were so full of errors that we never com-

under our notice which did justice to the South; and, since the war, down-right injustice has been done us in every book put out by Northerners; while those histories written by Southerners have been so decidedly partisan as to have but little effect in doing away with the evil caused by the others. Most of the so-called Southern School books have been written by Northern men, who paid a premium to some well known Southerner for the use of his name on the title page. Professor Bledsoe was offered, shortly after the close of the war, a thousand dollars by a New York firm for the use of his name as the author of an arithmetic. Being asked to call at a certain hour and see the publishers, he did so, and was shown into a room hung with the portraits of Generals Lee, Jackson, Polk and other Confederates, while his own book, "Is Davis a Traitor?" was conspicuous among other Southern books. Having very decidedly declined to sell the use of his name at any price, the interview closed; but, calling unexpectedly a day or two afterwards, on some other business, he was shown into the same room, and found, in the places of his Southern friends, the portraits of Lincoln, Stanton, Sumner and Butler! The joke was too good to keep, and the Professor told it, with greatunction, when we met him at dinner the same day. Mr. Stephen's book has changed all this; it is a calm, clear, concise, and statesman-like history, not only of the events which immediately preceded the war and the war itself, but also of the early colonial days and the States, individually and collectively. It is in nothing offensive to the Northern sympathizer; it simply states the facts truthfully, and leaves the deduction to be drawn by the reader himself from those facts. In speaking of the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature, which prevented the meeting of that body in '61, and of Chief Justice Taney's decision in the case of John Merryman, which was set at defiance by Mr. Seward, we have no comments on the facts, but the simple statement of them, with the addition in the case of the members of the Legislature that, "No criminal charge was then or afterwards brought against them."

In speaking of the treatment of prisoners of war, without commenting on the falsehoods told of the Confederates, he simply says, "In reference to the treatment of prisoners on the respective sides, about which much was said at the time, two facts are worthy of note: one is, that the Confederates were ever anxious for a speedy exchange, which the Federals would not agree to; the other is, that of the 270,000 Federal prisoners taken, 22,575 died in Confederate hands; and of the 220,000 Confederates taken by the Federals, 26,436 died in their hands: the mortality table thus exhibiting a large per cent. in favor of Confederate humanity." The book is one which though well suited to the school room, is also appropriate for the library, as it is invaluable both to the student and politician as a book of reference. M. B. C.

The Resuscitated.

It has been asserted by very honest but probably incompetent persons, that they have experienced a consciousness of being out of the body. The cases of Cardan and Von Helmont have been mentioned; but the clearest and most positive testimony to the fact is that given by Dr. Adam Clarke, the learned Wesleyan, who, when relating his recovery from drowning, stated to Dr. Lettson that, during the period of his apparent unconsciousness, he felt a new kind of life. These are his words: "All my views and ideas seemed instantly and entirely changed, and I had sensations of the most perfect felicity that it is possible, independently of rapture, for the human mind to feel. I had no pain from the moment I was submerged; a kind of green color became visible to me; a multitude of objects were seen, not one of which, however, bore the least analogy to anything I had ever beheld before." When preaching in aid of the Humane Society, at the City-Road Chapel, in London, he said, "I was submerged a sufficiently long time, according to my apprehensions, and the knowledge I now have of physiology, for me to have been so completely dead as never more to exist in this world, had it not been for that Providence which, as it were, once more breathed into me the breath of this life."

Mr. Green, in his Diary, mentions a person who had been hung, and cut down on a reprieve, who, being asked what were his sensations, stated that his preparations were dreadful before he was dropped, but that on being dropped he found himself amid fields and rivers which gradually acquired a greenish hue. Imagining that if he could reach a certain spot he should be easy, he seemed to himself to struggle forcibly to attain it, and then he

felt no more. Here we find a green color again mentioned as the last impression on the mind, which perhaps may be thus explained: The first effect of strangulation is a retardation of blood, which causes a red color to appear before the eye, but green always succeeds to red, unless the eye be directed to some other color. It is interesting to observe how, in the midst of the most violent struggle to which a human being can be subjected, the soul dissociates itself from the past and the present, and interprets impression in keeping with its desire, which seems ever to be capable of conferring a new world of thought according to its kind.

The romantic and melancholy story of the death of Lord George Gordon, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, who was lost at sea three years ago while serving under an assumed name as mate on an American merchant ship, has just been recalled to mind by the announcement that his mother, the Countess of Aberdeen, has sent a donation of \$1,600 to the American Seamen's Society at Boston, for the purchase of books for the use of sailors. During his wanderings the young nobleman kept up a constant correspondence with his mother, and in some of his letters he spoke with admiration of the society to which she has now sent this gift in memory of him.

The New Orleans Bulletin congratulates Mr. Sartoris upon the gentleness and amiability of his wife. Had he married some American girls the Bulletin has seen, "in less than two weeks he would think himself hen-pecked by the American eagle."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF Citizens Building and Loan Association.

First annual report of the business and condition of "Citizens Building and Loan Association of New Berne, N. C.," for the year ending May, 1874.

Total amount of Loan on Real Estate.....\$15,800 00
Cash in National Bank of New Berne..... 501 91

Total Assets.....\$16,301 91
Whole number of shares subscribed..... 700
" " redeemed..... 79
Leaving " " unredeemed..... 621
Cash received on account of Dues.....\$ 8,390 00
" " Interest..... 382 00
" " Fines..... 81 20
" " Initiation Fees..... 74 00
" " Stock Premium..... 53 30

Total amount.....\$ 8,980 50

DISBURSEMENTS.
To members who redeemed shares.....\$ 8,120 00
To expense account..... 358 59
To cash on hand..... 501 91

Total amount.....\$ 8,980 50
Arrears due by members..... 39 00
Net Profits..... 7,911 91
Amount of dues paid on each share of stock.. 12 00
Total gain in each share..... 11 30

Present value of each share.....\$ 23 30

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