

DAILY NEWBERNIAN.

SETH M. CARPENTER, Editor.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JUNE 10, 1874.

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

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON SOUTHERN TEMPER AND MANHOOD.

We freely admit the extraordinary ability with which the New York Herald is conducted, as well as the enlightened, liberal tone of its articles, when dealing with questions of national signification and importance. Considered from a purely literary standpoint, its editorials are hardly equal to those of the New York Sun. But as a metropolitan newspaper, editorials, original communications, news items and general management included, it is incomparably superior to any journal on the continent. Since the days of Richie, Pleasants and Daniel, there have been no such nervous, original and forcible writers, Dana and Marble only excepted, as the powerful thinkers and experienced writers whom the liberal enterprise of young Bennett has employed upon the editorial columns of his paper. But having said all this, we are compelled, in the interest of our section, to take issue with the Herald upon the logical and philosophical correctness of many of the views, which it always gracefully and respectfully offers to the acceptance of the Southern people. In the paper of the 5th of June, for instance, it gives us a very sensible talk on the spirit and temper with which we should receive the Radical encroachments on our liberty and civil respectability, and plants itself boldly in several positions which we consider altogether untenable.

It almost blatantly declares, that the argument of amalgamation founded upon the Civil Rights Bill, is purely visionary and sentimental, and belongs to the same classification as the old electioneering phantasm, that the sisters of It will be remembered, that this conclusion of the amalgamation of the races, and the consequent deterioration of the high spirited American stock, was a strong point made by Senator Merrimon, in his comprehensive and able discussion of the Civil Rights measure before it passed the Senate. We agree with him in every step of the argument, and respectfully but totally differ from the intelligent leader of the New York Herald. All history, and, we think, all common sense shows that amalgamation is a physical necessity of equal association ordained by law. The most powerful, brilliant and finished nations of antiquity, gave up their pride of birth, their aristocracy of descent, their exquisite mental and social culture, to the domination of political insolence and tyranny. The traveler who treads the sacred dust of the Piræus, where the Long Wall of Themistocles once stood, in vain looks for the regal faces and polished brows of the countrymen of Cimon, Pericles and Phidias. A nation of bandits, tricksters and news mongers, with a far inferior physiological formation, has been born to the race of sculptors, orators and heroes once nurtured upon that soil. Will any one say that the Italians of to-day will sustain any comparison with the men who followed Cæsar to Pharsalia and Antony to Actium? Deterioration and decay, resulting from a mixture of pure and common blood, the high and heroic nature with the coarse and vulgar character, have been stamped in letters of living fire upon every physiological page of the past. And from the days of Minos to Rienzi, and from Rienzi to Gladstone, there never has been a legislator or a law-giver who could prevent this amalgamation. How contemptible the countrymen of Cortina, Juarez and Santa Anna appear by the side of the mailed comrades of Cortez, who pulled down the temples of Montezuma, and subjugated his people by their courage; and yet the proudest blood of the bravest nobles of Ferdinand and Isabella flows in the veins of these treacherous Mexican

guerrillas. Think you that the children of the old cavaliers and Huguenots of the South are any prouder than were the Spaniards of Columbus and Pizarro?

The fact is, we are accustomed to rely too much upon the spirit and independence of our Anglo Saxon parentage. This we humbly conceive, to be the false premise in the syllogism of the New York Herald. No one doubts, who thinks with any correctness at all, that in the event of the social equality of the Civil Rights Bill being forced upon the South, all the intelligence, family pride and ancestral independence of this land, would be organized to resist with fiery vehemence the physical consequences of such a ruinous deed. The terrible struggles of the historic times of Coriolanus and Dentatus, when the patricians and the common people strove for the mastery, would be but child's play compared with the thrilling contest we should make. Before we would see the stainless annals of this sun-lit land of Sumter and of Lee marred and blotted by the treachery, superstition and ignorance of a degraded, mongrel race, we would make every palace, school house and cabin a funeral pile for future ages to pity and deplore. But the resistless current of history would take its course none the less. The hard, un pitying law of necessity, would lay its hand upon us with a cold and crushing grasp. We should see the poverty of the land gradually yielding before the onward march of political insolence and power. Numbers, backed by the impudence of official outrage, would, as in the late war, finally overcome genius, courage and personal pride, until, at last, the graves of our great men, instead of being the Meccas of patriotic fervor and devotion, and the fountains from which our young men kindle the fires of their intelligence and manhood, would grow deserted, and our social organization would become rotten to the core, from the terrible virus of political disease.

The New York Herald thinks, that we should not be restless and discontented, but that we should be patient, long suffering and enduring. We respectfully ask that excellent journal, if there ever was a more patient people upon the face of the earth. We have endured every indignity from our mean spirited oppressors, which party malignity and sectional bitterness could invent. We have seen the cherished principles of our fathers, swept away by this Denial flood of Radical self-righteousness and misrule. We have given up to successive Congresses our political privileges and rights, until we are naked of almost everything but fanatical misgovernment and iniquity. And now, when the hideous capital is sought to be put upon this column of outrage, when the crowning infamy of this terrible era of political satrap and corruption is thrust in our faces, we are counselled by our Northern friends, to keep quiet, to be meek spirited and gentle. We do not intend to be quiet, and the advice is not manly which requires it of us. We have no more secession guns to shoot, and we have no insurrection to nurse against the general government. But to go around whining like whipt curs, with our hands meekly crossed on our bosoms like tattered, shoeless beggars, beseeching this Radical Congress to pity and spare us, is what we shall not do. We had rather be dead. The New York Herald need not give us any such advice. If Pennsylvania and Massachusetts belong to the Radical party, the decrees of God Almighty do not, and they will be fulfilled. No; masterly inactivity and craven submission are not the true policy of the men of the South. We ask nothing of the pity of the North, and would not have it if it were offered. We ask justice, that comes from the treasury of Heaven in Heaven's own good time. Our true policy is organization, activity and work, the unceasing use of every intellectual and moral faculty which God has given us. Let us bend our energies calmly and conservatively, but earnestly and heroically to the task before us, and our deliverance draweth nigh.

HON. WM. J. CLARKE.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

We published with great pleasure, in our issue of Sunday last, the resolutions of the Grand Jury of Carteret County in regard to Judge Clarke. We thought if they expressed the true sentiment of the people, how blessed and delightful a thing it would be for him to be able to carry with him into retirement, the consciousness of duty well performed, together with the knowledge of the fact that his services had been fully appreciated, and his official acts endorsed by so intelligent a body of men as those composing the Grand Jury of good old Carteret. We felt that here, at least, was unalloyed sweet, that could have no counteracting bitter. But, alas, for the perversity of human nature! A serpent has crept into this Eden, and is whispering—what do you suppose, gentle reader? Why, nothing more nor less than that the Judge wrote those resolutions himself, and that the original manuscript, now in the hands of the Jury, will show it! Now, we do not profess to be the advocate of Judge Clarke—far from it, we are opposed to him or any other Radical occupying any official position whatever. But we do profess to have a high regard for the position of Judge. We think of the place as having been once filled by a Rufin, a Gaston, a Badger, a Manly, and a host of other noble and learned men, and we bow our knee in humble adoration at the shrine of an office that has been adorned by such intellect, virtue, learning, dignity and probity as graced these grand, good men. Consequently we are unwilling to believe, for an instant, that any successor of theirs would ever think of, much less do, so unworthy and unbecoming a thing as that with which the present incumbent is charged. We have not consulted with Judge Clarke; we would think it an insult to him to entertain enough of doubt about the falsity of such a report, as to ask him for a contradiction if we did ask him, that the high office which he holds should be both shield and buckler against such shafts of envy and malice, and we would have only our own folly to plead as an excuse for our temerity. A Judge do such a thing! A fool would have more sense! The stupid Ostrich, that hides its head in the sand, and thinks because it doesn't see others, that they can't see him, would blush to be guilty of such stupidity, even if he were Judge of an Ostrich Court. No! no! the thing is too thin, it won't wash! Judge Clarke has seen too much of the world ever to perpetrate such folly. He has been too long a soldier to be guilty of such madness, when he is well entrenched and fortified, as to mine his own works and then lay a powder train from them into the enemies' lines and say to them, from his entrenchments, "here I am, gentlemen, ready to be blown up whenever it may suit your convenience to touch a spark to the train which lies before you; my works are all mined, and I know it is well done, for I did it myself." Therefore, for the sake of the office he holds, and not for the man himself, we take it upon ourselves to deny the truth of the charge, and throw down the gauntlet to his accusers, and challenge them to the proof. We call upon the members, and especially the foreman, of the Grand Jury of Carteret County to come forward and vindicate the Judge from these false and malicious accusations. If they have the original, (as we are informed that they have,) let them produce it, and thus nail this base fabrication to the counter. Perhaps it is none of our business to be meddling in this matter, but we feel that the present Judiciary have enough to answer for that is true, without being also saddled with that which is untrue. Therefore again we call for the truth. Let us have it; let justice be done though the heavens fall. Come, speak out, gentlemen, it is your duty to do so; for in the eyes of the world, next to being guilty of an offence is the being accused of it.

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ever offered to the community.

The patronage of Everybody is Solicited.

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

G. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y and Treas.

PHILIP T. GEORGE, SAMUEL E. GEORGE.

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