THE JOURNAL.

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It is about conceded that New York will be the pivotal State in the next Presidential contest, and we believe it is also generally conceded that JOHN KELLY is the pivotal man of New York.

It is now estimated that it cost the Chicagoans $8,900 to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in that city. It is said also that the influence of all the Presidential candidates except PAYNE was used against St. Louis because they were afraid of TILDEN'S ghost.

BLAINE seems to have the inside track for the Republican nomination for the Presidency notwithstanding the fact he don't want to be disturbed by the political waters at present. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* suggests for the Democratic standard bearers ROSCOE CONKLING and either JOSEPH E. MCDONALD or THOMAS A. BAYARD. With this ticket he says there would be no earthly chance for the Republicans. But the party is not quite ready to Greelyize again.

THE State *Chronicle* thinks the people were never so slow at a time so near the meeting of the conventions to express in some way their preference for candidates. And we think it is all for the better that it is so. Heated discussions on the claims and qualifications of candidates often create divisions that tell after the nominations are made. We remember the bitter feelings engendered in this section in the contest between JARVIS and FOWLE for the nomination in 1880. While the friends of Judge FOWLE almost unanimously voted for Governor JARVIS on the day of election, yet they did not enter into the canvass with that warmth which they would have done but for the sores made in the canvass for the nomination. The masses of the people want men of unimpeachable private character as well as a clean political record; men of strict integrity, and men with progressive ideas. Give them such as these and all will be well.

WILL COTTON PAY!

We often hear farmers say that planting cotton does not pay and we often see the same announcement in the public journals. Now as cotton has become the main crop of a large scope of this State and in fact about every portion of it that can produce it, and as we are endeavoring to induce immigration by various means, it becomes a matter of considerable importance, to both ourselves and the outside world that a decision be arrived at one way or the other, whether it will pay or not. The JOURNAL emphatically asserts that it will pay, and does so on the infallible evidence of experience, for besides having been a cotton planter ourself in a small way and knowing that our best paying crop always was cotton, we have seen such results with others as to satisfy the most skeptical on that point. We know of farmers who, since the war, started out with but very little of this world's goods except strong arms, willing hearts and firm determinations, and now own good farms which they have bought and paid for by the actual results of planting cotton, and we may say more, that is, that the same results could not have been reached by means of *any other* farm product of this immediate section. It is true that the profits in cotton growing are increased or diminished greatly by the good or bad management of the farmer engaged in it, in truth the profits may be entirely destroyed and converted into loss by bad management, and without wishing to be offensive we will hint that when a farmer asserts that cotton growing don't pay, he is also saying my management is bad but I cannot see it, and therefore put the blame on other shoulders than those on which it belongs.

It is bad management to buy all his bread and meat from the Western grain grower and his hay from the same place he does his ice and expect cotton to pay, but if he will first see that these necessary articles are produced at home and then put all the surplus in cotton, the profits will show themselves even in a poor season.

As to fertilizers we think about the same rule applies. Make all that can be made on the farm and then supply the deficiency with commercial fertilizers and it will pay; but if you *buy* all your provisions for both man and beast; *buy* all the fertilizer you use; and *buy* all on *crop time*, we think him no prophet who can foretell the consequences of such procedure. The interest alone on such dealings would eat up extraordinary profits to say nothing of the difference in the cost of the purchased supplies over the cost of producing them. It is useless to say that this self supporting system can not be reached because the fact that a large number of farmers do it is incontrovertably true. Onslow, Jones, Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Lenoir, Pitt, Greene and Wayne counties each have a number of farmers which we can name who all diversify their crops for home use, make cotton to sell and are prosperous. As a selling crop, take one year with another, nothing in our opinion is more profitable than cotton.

PROPER BUT NOT EXPEDIENT.

The Boston *Post*, referring to a suggestion made by some North Carolina paper that Governor JARVIS would make an excellent candidate for Vice President, says it would be very proper, abstractly considered, but it wouldn't be expedient, "in short, it won't do." The *Post* acknowledges that Governor JARVIS is a man of splendid character and well directed energies and would fill any position with credit, but, it says, were he to be given a place on the ticket every Stalwart from Maine to California would shriek till election day, "the South is in the saddle."

The New Haven *Palladium* Republican—in reply to the *Post* admits that the Northern Democratic leaders are all of one mind as to the doubtful expediency of placing a Southern Democrat on the ticket but denies that the *Post* gives the true reason. It says that the South has demonstrated to the satisfaction of most men that it has been completely cured of the disunion craze, that all its hopes and aspirations are bound up in the National Union, and that Governor JARVIS, more than any Southern States man, has during the past ten years directed his energies to bring this about. The *Palladium* further says that "the Republicans of New England and the Middle States know this, and while they would certainly vote against him, yet instead of raising the sectional cry imputed to them by the *Post*, they would rejoice to know that the Southern Democrats had at last found out how long they had been deceived by their Northern associates, and had compelled the latter to give them that recognition on the National ticket to which they are entitled."

Now there is much truth in what both these New England Journalists, one a Democrat the other a Republican, say. It is undoubtedly true that the putting of a Southern man on the National ticket by the Democrats would raise a hue and cry among the Northern Republicans that the government was going to be placed under "rebel" control and eventually the emancipated slaves and other property destroyed during the war will have to be paid for by the National Government. It is also true that the Republicans of New England and the Middle States would rejoice at such a nomination, but not for the reason given by the *Palladium*; they rejoice at any pretext for keeping the North solid. The cry of "rebel" rule and payment of "rebel" debts and paying for the negroes is as magical in its effects on the Northern mind as the cry of social equality and carpet-bag rule is in the South.

The *Palladium* says it is beyond the grasp of the National Democracy to do so wise and patriotic a thing as to nominate Governor JARVIS for Vice-President. The petty ambitions of the narrow minds that guide the destiny of the party, it says, will prevent it. Well, what prevents the Republicans giving a Southern man a place on the National ticket?

TAXATION.

The first issue of the Raleigh *Register* contains a brief history of Federal taxation and the Democratic party's record thereon. In its history of the tariff tax it shows that up to the year 1817 a revenue tariff, which necessarily afforded incidental protection, was undisputed. In 1821-'22 there was a marked division among the Democrats, which culminated, under the leadership of Mr. CLAY, in passing a tariff law based upon the protective policy. This brought about the nullification troubles and finally Mr. CLAY'S "Compromise Tariff" of 1833. But before the compromise could be carried out fully the protectionist rallied and in 1842 the Whig Congress in which protection and not revenue was the object. The Democrats returned to power again, however, in 1845, and in 1846 the revenue tariff was adopted, under which the country prospered until 1861, since which time the government has been controlled by the Republican party, and a high protective tariff, in some instances amounting to prohibition, has been the rule.

We have thus culled from the *Register's* history of the "Tariff Tax" facts which show the positions held by the great National parties on this question. A revenue tariff is the doctrine always held by the Democratic party, and the *Register* thinks the sooner it is again the policy of the country the better for all. But has not the prosperity of the country under a protective tariff for the last fourteen years been equal to if not better than the fourteen years—1846 to 1860—under a revenue tariff? If the stimulus of protection has "so increased production that the body of the people feel no burden from protective tariff taxes," and "the goods in use by the great masses of the people are cheaper here than they can be bought from abroad (admitted duty free)" then in what respect is the consumer oppressed? Again, has not the prosperity of the South under this protective system during the last ten years been unequaled by that of any preceding period? That the present tariff is not equitably adjusted, we will not pretend to deny, but the more we study the question the more we are convinced that the policy of protecting such of our industries as cannot compete with foreign productions, admitted free, is sound and calculated to benefit the greatest number.

The *Register* in the same issue gives a brief history of "Internal Revenue Taxes," in which it is shown that the power to levy and collect excise taxes was only granted to Congress because in time of war the tariff plan might fail and revenue from some source would be necessary to wage war and to pay the debts of the war. It is in favor of repealing the Internal Revenue laws, and in this it doubtless has a strong following in North Carolina. If there is anything in existence that ought to be taxed, whiskey and tobacco are among the first, but the time is come when the Federal Government should release its hold upon this source of revenue and leave it for the States. The States need the revenue, the General Government does not.

AN IMMENSE WORK

The West Shore Terminus of the West Shore Railroad, opposite the city of New York, between Weehawken and Hoboken on the Jersey side, which is now being constructed and is far advanced towards completion, will be one of the lions of that great city, scarcely inferior to the great suspension bridge. The water front is 6,790 yards in length, and when the whole work is completed the front and sides of the docks will afford a working space of about six miles. There is a tunnel which penetrates the hills between the Hudson and the plains of Jersey 3,985 yards in length, (more than two miles and a quarter,) and runs through solid trap rock, and is constructed for two tracks. The cuts at either end leading to it measure 3,300 feet, nearly half a mile. The whole work will cost many millions of dollars.

STAY IN THE SOUTH.

We copy below an article from the Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* and commend it to all young men who think of taking HORACE GREELY'S advise about going West:

In view of the present development of the South, and the rapid strides of progress that are being made throughout that section, it would hardly seem necessary to say to Southern people that their own country offers to day a better chance for success in life than any other country in the world, and of the truth of this we feel fully assured. The world has never, we believe witnessed a more marvelously rapid progress, not simply in one branch of business but in every material interest, than has been made by the Southern States during the last five years. Of course there are some sections cut off from communication with the rest of the world by lack of transportation facilities that have not yet felt the thrill of the new life that stirs the revived and rejuvenated New South; but the time is hastening on when even those places will hear "the whirl of wheels that weave the web of towns."

With all its advantages for agriculture in all its varied branches, for manufacturing of every kind, for mining for precious metals, as well as for the more valuable baser ones,—coal, iron, etc.,—for lumbering, and, in fact, for almost every honest occupation to which the hand and mind of man and woman can be devoted, the South possesses a wealth of opportunities that are unrivalled. This fact is being appreciated by the people of other sections, and already we see that thousands from the North and the West, and millions, and even hundreds of millions of dollars are pouring into the Southern States. The mighty march of progress has, however, but just begun, and the next five years will witness far more rapid development than has been in the past.

With these facts being pressed upon them, it seems strange that many Southern people, especially young men, ignoring the opportunities for success already around them, think that it is only by going to some new and unimproved country that they can be prosperous. A greater mistake could hardly be made. And those who now leave the South will find in after years that others have come in and reaped the harvest that they might have gathered. The young men of the South are coming into manhood at a most propitious time, and with unsurpassed advantages they ought to take an active part in the industrial revolution now in progress, and share in the benefits that assuredly will come to all who engage in this work. While we most cordially welcome all who wish to leave other sections to better their conditions in the sunny South, we desire to see the Southern people themselves, as a whole, and not simply a few here and there, leaving the past to take care of itself, devote themselves to the rebuilding of their wasted fortunes and their country.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

We are truly glad to see such a journal as Mr. Turner's *Truth* taking hold of the question of Family Government; for we believe that to-day there is no question of temperance, morality and religion but is deeply involved in this one matter. Family governments were the first established among men and from them has sprung the various governments from the primitive tribal to the most advanced republics of modern times, and from the Family Government these institutions receive the most substantial and important support. Family Governments are ordained by Heaven, and "Honor thy Father and thy Mother" is placed in the Mosaic decalogue as one of the commandments with a promise that is, what thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." We hope that Mr. Turner will take occasion to tell the younger readers of his paper something of the men who wrote the very loyal sentiments to his tables. The *Truth* says:

One of the most calamitous effects of the late war was the destruction of home influence and authority. The father and the son were called from home to the field, parental authority was weakened if not destroyed. The boys not of sixteen, but of twelve and fourteen are still out from home and its restraints and influences.

Parental authority in this age has lost much of its force and authority. A full grown boy more than a hundred years ago proposed to come to Durham. America we mean, from the great city of London. His father was displeased at the idea. The boy wrote thus, I am surprised, and very much concerned that this proposal should from any cause either of grief or anger to you certain I am that nothing ever was further from my inclination than the least intention of making it so.

When I informed you of my design, it was not to declare any determined resolution which I had taken, but to desire your operation on an affair which I believed it advisable for me to engage in. This affair seemed to me neither to be wrong in itself, nor unattended with a reasonable prospect of success. I proposed to you, as I must and ought to propose to you anything I think to my advantage, with a view of having your advice upon every material step I should take in it. This is what in prudence I ought to have done, and what ever motive of duty and gratitude ought to have obliged me to do. I have nothing nearer my heart, than to make you easy; and I have no schemes of design, however reasonable it may seem to me, that I would not gladly sacrifice to your quietly and submit to your judgment. You have surely had trouble enough with this severe disorder, without any addition from uneasiness at my conduct. I shall therefore follow your wishes not with reluctance but with pleasure, and really nothing has this long time chagrined me so much as to find that the proposal of this matter has been disagreeable to you. I ought to have a satisfaction in desiring your judgment in whatever appeared to my advantage as this strongly did. I shall be ready to yield to it always. I feel to the bottom of my soul for all you have this long time suffered from disorder, and it grieves us deeply to think that at such a time your sufferings should be at all increased by anything which looks ill judged in my conduct.

May God make them lighter every moment, and continue to you and my mother very many very happy years, and every blessing I ought to wish you for your care, your tenderness and your indulgence to me. I am in some trouble and anxiety about this matter; but in real truth, in all my designs I shall have nothing more at heart than to show my self to you and my mother, a dutiful, affectionate and obliging son.

EDMUND BURKE.

London, March 11th, 1755.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

March 1st, 1884.

In Congress now the business of the upper House relates to the improvement of the Navy while the lower House is deliberating lengthily over pleuro-pneumonia. No sooner had the Senate concluded its long debate on National bank circulation by favorable vote, than it took up the bill authorizing the construction of seven steel cruising vessels, one steel ram, one torpedo boat, and two harbor torpedo boats for the Navy which promises another long controversy. Senator Hale led off in the debate by saying different administrations of the Navy Department had found the old wooden war vessels upon their hands, and had been obliged to repair these ships and keep them afloat, by taking money out of the annual appropriations for running the Department. He then spoke of the great fleets of formidable cruising and fighting ships which the other great powers of the world have to-day, after having expended millions of dollars on experiments in relation to the structure and armament of naval vessels. Senator Plumb objected to these vessels being built in the government navy yards on the ground that to get the highest results of American mechanics, genius and skill applicable to naval vessels, they should be built by such competition as would give the government every benefit. Senator Beck claimed that the dwindling of the Navy was not for lack of money, but that money had not been properly applied. He could not see that America had any commerce to protect, and thought there was practically nothing for a Navy to do but to keep up some grandeur of style.

There has been much wrangling in the House of Representatives over the bill for the extirpation of diseases among cattle by the establishment of a "Bureau of Animal Industry." Some members contend that the measure would be an infringement of State rights and State sovereignty by the Federal Government, while others say it can be carried without palpable violation of the Constitution. In a speech favoring the bill, Mr. Cullen, of Ill., said that the farmers direct ly interested in it, who had asked Congress to protect their property, comprised one-third of the population, and that the cattle industry was, therefore, entitled to consideration of a half million dollars. In rejecting of the amendments to the bill Mr. Eaton said he would rather undertake to make three new bills than to amend this one, which was unconstitutional from its head to heels.

Earlier this month the membership of the House of Representatives will have to be reduced as soon as population, business and demands for legislation increase, or some other plan must be devised to facilitate consideration of and action upon measures presented to Congress. A deliberating society of three hundred and twenty-two members is not in fact such a body as can do the work now devolving on the House with any degree of success or satisfaction.

Sweet Gum.

[illegible]

WINTER RAMBLE.

DOWN IN THE OLD NORTH STATE.

[illegible] have come to [illegible]

TRENTON, Jones county, N. C., Feb. 14, 1884.—Leaving our hospitable people at Onslow with regret, we started one fine morning for this city, stopping at several points of interest on our way. My guide, George W. Hall, been troubled with an annoying hacking cough which nothing seemed to allay, and on our last day on the road developed a fine case of measles with all the usual accompaniments. The poor man is now abed at the house of a relative in this town taking the thing as coolly as can a man in a high fever could be expected to do, but obstinate in his belief that it is something besides a child's disease shut him in doors. At one place we passed a carefully constructed sign post, but the board telling what it was there for was gone. George W. knew, however. It is the chief corner of the dividing line between Onslow and Jones counties and is called

THE ROYAL OAK.

This name comes down to us in ordinary times and has a legend to the following effect. In one of the numerous encounters between the patriots and the tories, a body of the former were in hot pursuit of some of the latter who had been beaten in the fight. The tories, finding they would be caught if they continued running climbed into an immense oak that stood where the post now is and hid in the branches. Bloodhounds following them scent, stopped under the tree and kept up a continuous baying until the patriots arrived and summoned the several Zaccheuses to come down. They crawled down meekly enough, we are royalists, and demand the rights of the king's soldiers." The legend does not tell whether their demand was granted, but there it was the tree as long as it stood was called the Royal Oak. Not a vestige of it remains, but old citizens say it stood there when they were boys, and that ten years ago its hollow stump was sufficiently preserved to show how great the tree was in the days of its glory. This story reminds me that when at Mr. Planck's house, at Richlands, their gentleman showed me his little deeds. Among them was a grant from George II, "Defender of the Faith, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland and France, king." It decided to some man six hundred acres of land, duly described by its metes and bounds with the proviso that one-half the gold and silver found thereon should be paid to "this Christian majesty and his successors forever," and also that four shillings should be paid annually into the royal exchequer as rental for the same. This grant was made A. D. 1728. All through this country the more intelligent citizens have for many generations taken great pains to keep their certificates of title free from flaws, and such ancient papers are by no means uncommon.

TRENTON AND ITS INHABITANTS.

Trenton is a village of about three hundred inhabitants, who derive their support partly by farming, and the balance by trading. An extensive country of considerable fertility surrounds it, but the farmers as a rule are tolerably well off and prefer trading at New Berne, where they can get better price for their produce and find larger stocks of goods to select from when they wish to make purchases. On the Trent river I find quite a force of General Ransom's employes at work, aided by a steam dredge and a pile driver. The first is widening the river at the steamboat landing, the other is protecting the banks from washing by driving heavy pine poles into the yielding sand which it is hoped will prove to be an effectual preventive against the silting up of the stream again. The life and go ahead of the place is represented by a few men, the most prominent of whom are Captain E. R. Page, J. A. Smith and T. J. Whitaker. The first has a history worth telling. He was born in Virginia, and when in his sixteenth year he ran away from school and enlisted in a cavalry corps commanded by an uncle, who thought him too young for service and wished to send him home. The boy would not go, and so, as the next best thing, his uncle made him a headquarters orderly. After the war, having a taste for the sea, he went to the coast and for six years was a sailor. His ship was lost in the Baltic sea, but the crew was saved and sent home by the American consul and landed at Wilmington. Procuring a ticket for New York, he started for that city by the Weldon railroad, but seeing one of his uncles on the platform at some depot, he got off and spoke to him. He persuaded the sailor to stopover long enough to see his mother who was then living in this state, and while engaged in that filial duty, the uncle secured for him an appointment as conductor of a freight train, and accepting it, he gave up a seafaring life. While relaxing the reading he met the lady who is now his wife, married, settled down to farming, bought land and engaged in farming. He is now a man of means, all of which he has made by assiduous application and energetic work. He joined the Republican party soon after he settled and has served several terms as a representative in the legislature, being elected the first time by twenty-six majority, the last time by over six hundred, receiving the votes of many Democrats. At the last session he secured a charter for the "Neuse and New River railroad" which hopes soon to have it built. Once it he is not disappointed, will run from Core creek, on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad to some place near the mouth of the river, passing through Trenton on its way, connecting with another road now building called the Atlantic Construction, which is designed to furnish a quick freight route from Norfolk to Morehead City. It does look as though there should be a [illegible] Core creek to Trenton, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]