COMMON WEALTH.

Thursday, Aug. 9, 1883.

E. E. Hilliard, Publisher. EDITOR.

ENTERED AT POST OFFICE AT SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Born as journalists, and as men we are young; but our career as journalists and our lives as men have been long enough for us to learn that a great portion of the press of the North is insincere and illogical, and that it is either grossly ignorant of men, society, customs, laws and religion at the South, or else it takes pleasure in wilful misrepresentation and perversion.

We are led to these observations from the tone of some of the articles which have recently appeared in the ablest of the Nothern papers, and it affords us real pleasure to find that even the unerring North is beginning to admit that even she does not know all things, and that possibly the degenerate South does sometimes act from pure motives.

We have been told that it was a crime for the white men of the South to stand solidly together; that because we did not embrace, caress, and receive into our homes and schools the negro, who as a class have neither refinement nor moral sense; that because we branded as an infamous crime marriage between the races; that because the virtue, intelligence, and sense stood arrayed against ignorance, vice and corruption; that because we sought to perpetuate our liberties, that because we would not surrender our States to men whose mission was to defraud and plunder; that because we had the manliness to rescue the land of our homes and firesides from the depth of infamy into which venal and corrupt and bad men had carried it, we were intolerant, ignorant, prejudiced, uncivilized, barbarous. Now that reason and results have shown our wisdom, and demonstrated that we acted from right principles, the public sentiment of the North says approvingly and patronisingly that "If the best Republicans of the North lived in the South they would be Democrats." This is an emphatic declaration that the course of the Southern Democrat has been right. But why this sudden change in the Nothern mind? Were there greater reasons one, two or three years ago for the white men of the South being Republicans than there are to-day? Has the Democrat changed his principles? Has he grown better, or has the white Republican South grown worse? Why is it that the best Republicans North would be the best Democrats South? We of the South know; and the North knows too. It is because the Republican party South is composed of negroes, and a few white men, who have been tempted by misguided ambition, desire for revenge, disappointment, love of money, love of power, or other interested motives; because every virtuous white man believes that the white race ought to rule this country, in State, in county, in town, in village; because all honest and upright white men believe in keeping the Anglo-Saxon blood pure and undefiled, and unmixed with the inferior African blood; because good white men believe in progress; because true and right are the same everywhere.

Submit this proposition to the white Republicans of the South to-day: Are you willing that one single State in this Union should be placed under the exclusive domination of negroes? What would the answer be? No! a thousand times no, would be the response. If, then, this is so, why is it that you are willing to lead them? Is it not for place and power and money? Can you say with a clear conscience that you are free from cool judgement and deep principle?

It is impossible for white men long to remain leaders of the Republican party South, unless they make up their minds to accede to all the insolent and levelling demands of the negro. The white leaders have been driven on from one step to another—they have made concession after concession. The negro is not for one demands until he is satisfied, then he asks more favors. The time has now come to this point, white men must leave the Republican party, or else they have got to yield to the demands that the negro may make. These demands are equal rights in offices, co education of the races, repeal of the law prohibiting intermarriage between the races, and so on to the end.

We believe, too, that the South is beginning at heart to hate the Southern white Republican—it is beginning to look upon him as the Southern man always done. His vision of the North and his demands for office have done much towards affecting this change.

The light has dawned, and others see what we have always seen that there is more *self* in a white Southern Republican than there is love for the negro. The climate in which he is held at the North finds an exact parallel in the climate in which the white Republican really holds the negro. The white Republican South loves the negro because she pays him in office; beyond this, he has no use for him; the white Republican North loves his Southern brother because he thinks he may aid him to hold the government; beyond this, he holds him in contempt.

THE PRESS—II.

In the opening sentence of an essay read before the Social Science Association, at Saratoga Springs, Sept 6, 1881, by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, he said:

"Although there are scattered through the land many persons, I am sorry to say, unable to pay for a newspaper, I have never yet heard of anybody unable to edit one."

While this may seem to be a very broad assertion, in the main, it is true. There is a general impression among many readers of the newspapers that it is the easiest thing in the world to edit a paper. A few days' work soliciting advertisements to fill a few columns of the paper—which of course, remain set up all the year, then an hour or two spent during the week selecting matter for the reading columns, some short extracts clipped from one of the leading journals of the country, serve as editorials—this repeated every week—except the work for the advertising columns, which is looked after only once or twice a year—and the work of the editor is done.

This is the idea that many have of editing a paper. But the editor who fills well his place finds it quite different. True there is much monotonous, tread-mill work in journalism, but no such a go-easy way as many think will make a newspaper worthy the patronage of an intelligent reading public.

Our short experience at the editor's desk has firmly convinced us of what we had thought before—that journalism is truly a profession; and that if one expects success he must also expect to give it his attention and study just the same as in any other profession. We heard, at the Press Association in July, a South Carolina editor say that he had been editing for twenty-five years, and never had done anything else. He had given his time to it, and consequently had made admirable success.

Journalism may be improving in our country, but it is not doing what it ought in every way. One reason for this is because too little time and thought is given to the matter of getting out an interesting paper. Another reason why the press is not doing just what it ought in the way of educating the thinkers of the country, is because there are many, very many, engaged in the business who have not yet realized the power of the press, and have not thought and do not observe what the limit of the press ought to be

There is, perhaps, a broader [illegible] for usefulness before the journalist this country than any other professional man anywhere. [illegible] able journalist is at once a statesman, a philosopher such one must wake up [illegible] of his profession. To [illegible] those who are expected thinking for their community realize these things, [illegible] makes his paper interesting and popular, must [illegible] for his readers. He must [illegible] public sentiment in matters pertain to the general [illegible] public, but he must *lead* [illegible] ments. To do this [illegible] his profession [illegible] would [illegible] sible. He [illegible] way. He ought not [illegible] dent on party favors [illegible] express what he has [illegible] be the truth, and [illegible] given to the public for the country. In the [illegible] referred to at the beginning of this article, the speaker said:

"An editor who stands with as the respect accorded a beggar."

This advances the idea of independence, self-control, reference to truth and right, [illegible] of party favors, and [illegible] compelled to pander to [illegible] any man or class of men. [illegible] dent thought and free [illegible] pression ought to characterize the press of the country [illegible] does We must remember is to elevate and instruct [illegible] amuse our readers. When this our newspapers will be on a higher tone, more appreciated, and withal, worth more to the country and to ourselves.

Col. Jack Brown, a Georgia Republican, called on Postmaster General Gresham this week, and in the course of conversation the Postmaster General frankly [illegible] to the [illegible] Col. Jack that "The South[illegible] Republicans are the damndest set of scoundrels who have come in my way since my advent into my present position."

The editor of the New York *World* says of Mr. Tilden: "If clearness of complexion and brightness of the eye are safe indications Mr. Tilden is certainly as healthy a man as he was seven years ago. His complexion is certainly fresher and healthier and his look has no indication of weakness about it. The partial paralysis or palsy, or nervous affection, or whatever it is, of his right arm and hand, continues, and he is probably unable to make any efficient use of that arm. He talked freely and fluently; whatever impairment his body may have suffered his mind is as clear as ever. His memory is remarkable retentive and accurate, extending to trifling incidents that one would hardly expect him to recall."

The following from the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, published at Dayton, Ohio, will show that another talented man in the person of Rev. D. A. Long, A. M., President of Graham Normal College, Graham, N. C., has been called from the Old North State. That paper says: Rev. D. A. Long, A. M., president of Graham Normal College, Graham N. C., has been unanimously elected president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. President Long is quite well known to a large number of the readers of this paper, and those who have a copy of "Gospel Sermons by Christian Ministers" will find therein a sketch of his life, his lithograph and one of his sermons He is thirty-nine years old, a ripe and finished scholar, and an experienced and successful educator. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, with a past graduate course at Yale. He is a man of high social position, superior energy and business tact. As a preacher, he is able and successful, and distinguished for his devout and earnest christian spirit." We learn that Dr. Long has accepted the position.

Here is the way a very sensible exchange says you ought to stop your paper: "You have an undoubted right to stop your paper when you feel disposed, upon the payment of all arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of "tenderness" for the editor. Don't you suppose he would quit buying sugar of you, or meat, or clothing, dry goods, etc., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth, and why should you not exercise the same privilege with him? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so spiteful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous "I don't want this paper no longer!" and have "returned written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No reason [illegible] ever stopped it in this way no matter if his head is covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. I [illegible] don't longer wish to receive [illegible] write a note to the editor [illegible] saying so—and be sure [illegible] s are paid. This is a [illegible] newspaper. Do not [illegible] er for two or three years [illegible] one cent, and when [illegible] is a little more [illegible] for it we can pay; [illegible] this is a fair, square dealing."

ADDRESS OF AUTHOR'S REMARKS

[illegible] OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION IN LOUISVILLE.

[illegible] count myself fortunate that I [illegible] on the borders of the beautiful [illegible] the South on a day which [illegible] once forth be famous in its [illegible] a great undertaking; an undertaking of national interest and [illegible] centers here and now upon [illegible] er. I congratulate the president managers of this exposition [illegible] at even at the very threshold of [illegible] existence it gives abundant [illegible] s of success. The zeal and energy [illegible] n they have displayed in their [illegible] of preparation and the courage [illegible] of encouragement and of [illegible] uch those labors have [illegible] ed and made glorious the [illegible] umphs of American genius [illegible] y and skill which have [illegible] these walls; the presence [illegible] er multitude who throng the [illegible] able streets, all are tokens [illegible] e enterprise here inaugurated [illegible] crowned with brilliant [illegible] ng, enduring results. It will [illegible] ly the arms of industry and [illegible] ions and elevate its standard [illegible] ainment by suggesting new [illegible] It will invite new activities [illegible] disclose national resources [illegible] ost unexplored, and point the [illegible] way to their prompt and profitable development in countless ways. It will promote the arts of peace and help to bring about the works of peace, proclaiming harmony and good will and brotherly kindness throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. [Great applause.] I now declare that the Southern Exposition is opened and Mr. Gospel speed the fulfillment of its lofty [illegible] holding purposes. [illegible] please.

GENERAL NEWS.

...The cotton worm is reported in a number of places in Wilkinson county, Miss., and it is feared will do the crop much damage.

...Cholera in Europe, leprosy as well as cholera in Egypt, yellow fever in Mexico, Havanna and [illegible] ships at quarantine on our own seacost.

...State Treasurer Polk, of Tenn., has been convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years and fined the full amount he stole, $484,000.

...Dauphin, of the Louisiana Lottery, has brought suit against Postmaster General Gresham for $100,000 damages, in being denied the privileges of the mail service.

...An earthquake occurred on the island of Ischia, near Italy on Saturday 28th ult., killing 5000 people The stench from the dead bodies of human beings is almost unbearable.

...The decrease of the public debt for July was $7,900,500.68. The amount paid out for pensions was $14,637,589,08. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,543,190,516 80.

...It will require four cars to bring the Escambia county, Ala., big tree to the Louisville Exposition. It is 117 feet long, and will be used as a flag pole in front of the exposition building.

...Both the new methods of locomotion just tried across the water seem to have been pretty successful. The floating tricycle has just crossed the channel, and the new balloon at Paris is an improvement on its predecessors.

...Mr. James Meares, a young son of Judge Meares, of Wilmington, committed suicide at Waynesville last week by cutting his throat. The young man had been discharged from the asylum, where he had been for treatment for some mental disorder.

...A number of citizens of Oxford, Miss., have engaged in the business of buying and shipping cattle. The cattle are shipped to Arkansas, Texas and Missouri. The business seems very profitable, and should encourage stock raising.

...Capt. Jno. A. Dodson, supervisor of the Richmond & Danville road way, has put the track between Charlotte and Salisbury in fine condition, putting down new steel rails and rock ballast the entire distance This is said to be the best piece of track in the South, and the trains glide over it without a jar or jolt.

...Eighty years ago here were only seven Protestant missionary societies; now their are seventy hailing from Europe and America. Eighty years ago there were about 170 missionaries, and now there are about 2,500 missionaries from Europe and America in heathen lands. Eighty years ago there were about 50,000 converts from heathenism; now there are about 1,820,000—310 000 in the East Indies; 70,000 in China and Japan; 90,000 in the Indian Archipelago; 300.000 in the South Pacific Seas; 240.000 in Madegascar, and 60.000 in America. Eighty years ago there were about 70 missionary schools; now there are more than 12,000, with upwards of 400.000 scholars.

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

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