

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1876

JUDITH A. MCKOY.

We had the pleasure of meeting Hon. A. A. McKoy, our Judge, a few days ago while he was on his way to the Robeson Court. The Judge is looking well, and he has improved more for the past four months in health than we ever saw a man, in fact, his looks show that expending the law agrees with him more than arguing it. We hope he will continue to improve and that his life may be long and useful.

GOV. BROGDEN AND THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

The question is asked at least forty times a day, what has the Governor done about the Western railroad? Has he satisfied the Commissioners? Does he intend to call of these questions an answer. If Governor Brogden values the friendship of the twenty-five counties along the line of the Carolina Central Railroad and around Wilmington, if he considers that we are in the State, which we believe he does, and knowing the Governor as well as we do, it cannot be possible, in our opinion, that he will cast aside the urgent request of the citizens of this part of North Carolina for a representation on the Board of Commissioners to manage that valuable State enterprise, and representing as we do, at least 35,000 Republican voters in this part of the State, we ask the appointment of some man on the Board east of Charlotte, if not in Wilmington, some where on the line of the Carolina Central railroad, and we hope the Governor will consider our request, thereby showing the people of the Cape Fear District that they are yet a part of the commonwealth, of the State of North Carolina.

MORE LYING.

On the 9th of this month the N. Y. Tribune said that "Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina long ago threw off the yoke placed on their necks by the carpet-baggers, and are now orderly and measurably prosperous." The lying Pharisee and chronic garbage-eater of the Tribune this time gets more lies in a small space than usual. He knew when he wrote the above, unless he is an ignoramus, that the "carpet-baggers" never did control North Carolina. He knows that there were but fifteen "carpet-baggers" in the Constitutional Convention of 1868, out of one hundred and twenty members, and that there were but eighteen "carpet-baggers" in the legislature of 1868 out of one hundred and seventy. This liar also knows that out of the seven executive officers of the State in 1868 only two were "carpet-baggers," and out of the seventeen Judges there was only one. He knows also that with the exception of the legislature and the members of Congress the State of North Carolina is substantially in the hands of the Republicans. There is no language within the limits of decency fit to apply to a villain who will systematically misrepresent a class of men as the editor of the Tribune has for more than two years. The dirty lying dog ought to be kicked down the steps of the Tribune office and into the nearest cess-pool.

THE CONVENTION.

It had but little to say about this assembly of contemptible thieves and scoundrels. In our last two issues of the Post we wished to show the people of North Carolina just what kind of material they were made of. Before the organization of the convention, and after the thieving, rascally Commissioners of Robeson county had fraudulently and "with malice aforethought" given certificates of election to the two gourd-headed democrats, instead of giving them to the gentlemen who were elected, Messrs. Norment and McNeill, we were certain that, unless the swearing in officer did equity and swore them in, or at least made the whole of them controlled by one man, either for good or for evil.

We always contended, and we honestly and candidly believe we were right, that Messrs. Norment and McNeill should have been sworn in as delegates, that would have done justice to the people, and would have been defended by every lover of free suffrage in North Carolina, and the Democrats could not have made capital out of it; it would have given the Republicans sixty-one votes, regardless of the vote of Dr. Ransom. We could have adjourned the convention, the delegates would now be at home and the people perfectly satisfied. By great fraud the Democrats claimed a majority, and many threats were made that if the Republican delegates were sworn in that there would be a row. All we have to say about that is, that a first class row, if brought on by them, which it would have been if any had taken place, would have resulted in the killing of a few bar room and street loafers, and we should have been extremely well pleased to have seen a few of them thinned out; such of the bloods who cannot work but keep their hands wet

with the blood of Republicans. The Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Observer, Raleigh News and a few other papers of the ku klux persuasion have intimated that there would have been some fighting in case the presiding officer had sworn in the regularly elected delegates from Robeson. That would have been splendid, and we can assure these knights of the quill that they would have seen more of it than would have been pleasant for their carcasses. Some one else would have been thinned out, had they undertaken a wholesale butchery here as they did in Mississippi. Oh, when will Republicans learn to strike back? Are they to be killed and whipped without retaliating? We hope and pray not. Learn the black-hearted scoundrels that if a Republican is killed that a Democrat, and one of the leaders has got to pay the penalty, and we will pay for every hair that is hurt on a Republican head in this commonwealth, and not until then will leading Republicans be safe. It is time to stop calling on the United States for aid, we can and we must protect ourselves.

The convention has been in session two weeks, and the Democratic members have shown that it intends to endorse the action of the Commissioners of Robeson county, and by so doing they have proven themselves guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Is there an honest man or woman in this State who will endorse what money has done in a body constituted and made up of such men. Can honest and enlightened gentlemen like Judges Burton, Albertson, Lehman and Tourgee, Colonel Dockery, Barringer and the other Republican gentlemen have any influence with such men? No. You might as well say that a missionary could do good work in hell, as even to insinuate that gentlemen would have an influence with such a lot of men as those who compose the Democratic members of the convention.

Dr. Ed. Ransom was elected by Republicans, and we hope will study well his service to the people of North Carolina, even since the delegate from Orange has been seated. He can, if he will, defeat all radical measures, and we hope he will so conduct himself that his enemies will yet have to eat their hard sayings about him. We cannot believe the Doctor is a bad man, and the time may come when the people of this State will be under obligations for his future course in the convention. The men he is acting with are a band of assassins, and are controlled by the ku klux. We hope that he will leave such company and act with the men who saved this government from destruction, the Republicans, then all will be well.

RACE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH.

It ought, by this time, to be apparent to all who are informed to any extent upon the troubles between the races in Georgia and Mississippi, that the whites are aggressive, and the blacks timid in defending themselves. The tale of an insurrection in the former State by the negroes, surely never had a sincere believer in the South, except, perhaps, among hysterical women. If the negroes submitted during the war to slavery, when an opportunity was presented to turn the country into a desert, then no oppression which they have endured since emancipation is likely to arm them against law and order. The time may possibly arrive when the horrors of the San Domingo massacres may be repeated in some parts of the South, but not until the condition of things here become what it was there.

But we do not call to mind any barbarities perpetrated upon the colored people, since the war, which surpassed the late Mississippi murders. Negroes were hunted for days, and shot down like wild beasts. They were unmolested and unresisting. There is no evidence that the murdered men had done anything which could be construed upon as an insult to the whites. They were black—the crime—death the punishment. The singular cruelties which enhance these horrors are unparalleled in any civilized country on earth. Aged people, confined by disease and infirmity to their beds were killed outright. Children, too, were among the sufferers. Exaggeration itself would scarcely increase the detestable crimes, of which the white young men of Vicksburg were guilty during the first week of the present month.

These things are known in this land; they are known in this city. There are nearly half a score of churches here, in which every Sunday is preached the religion of Him whose mission on earth was peace and good will to men. There are professing Christian teachers and preachers here who, knowing these crimes, have not raised their voice in denunciation of them. From the day, nine years ago, when the streets of New Orleans ran red with the blood of butchered negroes, to the present time the white clergy of the southern Churches have been silent upon these dreadful atrocities. It surely cannot be that they are approved. It is impossible that the Christian preachers of the south regard a negro as an outlaw or a wild beast, whose life it is meritorious

to take? We cannot believe this hypothesis; but we do believe that the ministers of God are silent upon this topic from cowardice. They fear to denounce crimes which they know are approved by many in their congregations. They dare not offend the friends and relations of the young men who, as those of Vicksburg, boast of murdering colored people, or of their elders who organized and manipulated the ku klux.

It may be—it is probable—that these crimes will go unrebuked and unpunished in the communities in which they were perpetrated. Past experience has disclosed the fact that in the South, white men may hunt and shoot negroes as they would squirrels, and with the same impunity. The laws have been silent among these massacres. The colored people have been, by the people of the great United States given the rights and privileges of citizenship. This blessing has been turned into a curse. What in other countries, in all ages, and under every government has been the armor and the shield of subjects and citizens, has proved to the unfortunate blacks of the South, a reed which pierces their sides. A pitiless and vindictive, and a dominant race pursues and slaughters them because they are freemen.

It is not necessary to look to a Deity to visit with the lightnings of His wrath, a country in which such atrocities are allowed. His violated laws of justice are already being vindicated. Rape and murder are dividing from the localities in which they exist the only laboring population therein. Terror has taken possession of those districts, and already counties and cities whose natural advantages are hardly surpassed on earth, are being abandoned by those who can develop them. For with the departure of the agricultural element from west Mississippi, its commerce must languish and die.

This is a lesson for the South to ponder. The revolutionists who are assembled at Raleigh, burning to reduce the negroes to the condition of serfs will do wisely to take the lesson to heart. Oppress the black race, and it leaves for more tolerant communities. It is a favorite charge by those who would be desists that, since emancipation, the negroes are decreasing. If this be true, it is the shame of the whites, and if it continues will be the ruin of the South. The negroes must be assisted, educated, elevated. Not less upon them than upon the whites, depends the prosperity of eight great states. When will those states see this?

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The suggestions which we make here are only preliminary to what we are about to say in successive numbers of the Post upon a subject too long neglected. It is a subject of interest to every person in the State who tills the soil, whether by his own hands or by employing the labor of others. It is of interest to the great planter who cultivates his thousand acres, and to the small farmer who cultivates his thirty acres, and to the poor man, colored or white, who works his little patch. Three-quarters of the business men of the State are engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture. There are schools and colleges in which are taught languages, ancient and modern, and sciences, not indeed injurious, and arts which are mostly ornamental. But we have no school within the State where a young man who desires to learn the cheapest method of restoring to fertility the waste acres of his paternal estate, can receive instruction. The science of agriculture is entirely ignored in all our institutions, excepting as all learning is useful in any of the avocations.

In other latitudes than this science of agriculture has been brought to such a state of perfection that the cultivator can calculate, barring extraordinary variations of weather, the results of his investments with as much accuracy as the architect can calculate the profits on his building or the machinist on his locomotive. He knows what a certain expenditure in fertilizers and the preparation of soil will almost inevitably result in in crops. He ascertains the chemical composition of plants and knows how much and of what kinds of food to put in the soil to feed these plants. His agriculture is consequently based upon reasonably certain calculations, and is a much less hazardous business. He finds himself in possession each year of a surplus on his investment, and grows happy and rich. Here agriculture goes on loosely and indifferently, without scientific knowledge and with great sacrifice of capital. Where fertilizers are required, which comprises all but a small portion of the State, they are too frequently applied without discrimination as to the composition of the soil or the character of the crop to be produced, and thus there is great waste both of capital and labor.

It is to obviate these embarrassments to our chief industry that we need a school for agricultural instruction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved to the State annually by a well conducted school of this kind. On account of the difference in the soil, climate, productions and the habits of the people in the eastern and western parts of the State, there ought to be two schools or colleges with experimental farms—one in the east and one in

the west. For the west a good location would be in that tier of counties near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, about as Wilkes, Burke or Rutherford. For the east a good location would be in either of the counties of Nash, Johnston, Duplin, Sampson or Bladen. The experimental farms could be purchased at a very low price. An annual appropriation by the State after the first investment of \$10,000 for each branch of the College would be enough at the commencement, or perhaps less might be required. Details might be made from convicts in the Penitentiary who might perform a portion of the labor under proper guards and regulations. In a few years the State would have two model farms as examples to all who were desirous copying from them. Annual reports would disseminate the results of experiments, and an annual crop of young men would go out from these institutions whose example and intelligence in respect to agriculture would exercise its influence upon their neighbors, and stimulate them to progress.

Let our farmers take this subject into serious consideration. In future articles we shall pursue this subject, and present the results in other States of such institutions as we have spoken of above.

The New York Tribune owns a man by the name of Z. L. White, who is traveling south in the interest of the late slave oligarchy and collapsed confederacy. He is writing from Georgia that freedom and education have a tendency to make the average negro vicious. He says that "those who fail to execute their contracts and who are brought into courts accused of crimes are those who have grown up within the last ten years." He adds:

Before the war the parents of colored children had little or no control over their offspring. The source of all government was the "big house," where the master lived. His self interest induced him to see that the negro children on his place were taught to be industrious, and did not contract any bad habits that would impair their usefulness or their value.

The result of this is very obvious: colored boys and girls are growing up in idleness and are contracting vicious habits; they are sure to become dangerous members of society.

It is notorious throughout the south that chastity is much more rare among young negro girls now than before the war. Then, it is true, some of them were forced to submit to the lust of their owners, but generally the force of the masters to have their slaves all marry and raise large families was the main consideration.

We are not informed as to what remedy Mr. Z. L. White proposes. We presume, however, that he would remain in the north to slaverize and to draw from him all educational advantages. This, at least, is the logical remedy for the evils he describes as having resulted from freedom and growing intelligence. We venture to say that Z. L. White has been captured and made a fool of by the lazy hangers of the south, who think the negroes were born to serve them, and who are bound to reduce them to the condition of serfs. In this work they are aided by dough-faces like White, and newspapers like the New York Tribune—Liber-Occasion.

North Carolina Content on

The North Carolina Constitutional Convention is rushing headlong into the bad work of remodeling the organic law. No less than 150 proposed amendments have already been introduced and referred to committees. In this mass of lumber of confusion there is the greatest crudeness and all sorts of foolish and injudicious measures will be presented. There is uncertainty and impatience throughout the State at this action. One of the members expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said the other day that they were all of one place, as they were sitting in debate, a popular majority of twelve thousand against the convention. But as the Democrats have secured the organization and entered upon the work there is no remedy for the people but to wait until the proposed amendments reach them for ratification or rejection. At the ballot-box their power is supreme, and if the Democrats go on as they have begun it is safe to assume that the defeat of the new constitution will be easily and overwhelmingly accomplished. The fact that the popular vote is so largely against them, and that they captured the convention by a trick, ought to convince the Democrats that great moderation is demanded. Yet their declaration that this will not be the case. An Independent was made Democratic President by his own vote on the fourteenth ballot, while, had the Republican candidate taken the same course he could have elected himself on the second ballot. Under these circumstances it does not look well to see that all the committees have Democratic majorities. To defy the popular majority of twelve thousand, and proceed with the dangerous business of overhauling and tearing in pieces a constitution which by so emphatic a vote the electors have declared satisfactory to them as it stands, is no ordinary outrage upon popular rights.—Albany Evening Journal.

We copy with pleasure what our friend John, of the North Carolinian, says about our esteemed friend the Governor. He says: "While in Raleigh last week we had the pleasure of calling upon and making the personal acquaintance of our excellent and honest Governor, Curtis H. Brogden. We found him to be genial and open-hearted—a man in whom the 'milk of human kindness' largely abounds. He has been a public man for many years and has always filled the positions called upon to occupy in a manner to command the respect and confidence of all parties. He has never been beaten before the people. As Governor he is giving entire satisfaction to his party and to the State and is proving to be one of the best Executive officers North Carolina has ever had. His name is prominently mentioned in various quarters as a probable candidate for Vice-President. He would certainly fill the bill."

VARIETIES.

Title for a five cent savings bank—the St. Nickles. A twice eleven are twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty-two? The total ten of Texas cattle last year was 166,000 head; but it will be larger this year. I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.

The movement of the soul along the path of duty, under the influence of holy love to God, constitutes what we call good works. The council of Baltimore proposes to inure the firemen for \$500 each in case of death, and \$5 per week in case of sickness or accident. We affect to laugh at the folly of those who put faith in nostrums, but we are willing to see ourselves whether there is any truth in them.

True virtue, when she errs, needs not the eyes of men to excite her blushes; she is confounded at her own presence and covered with confusion of face. New York wants to furnish nine presidential candidates—five republicans and four democrats. For the former Messrs. Everts, Pierpont, Morgan, Fish and Conkling; for the latter, Tilden, Church Seymour and McClellan.

A French woman has felt insulted lately in an English railway-carriage. She complained to the guard at the end of her journey that a brutal man sat in the same compartment with her all the way from London, and took no notice of her. A scorpion was caught by some railroad men in California the other day, and tormented so by them until, in its rage, it struck itself on its back with its poisoned dart. Immediately after doing so it grew quiet, and in less than ten minutes died from the effects of its own sting.

The fallacy of the statement that animals prefer green food was abundantly shown at Chicago when a hungry horse bit a large section out of the Panama hat of a succulent young man who was sitting on the trolley of a street car and did not harm a hair of the wearer's head.

A Chicago paper says very little news was taken of the Texas editor while in that city, and that they went away disgusted with Chicago. This hit will not stop editorial excursions. The village journalist must travel, and when he goes abroad at the expense of railroads he wants the world to know it. A tramp called at a house in Norwich, Ct., the other day, and after being fed, he asked if the man of the house had served him. "No," replied the man who had served him, "but I'll let you know the mighty quick that the woman of the house is at home," and taking down an old sword, she started for him, but he escaped.

The steam dredges at work in Stonington harbor have brought to the surface two fourteen-inch shells thrown from the British ships of war during the bombardment, one of which was found to be unexploded. They have been placed on board at the steamboat depot, and inscribed: "Relic of August 10, 1814." Running a Newspaper. By some unaccountable misapprehension of facts, there is a large class of people in the world who think that it costs little or nothing to run a newspaper, and if they buy a copy of the new-boy, when too far from office to beg one, they are regular patrons and entitled to unlimited favors. Men call every day at newspaper offices to get a copy of the daily paper, just from the press, for nothing, who would never dream of begging a pocket-handkerchief from a dry goods store, or a piece of candy from a confectioner; even upon the plea of old acquaintance, having bought something once before. One paper is not much, but a hundred a day amounts to something in the course of time. But this is a small drain compared with the free advertising a newspaper is expected to do. Some men who have paid two dollars at an early period of life for an advertisement worth four or five, appear to think they are stockholders in the establishment for eternity. They demand the publication of all marriages, and funeral notices, obituary and family episodes, for the next forty years, gratis. Swack of pay and they grow indignant. "Don't I patronize your paper?" "Yes; but you receive the worth of your money for what you pay." "But," says the patron, "it will not cost you anything to put this in," which is just as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your axe on his grindstone, and graciously let him tin your best coat him a cent. It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business; no paper will succeed financially that carries a dead weight system. Any mention of the price's affairs that they are anxious to see in print is worth paying for, and when printed is generally worth as much as any other investment of the same amount.

The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the printer is comparatively small; the proprietors risk more money for smaller profits, and the editors and reporters and printers work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence, training and drudgery. The life has its charms and pleasant associations, scarcely known to the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties and hours of exhaustion, which are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspapermen are a charmed circle, where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to the springs on a free pass in the summer, is an idea which we desire to explode particularly in those who think the business is all fun. The idea that newspapermen are a charmed circle, where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to the springs on a free pass in the summer, is an idea which we desire to explode particularly in those who think the business is all fun. The idea that newspapermen are a charmed circle, where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to the springs on a free pass in the summer, is an idea which we desire to explode particularly in those who think the business is all fun.

Office on Princess Street between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> streets. WILMINGTON, N. C.

RAIL ROADS. G. N. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 31st, 1876, the following schedule will be run on the road:

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Florence, Augusta, etc.).

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday).

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Florence, Augusta, etc.).

Connects at Florence with N. E. Train for Charleston, and with Freight Train, Passenger Coach attached for Columbia, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays).

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Florence, Augusta, etc.).

Local Freight Trains with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:00 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:00 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent. July 31st.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Table with columns for train names (Mail Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, Rocky Mount, etc.).

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Table with columns for train names (Express and Through Freight Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, Rocky Mount, etc.).

Mail Trains make a stop at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:00 P. M.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

On and after July 15th, 1876, the following schedule will be run on the road:

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, Rocky Mount, etc.).

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after July 15th, 1876, the following schedule will be run on the road:

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, Rocky Mount, etc.).

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent. July 31st.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

On and after July 15th, 1876, the following schedule will be run on the road:

Table with columns for train names (Night Express and Passenger Train, Daily) and departure/arrival times for various stations (Wilmington, Goldsboro, Weldon, Rocky Mount, etc.).