THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869

Late Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.

Death has recently chosen conspicuous marks. For more than fifty years John Bell was a public man in his native State, and its citizens never failed to show their entire confidence in his ability, his integrity and his patriotism. His public career is too well known to the people of the South to need comment from us. He was last prominently before our people as candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. He was heartily in sympathy with the South during its struggle for independence; and since her defeat he has expressed his condemnation of the ruthless oppression which has been inflicted upon us all. Providence, however, permitted him to get a glimpse of the dawn of political freedom which is again breaking upon the long down-trodden freemen of the South. Our generation and those which will follow should not forget the statesmen of the nation, and in that list the name of John Bell will be honorably enrolled.

We hear the cry from Ohio Radicals, "the peril of the hour is the people's ticket." Plainly do they see in this action of the *people* their inevitable doom. The people have too long been led, too often been deceived by the false pretences of Radical politicians, to continue allegiance to a party with no principle for its basis but power and the pelf office. When before had any party the hardihood to declare that in this republic, in the *loyal* State of Ohio, the great rulers, the people themselves, imperiled the welfare of the country? True, the people are forsaking the vicious, venal and weak leaders who now rule and ruin, but the people repudiate those leaders, not for the advancement of another party, nor the preferment of other men, but for the salvation of free institutions and the liberty of the people themselves. So long has the Radical party, by secret leagues, strong oaths, and the hand of power, ruled the nation and enslaved individuals, that, when freemen refuse longer to submit to such oppressions, the mouth-pieces of this party, a corrupt and hireling press, have the audacity to charge the people with imperiling the nation. No; in the hands of the people the safety of the nation will be secure; but these minions of authority cry an alarm at the destruction which they see rolling over them and their party of power and spoils. Three weeks will rapidly pass, and the great commonwealths of Ohio and Pennsylvania will decide whether corruption shall remain in the representation of their home governments and of that of the nation. The pilgrimage of the President through the mountains of Pennsylvania, and the parade of Gov. Leary at the fiasco of Gettysburg battle field, will not delude the voters of the Key Stone State. The campaign of Commissioner Delano, with his distribution of offices, and manipulation of whiskey rings in Ohio, will have but little effect upon the thoroughly aroused citizens of the first of the Western States. The people have said there shall be a change, that honesty and capability shall make and administer the laws under which freemen can live and prosper. Military pageantry and despotic power are not made to captivate and control the free citizens of a free republic. They are the instruments which dazzle and oppress the subjects of tyranny. The Radical party denies the liberty of thought and opinion indispensable to the citizen who exercises the great right of the ballot. It exacts servile obedience in will and in act, and requires a monied consideration for the privilege of being its paid slave. Yes, the "*great peril* to the RADICAL PARTY" is the "People's Ticket," and the great power which will grind to dust this Radical party will be the voice and votes of the deceived, outraged and oppressed people.

WHERE are we drifting? The moral machinery of society seems as badly out of joint as is the political. The papers of New York come to us with accounts of a new play, "Fomosa," by Boureicault, which, having had a great and money-making "run" in England, was rapidly brought there, and made its debut in that Metropolis with every prospect of the most flattering and paying success. We shall not criticise the author who writes, as he declares, for money, not the theatre manager, who brings out the play in the finest conceivable form to make it pay, but we shall handle, as they deserve, the community which applands the prostitution of female chastity, and witnesses its worst consequences with a delight which is fed by the most violent passions of our nature, and which can gather satiation in nothing less than enjoying in reality what is witnessed upon the stage. Virtue, honor, chastity, cannot pay on the boards of New York theatres, but vice, depravity and lasciviousness are greeted with a hurrah of welcome and receive showers of greenbacks. New York is bold enough to exhibit its own shamelessness in every grade of Society, and New York journals praise the sagacity of the play writer, the shrewdness of the play manager, and the independence of its men and women in disregarding the decencies of life and in wallowing in the luxuriousness of the most lascivious vice. Not a voice is raised to subdue the progress of this blighting evil. Bourcicault justifies himself because it pleases and pays; the journals justify him because he has had keenness of sight to discover the tastes of those for whom he caters, and society, having nothing to dread from its own public opinion, runs riot in its own shame and disgrace. Let us here thank God that we have not lost virtue, discarded propriety, ignored morality, and scoffed religion till New York is our pattern. Rise, good and wise men, join them, virtuous and chaste women, and we, journalists of the South, all now raise a barrier which shall keep back forever this wave of demoralizing ruin which has engulfed society in New York. And lastly, we appeal to the holy Churches of our land not to stand as whited sepulchres and whining hypocrites, but be ye foremost in saving what God has entrusted to your care.

FROM a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, the indication is given that Sumner will try to anticipate action on the part of the administration in relation to reorganizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. It has been asserted that the President has all the time desired to extend this recognition, and that he was supported by the late Secretary Rawlins, but that he had 'till now yielded to the New England influence in the Cabinet and simply watched events, hoping for some favorable turn of affairs to justify him in disregarding the opinion of a majority of his constitutional advisers. We do not feel that it is our duty to champion Gen. Grant in this fight of opinion, but we shall animadvert upon the former course of our country towards new nationalities, and also call to mind the signal service the United Colonies received from the recognition of their rights by France. Mr. Sumner, by urging the United States Government not to show its sympathy for Cuba by withholding an act of justice, would cause this great nation to blacken its honorable record when it offered to the struggling colonies of Spain in South America the hand of fellowship, when we hailed with triumphant gladness the Republic of Mexico, and when we sent our greetings of good will and God speed to Greece in her successful efforts against Turkey. And what excuse does Mr. Sumner offer for this pusillanimous course which he would have the United States pursue? One worthy of him who caused to be slaughtered hecatombs of his fellow-countrymen to avenge an insult to himself which his cowardly heart shrunk from resenting in person. He appeals to the chivalric sentiment of the nation to stifle such generous and just emotions, that we may hereafter point to our own dishonor, and claim a few millions of dollars to soothe the pain of a wound inflicted by the stab of his craven hand.

England is old enough, wise enough, and brave enough to understand her duties, to provide for her necessities, take care of her own morals, and to protect her honor; and the United States will be wise and courageous enough to select some other mentor for morals and manliness than what is embodied in the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Way the Money Goes.

In order to show our readers how the people's money is squandered, we extract the following from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 13th instant. It may be as well for the people to remember this matter:

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ANOTHER PENITENTIARY SWINDLE.

Our readers have noticed, perhaps, the list of Text Books recently adopted by the Board of Education, for the use of the Public Schools. Agents of a number of Publishers have for weeks past been canvassing before the Board the merits of the several series of School Books published by the Houses they respectively represented. To the disgust and surprise of intelligent people everywhere, the National Series of Books *used heretofore almost exclusively in the negro Schools*, was adopted with one or two trivial exceptions. We have come into possession of a few pertinent facts in relation to this latest iniquity of the powers that be. We propose to ventilate a few of these in this issue, leaving extended comment for the future.

The facts as furnished us are these:—McGuffey's Readers, the most popular series in this section, were shown to be in at least three-fourths of the white schools in the State. They were offered to the Board for introductory purposes at *one half* the retail prices. In case of their adoption the publishers were to DONATE *ten thousand dollars* worth of text books for distribution among the indigent children of the State. The Readers published by A. S. Barnes & Co., and used in scarcely any schools outside of the colored ones, were adopted at *ten per cent.* ADVANCE on their retail prices. The Board agreed then to pay Barnes *ten per cent.* more than was asked by the publishers of McGuffey, and DEPRIVED the State of the benefits of the liberal donation of *ten thousand dollars*.

The Agent of D. Appleton & Co., offered the Board Quackenbos' Arithmetics, acknowledged by all competent Teachers as vastly superior to Davies, and pronounced by Bankers and business men of this city, in the hearing of members of the Board, to be superior, in their discussion of commercial matters, to any arithmetics they ever saw, at prices largely below those of *Davies* and yet they adopted *Davies*. We applied to Mr. Connor for the figures, and he handed us the following:

DAVIES' ARITHMETICS.—(*Adopted by the Board.*)

Davies' Primary,	14	cents
" Elements,	25	"
" Intellectual,	23	"
" Practical	50	"

QUACKENBOS' ARITHMETICS.—(*As offered to the Board.*)

Quackenbos' Primary,	10	cents
" Elementary,	20	"
" Mental,	20	"
" Practical	40	"

It will be seen that Quackenbos, would cost the pupil *twenty-two cents* per set less than Davies will cost them. The Board therefore compels the children of the State to pay the publishers of *Davies* Arithmetics for 100,000 sets, just *twenty-two thousand dollars* more than they would have had to pay the Appletons—had the Board adopted Quackenbos' Arithmetics.

Mr. Connor informs us also that he offered to exchange even a new Quackenbos, Arithmetic for every old and new copy of Davies that might be in the hands of the pupils. The Superintendent, however, scouted that proposition and declared the people did not want to go to the trouble of making an exchange; he, to save North Carolinians from *trouble*, compels their children to use *inferior* books, and to pay for this generous consideration *tens of thousands* of dollars into the pockets of his favorite publisher, which might have been saved them, had he consented to allow their children to extend one hand with an old torn copy of *Davies*, and receive in the other a new and perfect copy of Quackenbos,. Singular kindness, Mr. Ashley!

The Reconstructed Farmer.

This popular agricultural magazine for September has been received, Messrs. Thigpen and Dancy, Tarboro', Publishers. With each new number this excellent publication seems to increase in interest and value. The contents of that before us are varied, practical and of great benefit to the farmer, who will read them attentively. In the encouragement of our agricultural pursuits and in the development of the farmer of the South does our surest road to prosperity lay; and our agricultural magazines are important instruments in the accomplishment of this end.

RECKLESS STUPIDITY—A NEGRO QUIETLY SLEEPS ON A RAILROAD TRACK AND NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.—The negro character in its native state has ever been regarded as stupidly reckless, though as individuals of the class ascend higher in the scale of intelligence its trace grows fainter. But of all recklessness which stupidity over developed the following stands preeminent:

Yesterday, about mid day, as a locomotive from the W. & W. R. R. depot, with the Master of Transportation and several other officers, was crossing the trestle of the Railway Bridge Company, the engineer saw about 200 yards ahead, near what is known as Young's Canal, a dark object stretched across the track. Surmising correctly that it was a man, he blew the whistle to give the proper alarm, but still the object never moved. The locomotive was then traveling at the rate of about 18 miles an hour, and had decreased the original distance one half. With all the rapidity that he could exercise the engineer reversed the engine "gear" and closed the valve, and succeeded only in stopping the locomotive within about ten feet of the object. This was found to be a negro boy about 14 years of age, *fast asleep on the track*. And it is an unmistakable, positive fact that even after the locomotive was stopped, those on board had to get down *and arouse the boy from his nap*. It was ascertained after he was thoroughly awaken that he had been set there to "mind birds" in the field, and, becoming sleepy, had laid down on the track for a nap, in the face of the fact that a train was liable to pass at any moment.

A Terrible Story of Alleged Incendiarism.

Our Northern exchanges contain most horrible accounts of the recent calamity in Pennsylvania. The Baltimore *Sun* of the 14th instant, says that for several days there have been rumors in regard to the cause of the terrible mining calamity at Avondale, Pennsylvania, almost too shocking for belief or repetition. In Hyde Park, where many of the lost belonged, it was openly asserted and widely believed that the fire was the result of design. A correspondent of the New York *Times* says the story is based on what he alleges is a fact, that the wooden funnel leading from the furnace to the bottom of the shaft had not been burned at all, and that the brettice or cribbing dividing the shaft into two compartments at the bottom of the shaft had been merely charred and not destroyed. Other reporters state that the Welsh miners of Avondale had many enemies among others of their class, because they are always the last and most reluctant to engage in strikes, and that threats had been made against them on this account.

Important Figures for the People!

By the way of letting the people see what the Legislature did at its late session, we here give a statement of nearly all the appropriations made in the interests of the great "Railroad Ring." Such reckless profligacy on the part of a legislative body has no parallel in ancient or modern times. We ask the people to say what they think of these figures.

The Legislature appropriated money as follows, to wit:

1 For the Chatham Railroad Company	$2,000,000
2 For the Western North Carolina Railroad Company	7,000,000
3 For the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company	4,000,000
4 For the University Railroad Company	300,000
5 For the Western Railroad Company	1,500,000
6 For Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company	2,000,000
7 For Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad and appendages	2,700,000
8 For Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company	2,000,000
9 For North Western Railroad Company	2,500,000
10 Turnpike Road from Morrisville to Asheville and elsewhere	115,000
11 Turnpike Road in Carteret and Craven counties	5,000
12 Railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Stokes and Surry	2,000,000
13 Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company	850,000
Aggregate	$26,970,000

We get these figures from the acts of Assembly, and these are not all. We will add to them hereafter. This does not include the $100,000 Penitentiary swindle. Just think of it, people of North Carolina! *Twenty six millions nine hundred and seventy thousand dollars* appropriated in the interest of the great "*Railroad ring*," by which "carpet-baggers" and a few others are to grow rich, while you groan and toil to pay this astounding sum. The bonds of the State are used, of course, to pay this debt, and they sell for about *thirty three* cents in gold, so that this sum of bonds will produce, in cash, about $8,990,000. Thus it is expected the honest people of the State are to pay $26,970,000, with interest on this sum, paid semi-annually, for $8,990,000. Can a people prosper at that rate? O, shame where is thy blush! It is monstrous beyond expression! And yet North Carolinians sit still and let the vandals in power rob them thus! Is there no manhood left in the people? Will they not arrest these infamous villanies? Of this sum of $8,990,000 it is safe to say that a third of it goes to the "Ring." This will reduce the sum realized.

How much of this fraudulent debt the Supreme Court will invalidate we can't now tell. We will give more information in this behalf in a day or two.

Who did this work? "Carpet-baggers," "loil" men and the "Ring!"

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* of the 12th inst says: The Fall term of Wayne Superior Court, Judge R. C. Thomas presiding, commenced in this town on Monday last. Quite a number of cases have been disposed of during the week, including the capital (rape) case which was tried yesterday. The session will continue during this week. The docket is a heavy one, and it is feared that all the business cannot be disposed of during the present term.

THE RIGHT MOVE.—We learn that a meeting of the citizens of Green county will soon take place at the Court House in Snow Hill, for the purpose of effecting a Railroad connection between the central portion of that county and the W. & W. R. R.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

WAYNE LODGE, A. Y. M.—At a regular meeting of this lodge on Monday evening last, held in the Odd Fellows Hall, the following officers were elected for the current Masonic year:

J. W. Gulick, W. Master.
Wm. Robinson, S. Warden.
W. E. Dulin, J. Warden.
E. W. Adams, Treasurer.
D. A. Spivey, Secretary.
John Mayhood, Tiler.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*, 12*th*.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—The Raleigh *Standard*, in its issue of 4th inst., comments upon my letter in reference to Chinese immigration, and also says the movement is "intended to supercede the high priced labor of the Christian with the cheaper labor of the Pagan. It is a direct attack upon every working man in the country. It is an effort upon the part of capitalists to control the price of labor by overpowering the working men. If this scheme prevails, what will be its results? That the country will be flooded with Chinese who will be contented to work at prices which an American could not work and support himself and family. That as a necessary consequence the working men, whose only fault is that they are Americans and christians, will be compelled to leave their trades or let themselves and families starve. Capital always seeks to force down the price of labor. Capital will always employ the cheapest labor without regarding other circumstances. Hence, every working man knows that if the low priced Chinese labor is brought into competition with the higher priced civilized labor, the Chinese labor will be used by the capitalists and the American laborers, white and black, can starve. We are on the side of the working man every time, and shall oppose those who wish to rob labor of its honest reward, and those who are willing to oppress the workingman for the sake of the almighty dollar."

This is the line of argument (?) to have been expected from the opponents of Chinese immigration, and which in substance was foreshawed in my last letter. The opposition and the argument will doubtless be continued with great violence and bitterness, and timid men and others will regret that the issue had been made, because in their fear or wise conceit about "policy," they think it inexpedient, premature, unnecessary, &c. From this view of the case, however, I respectfully beg leave to dissent, for the reason that this is no question of mere expediency or policy, but is one of principle and of such vital importance, that upon its solution hangs the fate of North Carolina and of the South and now is the proper time to discuss it, because being about to form new parties, we will be more untrammeled than in the uncertain future we can hope to be, and because, too, it is a matter that demands immediate action.

It seems to be admitted, then, that Chinese labor will be cheap in price, abundant in quantity and good in quality; that the labor now in the South is deficient in both quality and quantity; that we have no hope of diverting the tide of European immigration from the Northwest to the Southern States. It will also be admitted that under all circumstances a State must have more labor than is sufficient to till its soil and that is engaged therein; that there must be other laborers to engage in the mechanic and manufacturing arts, to construct public works and works of internal improvement, so-called, to engage in mining, merchandise, trading, &c., &c.—All of which things must be done at the same time that the land is cultivated to its utmost capacity or the resources of the State will not be fully developed and utilized. It must be admitted also that in the division of labor the number of those necessarily engaged in physical labor is by far greater than the number of those engaged in mental labor, and hence that we now need muscle rather than brain or capital, and that, dividing up our lands into small parcels to give away or sell at nominal prices to the "industrious German" who will work that only which he buys and no more, will not meet the requirements of our condition, although this plan is a great favorite, and by many, especially those who have no land to give away, is regarded as a sovereign panacea for all the ills we are heir to. There is land enough for many more purchasers than we have any reason to hope will buy. Let them come from far and near, as many as will by all means, there is room enough for them and for us too, and to help us both, old owners and new purchasers, whether native or foreign, let us encourage the immigration of the Chinese to supply us with that labor we stand so much in need of. These are self-evident propositions, as it were, yet we find people professing to desire the development of the resources of the South who yet oppose the immigration of the Chinese!

But suppose, however, for the sake of the argument, that is desirable to prevent this proposed addition to the labor of the country, how can it be done? We can prevent it only by an entire change in the fundamental law of the land. If a thousand Chinamen publish in all of the papers to-morrow morning their intention to take up their residence in the city there is no power under the law to stop them. In defience of the wishes of the citizens, the Mayor, the Grand Jury, the City Judge, the Governor, President and Congress, those Chinese can come to Wilmington, declare their intention to become citizens, in due course of time become fully naturalized and possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed and possessed by other foreign born American citizens.—Congress has power only "to establish an *uniform* rule of naturalization." Consequently, so long as the Germans and Irish are allowed to come, the Chinese can come also and upon the same terms. All come as freemen and all come as equals. For this equality of the Chinese with negroes before the law and for their right under the law to enjoy the privileges of American citizens, we have to thank those of our rulers and citizens who made the Fourteenth Article (Howard Amendment) a part of the United States Constitution, who are now following it up with the Fifteenth Amendment. If any harm comes of Chinese suffrage, upon their shoulders and not upon ours rests the responsibility. In the olden and honest time each State exercised a control over the right of suffrage, at least in State elections, and granted or withheld it from the citizen in such cases as in the discretion of the Legislature seemed proper.

Now, however, the supreme, paramount law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, to whose authority all State laws and State Constitutions must bow down and do obeisance, every man of every nation, faith, creed, color and condition, has a right to become a citizen and exercise the right of suffrage, unless a convicted felon. This state of things was not brought about by the South. It is the work of our Northern brethren, who hoped to rule and ruin us by putting our slaves in power over us and forcing us to recognize them as equals before the law at least. To enable us to obtain an ample supply of labor was no part of their design. In their anger and malice they were short-sighted and from the difficulties with which their hate has surrounded us their short-sightedness by paving the way for voluntary Chinese immigration and Chinese suffrage has opened a door through which we may escape. Mr. SECRETARY BOUTWELL, who always acts in the interest of the extreme Radicals and is always bitter against the South, has issued an order directing the officers of the government at the different ports to be vigilant in enforcing the act of Congress against the importation of "Coolies." But he knew very well the difference between the "importation of Coolies" and the voluntary immigration of the Chinese to this country. The NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION which recently met in Philadelphia knew well the difference, and took ground against the introduction of Coolie labor and in favor of the protection of voluntary immigration in the following words:

Resolved, That we demand the rigid enforcement of the law of Congress of 1862 prohibiting Coolie importation.

Resolved, That voluntary Chinese emigration ought to enjoy the protection of the laws like other citizens.

"Coolies" were a class of persons brought to this and other slave-holding countries to work out terms of involuntary servitude, but slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, having been abolished in the United States, there is no possibility of enforcing it after their arrival, and consequently no inducement or temptation to bring Chinese here as such involuntary servitors or "Coolies." There is no pretence made of being able to hold Chinese by any contract or tenure that the United States Courts of law will not as readily enforce against German, or Irish, or native born American citizens. The people of the South do not intend to violate the act of Congress against the importation of Coolies, but we trust they do intend to encourage, by all lawful means, the voluntary immigration of a large number of the Chinese people to till our soil. X.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—We have seen that the rapid development and utilization of the vast resources of the State and the increase of the individual wealth of her citizens depend upon a speedy supply of a large amount of additional labor; that we can procure this additional labor by means of voluntary immigration from China, and that we cannot hope to procure it any where else in our day; that this immigration is voluntary, perfectly lawful and entirely different from the importation of Coolies; that recognising this distinction, the NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION claimed for voluntary immigration from China the protection of the laws of the country, and lastly, that there is no power to prevent the Chinese from immigrating to this country, becoming naturalized and exercising the right of suffrage, and that this last is the work of the Radical party. The only point to be considered now, is the effect all this will have upon particular classes of the people of the State; will it affect all classes alike, or in working out the general good of the whole, will the particular good of a part be sacrificed? There is a class of persons, not all radicals either, who seem to think the whole end of man is to secure the negro vote, and who, thinking thus, fear to advocate the immigration of the Chinese. Of course no effort will be spared to induce the negroes to continue to act *en masse* against the white people. But this story is now quite too old to create alarm. All the mischief that can flow from this source is already accomplished. Everybody knows that the farm laborers among the negroes are finding out that their employers who are both willing and able to assist a faithful employe, are better friends in time of need than professed politicians, who, as a general rule, have no need for the services of their colored friends except on election days. The arrival of a few Chinese, giving assurance that there are plenty more coming after, will destroy any lingering impression the negroes may have that they are masters of the situation, and will quicken their apprehensions so that they will at once see the inexpediency of opposing the whites simply because they are white. We will not, therefore, endanger our influence, present or prospective, with the negroes, by advocating the voluntary immigration of the Chinese to the State. But even if we would endanger it, we ought not therefore to hold back. As an individual, if the owner of rice or cotton lands, I would infinitely rather have an abundance of efficient labor to cultivate it, and *all of it* thoroughly, than to secure the entire negro vote in favor of any party now existing or likely to exist in North Carolina. It would seem to be infinitely preferable, also, that the lands generally of the State should be cultivated and productive, even though the negroes should continue to vote the Radical ticket, rather than for them to be idle and unproductive, even though the negroes should vote the Conservative ticket. Like every one else in this day, I am a friend to the negro. I too was raised with them and played and fought with them when a boy. Indeed I feel great pity for them. Their history is written, their race doomed to destruction. The report of Gen. Howard showed a frightful mortality among them. It is believed that every physician who has expressed an opinion concurs with Dr. Norr in thinking that the number of negro children being reared, owing to the unnatural indifference of negro mothers to their offspring, their unwillingness to undergo the pain and sickness attendant upon childbirth, their unwillingness to be burdened with the care of infants and their habits of life generally, bears so small a proportion to the number of deaths that the annihilation of the race is visibly approaching. I venture to say that among the eminent medical gentlemen of Wilmington there is no difference of opinion upon this point. The few young negro children to be seen in the towns even is a matter of common remark. With this fact staring us in the face, it behooves us to make provision for supplying their places when they shall have have been swept away. As I said before I am a friend to the negro, but I am also a friend to the white man. Neither do I pretend to disguise the fact that if a conflict of interest should arise between white and black, I am on the side of the white man. Neither am I blind to the general want of capacity of the negro nor to his inefficiency and utter unreliability as a laborer. The best of them, with rare exceptions, are only eye servants. Neither am I blind to the fact that the area of land in the South, where negro labor can be procured for agricultural purposes, is, owing to the concentration of the negroes in the towns, daily growing smaller. To fill up with Chinese the places the negroes have abandoned is surely doing the negro no harm. Neither can there be any conflict until the Chinese arrive in such large numbers as not only to fill up the waste places, but also to crowd upon the negro in his chosen haunts in and around towns. In the nature of things, before this large number can be brought into the South, we shall all, now living, have long been in our graves and forgotten.

It is admitted that additional labor will benefit the land-owners.

Their fellow-men have so little sympathy with lawyers, doctors, merchants and politicians that we shall not stop to enquire whether they will be benefited or injured.

The only remaining class to be considered consists of those new producers who are engaged in the various mechanic arts and trades and such occupations generally as require both muscle and intelligence, and its members are usually designated as "working men," and are men of intelligence. How will they be affected? In the first place the addition will not be to the number of mechanics, but the number of laborers engaged in agriculture—but for the sake of the argument we will admit there will be an increase in the number of mechanics. What then?—It is well known that the supply of any article is regulated by the demand for it. The present demand is first for agricultural labor, and agricultural labor will be first supplied. This increase in the amount of labor will cause a corresponding number of acres put in cultivation and in the quantity of produce raised. This will of course diminish the price and enable the working man to buy the same amount of food and clothes that he now buys and for less money. This then practically increases the wages of the workingmen and increases them very materially, for *the bulk of the wages of the workingman is spent for food and clothing for himself and family*. So that even if the demand for the services of workingmen was no greater than it now is, an addition to the number of mechanics would not compel them to quit their trades or starve. But it is not true that the demand for the labor of mechanics will be no greater. The increased breadth of land put in cultivation consequent upon an increased supply of agricultural labor, will necessitate the building of more houses, stables and barns, on both old and new farms; more plows and gear; more wagons and harness; more farming tools of every sort; more railroads and depots for the transportation of the additional produce; more towns for the lawyers, doctors and merchants to live in and for the people from the country to trade in; all requiring the services of mechanics and artizans of every description in a daily increasing degree. No one will pretend we have native mechanics enough to supply any such demand. The result will be, that those we already have, finding themselves unable to supply so large a demand for mechanical labor, will bring in help from abroad. Our home people, who are familiar with the country and its wants, will of course become master mechanics and contractors. So that just in the same degree that there is more land put into cultivation with sufficient labor, will there be an increase in the demand for mechanical labor. In fact, to use a homely phrase, the farmer cannot budge a peg without the mechanic. The mechanic too well knows how much more plentiful work is while a good crop is on hand, than when there has, from any cause, been a failure. This is what the future promises if we increase the amount of labor in the country. What showing do the present and future make without this proposed increase? We are crippled and cramped so badly by the want of sufficient reliable labor that the farmer, upon whose prosperity hinges the well doing of every other class of society, year by year, instead of enlarging his operations, finds himself compelled to contract them. Instead of building new houses he tears down those already put up. Except in occasional places there is no demand for mechanical labor. None know better than mechanics themselves how very many of them are compelled to trudge on foot from place to place, from town to town seeking work. The writer of this has been an eye witness to this sight. None know better than the mechanics themselves—white mechanics I mean—the difficulty of getting work except in such places and in such jobs as will make the expense of supporting their families more than they can bear.

And when there is work to be done, who gets the largest and best contracts? We think we may truly say that *it is invariably the negro contractor or the contractor who works negroes and has a negro foreman*.—Our white mechanics have an unconquerable aversion to working with or under negroes, and we do not hesitate to say we honor them for the feeling, for the reason that we believe a white man is better than a negro, and that everything which tends to break down the social barrier between the two races is wrong and ought to be discountenanced—we say this, although the law of the land imposed upon us by Radicals and negroes may allow the negro to vote, and prohibit the white man from doing so.

In addition to this, throughout the country generally, the greater part of the work to be done has been under the control of Radicals, either public officials or private individuals, for they have hitherto had all the money, who of course gave the preference to the negroes. Our own people, too, have been in many cases perhaps over careful not to offend their colored friends and for many reasons. The negroes themselves have been embittered against the whites to such an extent that they will not work under them if they can get work with a negro. This state of things throws all the jobs, except small ones, into the hands of negroes and negro contractors, because there are not enough white mechanics in the State to put up large jobs with only white labor, and gives the negro an advantage over the white mechanic that can be overcome only by showing both white and black that the black people are not all powerful in the land. The introduction of Chinese will do this and speedily, and give thereby the white mechanics an equal showing with black ones.

It is the same case in the other occupations in which negroes compete with white men. In Wilmington, for instance, are the draymen, porters, stevedores and barbers, white or black? Are they not almost universally black? This ought not to be so, and is so only because the negro has been given a prominence, politically and otherwise, in the State, to which he is not entitled by worth, numbers, wealth, intelligence or law. We do not desire to defraud the negro of any right guaranteed to him by the law; we simply say it is high time he was made to know that white men have some "rights he is bound to respect," high time to make him and also a certain class of white people know he is not MASTER in North Carolina, and that he is not entitled to any monopoly either in work or politics. This we can best and soonest accomplish by the introduction of Chinese labor.

Upon the whole, we think no people ever had presented to them such a splendid opportunity as is now presented to the people of North Carolina and of the South—especially to the workingmen. All they have to do is to stick to their trades and become master mechanics and contractors or to buy land—no hard matter these days—and become farmers. There is an abundant supply of labor at hand for all—providentially so it would almost seem.

I fear, Messrs. Editors, I have wearied your readers and yourself, too. By way of *amende* I will promise not to trouble you again soon. X.

Sir Isaac Newton and the Apple.

It has long been suspected, if not positively known, that the picturesque story of Sir Isaac Newton having been led to the discovery of the law of gravitation by the fall of an apple was as baseless as many of the other fine traditions of genius. We fear it will now have to be finally consigned to the limbo of slaughtered fictions. A remarkable manuscript of Newton has come to light in which he himself gives an account to a friend of the origin of his great discovery, and not a word occurs to show that the fall of an apple had anything to do with it. In bidding a kindly farewell to this venerable marvel who will refuse a tear to its memory.

New York *Times*.

For the Journal.

At a regular communication of Lenoir Lodge No. 233, held in the Masonic Hall, at La Grange, North Carolina, on the 4th day of September, A. D., 1869, A. L., 5869, the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the Lodge in regard to the death of brother Geo. F. Whitfield, were introduced and adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has been pleased to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother, Colonel Geo. F. Whitfield, whose herculean efforts for the advancement and building up of his adopted town gained for him the admiration and esteem of all good citizens whose manifestations of so much zeal for the promotion and welfare of the fraternity and formation of the Lodge over which he presided so faithfully and acceptably merited for him the confidence and good will of all Masons within his acquaintance, and by the death of whom the fondest affections of a devoted husband and indulgent father have been severed.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of no ordinary sorrow that we meet to pay this last tribute of respect to him who, on the 28th day of August, 1869, at his residence in La Grange, was summoned from his career of usefulness on earth to that celestial Lodge, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of him at the sound of whose gavel we have so often been called from labor to refreshment, and that we cherish a fond remembrance of him who was ever kind and genial, open hearted and generous, ever ready to relieve the wants and distresses of his fellow-creatures, and at whose hands we have received so many acts of fraternal kindness and brotherly love.

Resolved. That in the death of Brother Whitfield, our entire community has been bereft of a most useful citizen, society of an honest member and the Masonic fraternity of a most zealous advocate.

Resolved, That as "it is appointed unto all men once to die," we submissively bow to the will of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathies, and admonish them that he who was mortal, but has now put on immortality, is in the hands of a merciful Saviour who loved him, and who is the guardian of the orphan and widow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Lodge—a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and also a copy forwarded to the Raleigh Sentinel, Wilmington Journal and Journal of Commerce for publication.

J. M. HADLEY,
W. B. REID,
F. A. BROTHERS,
A. J. MCINTYRE,
J. W. ISLER,
Committee.

An Englishman Paddling his Canoe from New York to Texas.

Mr. Bennison, a favorable specimen of the muscular young Englishman of the period, lately reached Blazing Star, New Jersey, in a small craft, something between a Kayac and a canoe, in which he proposes paddling himself to New Orleans and Texas. Mr. Bennison arrived in New York on Thursday by a London steamer, and left on the 5th, making his twenty miles in seven hours easy, paddling against the wind, and part of the time against the tide. The boat in which this enterprising young man has undertaken hig long journey is only fourteen feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. It is built staunchly, yet lightly, of some touch wood, and is decked two-thirds over with mahogany. In the centre is an open space where the rower sits, supported at the back by two upright slats of wood and a cross piece, and protected in front by a rubber apron, which buttons him completely into the boat. For cargo he carries only his rifle and ammunition and a few other articles packed away, and his propulsive power is given by a double-bladed paddle, made of ash, and weighing only two and a half pounds. He proposes to stop for food and sleep at such points as may be convenient. Mr. Bennison has paddled his boat up the Rhine and down the Danube and the Volga. His course now lies by river and canal to Amboy, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Pittsburg; thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and then to Galveston or some other Texan port. He proposes to devote himself to hunting in Texas, having heard brilliant accounts of the game in that region. As he has hunted throughout Europe and in India, he may be considered quite a Nimrod.

The Great Storm at the East.

The Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine papers received last night contain long accounts of the great wind and rain storm which passed over those States on Wednesday afternoon. It is estimated that the loss in Massachusetts alone will amount to several millions of dollars. A dispatch from Portland, Me., September 9, says:

"The most serious incident of the storm was the prostration of the tall spire of the new Catholic Cathedral on Cumberland street. The building was dedicated with great pomp yesterday. The spire, which was two hundred and twenty-six and a half feet high—by far the tallest in the city—fell directly across Cumberland street. The house of Captain E. D. Choate, No. 109 Cumberland street, was crushed in and badly damaged, although not totally demolished. The injury to the house and contents will probably amount to several thousand dollars, and to the church about $15,000."

The Boston Traveller, referring to the damage done in that city, says:

"Shortly before six o'clock a furious gust of wind struck upon the orchestral end of the Coliseum, in which the great musical festival was held. In a few minutes the large circular window, which is twenty feet in diameter, yielded to the blast, and the wind getting inside, the building quivered like a reed.

"The whole orchestral end now crushed in, and the blast sweeping with resistless fury to the other extremity, as speedily forced out the other end. In a few moments the whole edifice seemed to be the sport of the elements and the wind getting underneath the roof, lifted it off piece by piece until the whole of the transept was entirely unroofed. The air was darkened with falling and flying timbers which were tossed and blown about like shavings. The crash was tremendous.—The organ was speedily leveled to the ground and hurled in a mass of timbers. Immense pieces of the roof were carried considerable distances and fell on every side."

Deadly Oil Again.

The Chemical News for August, has the following:

"Four children were burned to death at Corydon, Indiana, on the night of July 3d. The fire is attributed to the explosion of a lamp while the children were all asleep.—July 13th, Nora Woolf, of New York, aged fourteen, was fatally burned by an explosion of kerosene, used for kindling a fire. July 14th, John Stein, of Yonkers, was shockingly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. July 13th, a kerosene lamp exploded at 71 Bayard street, New York. Mrs. Ami Festionel was burned to death in Baltimore by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. Mr. Wellington, of Boston, was fearfully burned by the explosion of a lamp containing 'lucine oil.' The lamp was shattered into more than a hundred pieces. 'Lucine oil' is a light and dangerous naphtha, one of the most explosive products of petroleum. The East Hampton Rubber Thread Works and the Valley Pump Company's Works were destroyed by fire July 12th, caused by an explosion of naphtha; loss, $140,000.—We shall continue to record these shocking casualties caused by dangerous kerosene oil till, by passage of suitable laws, we are satisfied that the public has been properly educated on the subject."

Work on the Selma (Alabama) and Gulf road has been resumed. Twenty miles of the road is to be in running order on the first of February next.