

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: THE DAILY JOURNAL is published for the Proprietor by J. M. FETTER, at No. 100 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Price per copy, 5 cents. Advance payment for six months, \$2.50. For one year, \$4.50. Single copies, 5 cents. No subscription received for less than one month.

# Wilmington Journal

### THE BLOODY SIGHT.

We approach the consideration of any question which relates to the "negro" with some misgiving. While we are sure to bring upon us the wrath of Radicals, we are not altogether sure of passing some of our own folks. The "negro" has become so important a portion of the social body of this country, that his vote and his patronage have become a power in the land. You do not stand for anything, and when we stand our own people belied and everything they do to protect themselves against the crimes of the negro turned upon them for party purposes, we must speak out, although we may offend some of their pretent and especial friends.

Our readers will recollect that some weeks ago a gentleman in a neighboring county discovered at night a negro attempting to rob his smoke house. He fired and the negro fled, upon returning to his house he found the door open and the smoke house crumpled to death, his companion, who had lifted the structure with a lever, having dropped it when fired upon, leaving them to their desperate fate. Upon these facts the New York Times builds a case of unparalleled inhumanity and disloyalty, showing the utter disregard in which negro life is held by Southern whites and by the laws of Southern States. That paper states the case in this manner:

It is not infrequently happens that a skillful sportsman by rapidly firing both barrels right and left brings down a dozen or more killed and wounded birds, but only one of them is worth the carrying possible achievements of this sort, these are imaginative sportsmen who pretend to have accomplished vast and noble exploits, and who are unable uniformly to do so. In the case of the alleged sportsman who fired at a limb on which six dozen birds were roosting, and so split it with the shot that the legs of the entire flock were caught in the net. Incredible as it may seem, this sportsman actually was surpassed by Mr. Meekins, of North Carolina, who recently made a bag with a single-barrel rifle, which surpassed the work of the best of the men of this State.

It happened in this wise: Mr. Meekins owned a smoke-house situated within a short distance of his residence, wherein were stored hams and other smoke house delicacies. Not long since he was out on a morning hunt, and he was accompanied by a negro, who seemed to come from the direction of his smoke-house. As he went back to his house full of enthusiasm, and by the faint moonlight he discovered a negro seated on the end of a fence rail, which was using as a rest for a long-barreled rifle. He was a man of a peculiarly handsome appearance, and he was dressed in a suit of dark clothing.

Being a man of decision of character, and unexceptionable "sportsman" with his weapons, Mr. Meekins promptly fired at the dusky pupil of Archimedes, and killed him on the spot. The smoke house instantly settled back to its normal condition, and on investigating its condition Mr. Meekins found that it was resting on four other dead birds, which were scattered about the place. He was so much surprised at this, that he was unable to believe that a single shot would have such an effect. He was so much surprised at this, that he was unable to believe that a single shot would have such an effect.

Of course any apparent attempt to detract from the merit of so extraordinary a shot will be set down to envy of Mr. Meekins. Still there are those who will venture to inquire whether it is quite in accordance with the laws of North Carolina for a white man to shoot a negro, and whether it is justifiable to rob a smoke-house; and it is just possible that he does not deserve immediate death. Mr. Meekins doubtless would be glad to see the law enforced against the extraordinary bag which his single rifle shot had made, but he would be glad to see the law enforced against the extraordinary bag which his single rifle shot had made.

It is in keeping with just such doctrine and such teachings that the negro has been led to ravage, to burn, to rob, to steal and to lie, and he has been almost everywhere in the country. Yesterday, to-day and during the past and the coming weeks, and the same for many Courts to come, the Judge, the Solicitor and the juries of our Superior Court, have been, are, and will be, engaged in the trial of negro criminals, upon indictments covering every crime known to human laws. Our work houses, and jails and penitentiaries are filled, and the gallows frequently ends their earthly careers, but it is no purpose. Crimes continue, year after year, and we are not guided without being made to feel that they would find protection rather than punishment from the Courts, that it seems now too late to reform them.

Yet, when our people attempt to protect themselves from midnight robbers and incendiaries, and death ensues from the guilty cowardice of an accomplice, they are paraded before the world as guilty of murder, and their State and its laws are derided.

And to what end? Ah! the Presidential election is approaching, and from Morton and Blaine and the New York Times down even to the cowardly Southern renegade who has betrayed his section and his people for a party office, to edit an insignificant newspaper, the bloody shirt must be persistently flaunted in the faces of the Northern masses. And it will continue thus until the end.

### THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

When Mr. Randall introduced his amnesty measure, says the Boston Herald, he gave notice prior to the holiday, he stated that it was an exact copy word for word, of the bill reported last year by the committee of which Mr. Speaker Blaine was a member, and which was passed by a Republican House without amendment but defeated in the Senate. Mr. Blaine is no longer Speaker, and he is consciously and persistently a candidate for the Presidential nomination. That will apply account for his present solicitude to exclude this year from the grace of the act the one individual against whom last year he raised no objection. His excuse now is that he could not as Speaker introduce his amendment last year does not cover the privilege he enjoyed in the committee-room. It was on this point that Mr. Cox riddled him mercilessly with fact, logic and contemptuous irony, leaving him limp and lifeless as a champion. This kind of personal buncle is exceedingly cheap and worthless. The temper that would deliberately reopen the wounds of civil war is not only unchristian, but un-American. He asks of parading a personal ambition to do to vindictive a quality to deserve any of the credit of statesmanship which it might claim on other grounds. This was very thoroughly exposed by Mr. Cox, who while abating no title of the merits of the Union soldier, appealed in the same strain which the Union veterans would themselves employ for the burial of the passions of the past, the mutual forgiveness of wrongs and the restoration of the fraternal spirit of a common patriotism.

The particular reason given by Mr. Blaine in excepting the President of the late Confederate States in his amendment, is that it would only raise open questions of veracity and revise scenes of horror, as well as bring up disputes again between the War Department equally with the head of the late Confederacy. There is nothing to be gained by prolonging a passionate discussion over inhumanities whose results have been long ago comprehended and suffered.

On the contrary, it cannot but prove a needless obstruction to the process of knitting together the fibres of fraternal sentiment which is now going on, and we do not believe any sensible man could find fault with us therefor, further than a natural dislike to have one's name mentioned in connection with a deed so odious and so odiously contrived. And we do believe that many of them, when the subject is called to their attention and their sober second thought is brought to bear upon it, will be convinced of their error. With either however we have no quarrel, and do not propose to suggest any new party tenets.

We are satisfied that all the assistance we render the negro, and the encouragement we extend him, to help his fair and societies, and excursions and parades, are not only unappreciated, but are hurtful to both races. It is certainly useless for us to repeat the history of negro rule in this city and county, to illustrate our point. The prejudices, their passions, and their hates have left their blighting footprints upon every industry and enterprise, and the corruptions and robberies which they have nourished and sustained have at last forced a long suffering people to seek relief in the courts of law.

Yet many of our people, in the great kindness of their hearts, continue to encourage these people in all their undertakings, when their very gathering is for a purpose. As we have said, no fair has been recently held here, and the impression it left on an outsider, was that it was merely the occasion of a grand military parade, a tournament and ball, and an opportunity for a white aspirant for Governor, to ride in an open carriage through our streets, with three negroes, making a shameful exhibition of the disreputable means by which he intends to seek the object of his ambition.

The day of contest is approaching; and, organized by these men, through these gatherings, the negroes march in solid phalanx to the polls to cast their votes as the rule of the worst men of both races, and are ready to follow the lead of any drunken rowdy to attack the white citizens. Open to no reason, deaf to all appeals, kindnesses are forgotten, obligations are cancelled, and obeying the blind instinct of prejudice and hate, they stand ready to commit any violence, and to outrage decency and destroy property through the ballot-box.

It is too late now to say that they are misled by designing men. What was very true in the earlier days of their emancipation can not, after so many years of bitter experience, be forgotten. Victims then of ignorance, they now are the destroyers of good order, good laws and good government. For these reasons, and with the utmost kindness toward the negro, and prompted by what we believe to be for the best interests of both races, we do not think that we ought to recognize the hostile attitude of which that race has taken, and which they have carried into hateful execution whenever they have had the power. We have tried conciliation in this State to no purpose. South Carolina is about ruined by following in our foot-paths. This policy has cursed Mississippi with Ames for a Governor; a different course has lessened her with Lamar for Senator.

As we have said, we have no quarrel with such of our friends who may differ with us. We stand ready to cooperate with them, as we hope they will, in any measure for the public weal. Yet, so convinced are we that, untold evil will result from a different course, that we trust, at least, our views will claim their thoughtful consideration.

### TOO MUCH NIGGERISM.

We confess that while we wish to do the negro full justice and encourage him in all things to which he has properly a right, provided he behaves himself; yet we must reform any and all encouragement which makes him more insolent than independent. It comes from all sources it may be. The Negro Militia Companies and drills and the mixing up of whites with negroes in fairs, &c., is all to be deprecated and condemned, we think—*Magnolia Record*.

We expressed similar views last week and it would seem that we will never get through being abused for it. The last issue of a Radical paper with its own articles copied from other papers, devotes pretty much all its available space to abuse of the Journal. But we are used to such attacks, and are always ready to reply to any respectable opponent.

But lest others may pervert what we have had to say on this subject, and fear that the good we have attempted to accomplish may be thrown away, we shall briefly refer to the subject again.

The Journal was neither dictatorial, disrespectful nor unkind in its reference to any one who differed from it in regard to the proper treatment of the negro. Some of our staunchest personal and political friends do differ with our views, and it is just because we believe they are in error, that they may come, unwittingly, from their error, and be hurtful to both races. When we become convinced that a certain course is proper or improper, and for or against the public weal, we do not stop to consider who favors or opposes it with all our ability and zeal. By this means we have in our opinion, however thoughtlessly measured, which if perfected, will redound for all time to come to the welfare of the people of the State.

Now we believe that some of our citizens are wrong in the treatment of the negro, and that nothing but evil can come of its continuance, and thus believing we have so said in as respectful terms as we could use, and we do not believe any sensible man could find fault with us therefor, further than a natural dislike to have one's name mentioned in connection with a deed so odious and so odiously contrived. And we do believe that many of them, when the subject is called to their attention and their sober second thought is brought to bear upon it, will be convinced of their error. With either however we have no quarrel, and do not propose to suggest any new party tenets.

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### THE PRESIDENT.—The impression grows stronger every day that all the attempts to pledge the delegations to the National Republican Convention from the various States in favor of local candidates, who have little or no hopes of ever being nominated, are simply third term movements in disguise.

This charge has been made against the Conkling movement in New York, and it is a significant fact that none of the journals advocating the movement have seen fit to deny it. The same charge has been made against the Morton movement in Indiana, and when called upon directly to say whether it is true or not, the Indianapolis Journal dodges the question by saying that it "believes Morton will be nominated," and it does not feel called upon to have a second or third choice until his chances are disposed of; and, also, that it will support the nominee of the Convention whoever he may be.

The Cincinnati Commercial says there is something approaching an understanding that the Ohio delegation will express a preference for Gov. Hayes, and it wants to know if the Hayes delegation are for Grant for a second choice, because "there is a powerful, subtle, sneaking influence at work in various States, and under various names, for Grant, and it means mischief."

There can be but little doubt that the Commercial's suspicions are well grounded.

INDIANA.—The St. Louis Republican says that Indiana is preparing to become the hardest fought part of the field in the political battle of this year, and it is probable that she will succeed. Both parties have gone into training already, and there is not a prominent Democrat or Republican in the State but thinks of the October election, now nearly nine months off, night and day, in connection with his own chances for the coveted advancement.

Governor Hendrick's recent address at Indianapolis, in which he took occasion to place himself in a good square, shows that he is up and doing; and the fact that it takes all of one's fingers and toes to count the Republican candidates for Governor is a hint of the wide-awakened of that party.

The two parties in the State are nearly evenly matched, and they hate one another with an implacable spirit. There will be heavy fighting all along the lines this year, but the hottest and the hardest of it all will be in Indiana.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.—The Louisiana question will receive an additional complication if the three Republican Senators set with their Democratic colleagues and the Democratic majority in the Assembly and so elect the Democratic United States Senator to the seat Pughback so long sought. As this will give a legal majority on joint ballot, it will be impossible even for Kellogg to refuse the Senator a certificate, and difficult even for Morton to go behind and review the action of the Legislature. The Senator-elect Mr. J. B. Eustis, of New Orleans, stands very well at home for capacity and integrity. His election was unexpected. Mr. R. H. Marr being looked upon as sure to obtain the seat, but in all probability he was chosen to secure the co-operation of the requisite number of Republicans.

ARE WE RELAPSING TOWARD BARRAGAN?—The veteran Attorney General of Massachusetts, in beginning his argument against Piper for the murder of Mabel Young, in the Boston belfry, said that since he began to prosecute criminals, thirty years ago, the most common and most objectionable cause for a white aspirant for Governor, to ride in an open carriage through our streets, with three negroes, making a shameful exhibition of the disreputable means by which he intends to seek the object of his ambition.

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### ANDREW JOHNSON.

On Tuesday last the death of Andrew Johnson was officially announced in both Houses of Congress. In the words of Representatives, Hon. A. M. WADSWELL, member from this District, rose to second the resolutions of respect to his memory. He said:

MR. SPEAKER: I have been struck since these proceedings commenced with the peculiar circumstances of this occasion. There is to me a man who believes in special provisions for protection in the fact that just as we have reached the climacteric of a debate on the question whether the American people shall live together as brothers, whether there shall be a Government of love or hate, we are suddenly arrested by the death of a man who is a time appointed for a man to die.

Mr. Speaker, when that supreme hour of trial comes, and for each of us, I know nothing will give us more consolation than the memory of deeds of charity and good will. I believe that the noble man whose death has just been formally announced to this House, was like many other men who have obtained eminence in public life, a man who was in the early manhood, a resident of North Carolina. It is therefore meet, sir, that we should honor him in the memory, the voice of that State shall be heard, and the duty of uttering it has been assigned to me.

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### THE LOSS OF THE VOLGA.

From the Waverly Magazine. BY LOUIS CHARLES. Mid-ocean. Upon the bosom of that mighty and never-ending Atlantic—that ocean which so often thrills with horror the soul of the brave mariner who ventures upon it—where the roaring winds sweep the broad waste of waters and vivid lightnings illumine the scene—upon the bosom of that ocean, Tuesday, the 20th day of June, in the year 18—, a noble ship, carrying her freight of human beings from the continent of Europe to their homes on these, our American shores.

Can anything more grand and imposing be imagined or described? At first, the ship, with every stick of canvas stretched, bore the wind filled tight as a sack by the strong breeze, flew rather than sailed along, skipping the waves as they came, bearing the spray high into the air. The dolphins and the porpoise gambolled in the mid-ocean, and the water was so calm, the wind is still, the waves will be all the more ready to swallow you up. Let the sharks will feast upon your bodies!

Then suddenly his tone changed; hot tears rushed from his eyes and he, wondering day by day, night after night, if there could be no cure for him, he was really true, after all—that there could be no cure for him, he was really true, after all—that there could be no cure for him, he was really true, after all.

The passengers and the sailors were huddled up on the deck, and each man, each woman, each child, was looking at the other with a look of horror. The captain, who had been so calm and so confident, was now looking at the other with a look of horror. The captain, who had been so calm and so confident, was now looking at the other with a look of horror.

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### STATE NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Cross has bought a lot in Ridgeway and will build there. A northern man has purchased a tract of land near Ridgeway, the "Vasiliors" place at \$20 per acre.

A Convention of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church composing the Central and Eastern section of North Carolina will convene in the Church of Good Shepherd in Raleigh on the 21st inst.

We regret to learn that Major William Hastings, near Smithfield, in Johnston County, has recently become partially paralyzed. He has lost the use of his right hand, it being entirely powerless. Major H. is one of the most prominent citizens in Johnston County.

The Raleigh News Leader from Mr. C. W. Lawrence, Secretary, that the North Carolina State Grange will hold its annual session at Greensboro, beginning Tuesday, 6th of February. The Master of each sub-grange is entitled to admission as a delegate.

The following are the officers Elect of the Raleigh National Bank for the ensuing year. Directors: J. H. Battle, President. C. Dewey, Cashier. John C. Black, Assistant Cashier. Doves, W. H. Battle, Secretary. F. Louis Mahler, General Bookkeeper. Charles Root, Bookkeeper.

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### LOOK FOR THE X.

Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them again, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after the 19th inst., the following schedule will be run on the road: NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily). Leave Wilmington at 11:00 P. M. Arrive at Raleigh at 1:00 A. M. Leave Raleigh at 1:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 3:30 A. M.

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QUAUSTA RAILROAD CO. OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19, 1875.

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WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 19, 1875.

Carolina Central Railway Co. OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 19, 1875.

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL. THE THIRD TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1876.

TERMS, or Session of 20 Weeks. HALF IN ADVANCE—BALANCE ON DELIVERY. Tuition for primary department, \$10.00. Tuition for secondary department, \$15.00.