#### WAITING.

Learn to wait-life's hardest lesson, Conned, perchance, through blinding tears; While the heart throbs sadly echo, To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait—hope's slow fruition; Faint not, though the way seems long: There is joy in each condition, Hearts, though suffering may grow strong.

Constant sunshine, howe'er welcome, Ne'er would ripen fruit or flower; Giant oaks owe half their greatness To the scathing tempest's power.

Thus a soul, untouched by sorrow, Aims not at a higher state; Joy seeks not a brighter morrow, Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness, Spring not from life's sunny side, Heroes must be more than driftwood, Floating on a waveless tide.

#### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1869. Our weather has been very pleasant of late and we have had quite a refreshing season of rest after the election excitement. All goes on quiet and the republicans are calmly performing their duties and there is no apparent earthquake although certain old growing democrats toretold upheavals and destruction to all the world did the Republicans succeed.

A few days ago the British Minister called on Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, and remained closeted with him for several hours. Political circles are much exercised to ascertain what matters were talked about between these two gentlemen. It is generally believed that the interview was in relation to our neutrality laws, it being apparent to close observers that England is watching with great interest our movements in enforcing these laws against Cubans, having, as they do, such an important bearing upon her course in not enforcing the neutrality laws during the late rebellion.

The sympathy of the administration is doubtless with the Cuban patriots, but we cannot in face of the demands made on England permit volunteers or ships to leave our ports to aid the Cubans, who as yet are by any power as beligerents.

exercises of the Howard University were deeply interesting and many visitors to the capital express great delight at the progress made by students who were but yesterday serfs and bondmen. The city of Wilmington was well represented by Mr. G. Z. Mabson who is thus mentioned by the Washington Chronicle as taking part in the discussion on divorces :

Mr. Mabson, in the negative, dwelt eloreserved to himself the right to make the the amendments by the Legislatures of the law by which marriage may be dissolved, several States. and Matthew xix, 9, was quoted in defence of this position. The speaker also held that domestic strife, which works a perpetual in-

The closing remarks of General Howard

are well worth preserving : brick. Some of our professors are refused proposing a plan at war with the instrument admission into the Medical Society of this they profess to venerate so much.

accepted with Him."

too high.

very looks are watched. In treading new deny them to others is to foster selfishness paths there is safety and success in only one and all its attendant brood of degrading

To love with pure affection deep All creatures great and small, And still a stronger love to bear To Him who made them all.

As you know our needs are many our dan gers peculiar, may God give you all the spirit of prayer that you may draw from Him choice blessings no less than His specific aid to grant us our endowments, to grant us abundant success in teaching, to grant us a thoroughly Christian institution—a garden of civilization whence shall flow streams as clear as crystal, pure and health-tul, like living springs; streams that, though far-flowing, shall be recognizable and traceable to their source.

# Reconstruction -- A Letter on the Situa-

We have received the following letter

from our esteemed friend, Dr. Myers: Mr. Editor :- I promised you before taking your departure from this place that I would communicate with you regarding one or two political points. Suppose we consider first the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Let us first take up the Democratic arguments thus:

1. It is unconstitutional to amend the 2. The people are the only ones who can

amend it. 3. The right of suffrage is not a natural but a political right, and therefore the negro is not entitled to it.

4. This State has always refused to recognize the negroes' rights and therefore should continue to do so: and

5. It degrades one race to elevate another. First it is unconstitutional, say they, to amend the Constitution. This has been a favorite Democratic argument. You must not change that instrument, they say, from the spirit of its original conception, because you have no power under it but what it gives you.

It is a sufficient answer to all the rhodomontade on this question to say that the Constitution itself provides for its own amendment. There is no limit imposed by that instrument on the amendments that may be proposed to it. The only limitation is as to the manner in which these amendments shall be proposed and ratified. The method for that is pointed out distinctly, and a proper regard for its provisions requires that we should adhere strictly to them. The United States Government has no powers under the Constitution but what the States have given it; but there is nothing in the Constitution itself to prohibit or restrain the States from giving it whatever powers they choose. If the States choose, merely in rebellion and not acknowledged in the manner pointed out by that instrument, to give to the general Government the rights possessed by themselves to regulate THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.—The closing to a limited extent the right of suffrage, they have a perfect constitutional right to do so, but they can do it only in the way pointed out by the Constitution itself.

The plea that the people, only by a direct vote, can grant to the general Government the power to amend the Constitution is replied to thus: The Constitution of the United States was not ratified by a direct vote of the people in any of the States, nor any of the numerous amendments to it which now form a part thereof, yet it is none the less the work of the people-the quently on the divinity of marriage and its original instrument having been ratified by supremacy to human enactments. God has the State Legislatures and Conventions, and

I have said there is no limitation as to the character of the amendments that may be legislation operated as an encouragement to proposed to it, and no constitutional exception can therefore be taken to the amendment now under discussion. But there is a limit to the method of its ratification. First, it must be proposed by two thirds of both Houses of Congress. Second, it must be This institution has two distinctive fun- ratified by three-fourths of the States, or by damental ideas. One is that starting with | Conventions in the States, as Congress may those who have been generally repelled and direct. It has accordingly in this manner excluded, it embraces them, while it holds been submitted to the Legislatures of the out its lamp to every color and description of mankind, simply asking mental and ratified or not; and sir this is the only way moral fitness. The second idea is that the in which it can be ratified. It was not in brither and sister need not part at the col- their power to submit it to popular vote. lege door, and have a right, if they so It was simply their duty to ratify or reject choose, to a knowledge of the professions. it. For my own part I think that to have We meet and must meet like all other new submitted it to the popular vote would have enterprises, a twofold opposition. It is mis been an unconstitutional way of amending representation and misunderstanding. Now | the Constitut.on, and I marvel at the men the assault is upon our pupils; now the who make so much constitutional clamor

District. The character of the trustees, officers, teachers, and pupils is widely traduthat the right of suffrage is not a natural ced. Plots are laid to destroy us material- but a political right, and therefore those who ried. ly, and gigantic efforts are put forth to have it can give it or withhold it as they bring the ire of an indignant nation against us under the imputed name of "leveling" to be given or withheld at pleasure, where and "amalgamation." It is said among did those get it who have it to give or withcertain learned men that there is a singular | hold? What rights have they which other dream prevailing in this country at this men have not? And if they have any from time-it is the "dream of equality." This whom did they receive them? They doubtdream is imputed to us. The imputers are less will reply they received them from the not wise, for it is they that are dreaming Constitution of the State they represent! while wrapped in the troubious slumbers of Then I ask where did those receive it who equality-in personal differences in the sided in them." But what rights had they the money has never been drawn. mountains, in the hills, in the valleys. Yet | which other men had not? Who gave them | there are rights, such as breathing and the power to say who should or should not thinking and working, which belong to all. vote? It you say it was inherent in them, There are rights which the proud earthly, it follows that it was also as inherent in the dignitary must share equally with the poor- black men of the land as in them; and if est of us, and one, not the least of them, is you say it was not inherent, I ask for the the right to make the most of the faculties source from which they received it-and I God has given us. If the man with a dark | will ask in vain for a satisfactory answer. complexion in the race of life approaches | The only answer that can be given is that our imputer or outstrips him, it but proves the right they exercised came from might. his point. I think the honest expression of It was simply the exercise of tyrannical pow-

this imputed dreaming is this: "A white er. There is no escape from this logic. It skin turnishes evidence of superior intellis the mexorable logic of human rights. lect." If he will thus state his proposition | Either every man has the natural right to plainly we will meet it. Let him do as one vote (and all men have the same rights) or of my good friends from the South did, sit those who claim to possess superior rights a few hours with his ears and his eyes open | must show the superior source from which in one of our good schools, the University | they draw them. And this brings me to the if you please, and he will be convinced of crowning argument-and the one dwelt his error, and, if a candid man, be prepared upon with most unction, viz: that it degrades to join me in a less prejudiced, a truer, no- one race to elevate another -that to elevate bler expression, namely, that the intellect is the negro will degrade the white man. No not measured or weighed by the complex | philosophy could be falser than this. It is ion; and perhaps he may say with spirit, as a flat contradiction in the teeth of human Peter did when his eyes were opened, "Of experience. If it were true it would be a truth I perceive that God is no respector most humiliating to the white race—that of persons. But in every nation he that they, superabundant in numbers, rich in feareth Him and worketh righteousness is this world's goods, educated, refined, trained cannot run through trains for several days. in religious teaching, and endowed with the Remember, my triends, we do not call this untrammelled right to exercise all their own a commencement, but an anniversary. The rights, should be degraded by extending to exercises are arranged accordingly, and we a handful of colored men the same rights recollections, being instigated thereto by Gilchrist, John.... trust your expectancy will not be gauged they enjoy themselves! If it were true, it is his friend Longfellow. Mr. Neal claims to Lee, Fred....... a race not worth preserving. But it is not have given the first blast for woman's suf- Mills, James L ..... Let me now say to my fellow-workers, the true, No man ever did a good deed to frage in a Fourth of July oration in 1831, professors and teachers in the different departments, our measure of success depends on you. You have been hitherto patient, self-sacrificing-workers in our humble beginnings; you have given great satisfaction my nature. You, yourself, know that man used in the cause. As the cause of female to the trustees. But we need more than is of all God's works the most perfect, and independence thus dates from a Fourth of

evils; but to help in bringing up others to

of exaltation never before reached by any nation. The old proverb has it that "Right wrongs no man," and to do right, to secure equal rights to all men can work no wrong or degradation to any.

I regard this amendment as the inevitable result of the decree of emancipation. It is logical sequence. It flows from it as naturally as effect from cause. To free a race and then deny it political rights would be monstrous. The ballot is as necessary to the black as to the white for his protection. He can have no adequate protection without it. The one great task of government is to secure men in the enjoyment of their rights— and the heaven ordained instrument for effecting this security is THE BALLOT.

I am in favor of this amendment, therefore, because it is right; because the right of suffrage belongs as naturally to the black as to the white man; because our safety as a nation consists in giving instead of withholding what is due; because having given the black man his freedom, he must, to be secure in it, have the means of protecting I it; and because, by its adoption, and by it only, can we fulfill the true mission of the American people of assuring equal and exact justice to all men.

In the strict sense, therefore, we have never enjoyed the blessings of an unallayed white man's government. It is impossible to judge by experience how great they might be. In the cup of our most spark- L. ling political prosperity there have always been some dregs of "negro supremacy," or, some "slogan" of Republicanism or Democracy. However slight the visible ad- M mixture of African blood in our body politic may have been, it puts an end to all pretence that our is, constitutionally, a white man's government. Our Constitution recog- M nizes no race or color as entitled to monopo- M lize citizenship, suffrage, or office.

Those who still claim that emancipation was a blunder, which ought to be atoned M for by restoring the colored race to slavery, N are consistent and logical in affirming that | Pa t should not be allowed to vote. But all Americans profess to recognize the right of the freed race to be free. As the white man | Ke regards the ballot as the indispensable weapon to preserve his own freedom, it devolves on every advocate of partial suffrage to show how black men can maintain their freedom with any fewer weapons than white men re-

Were not union and equality the very fruits of our late struggle? A fruit which cost dear, but which must be guarded as the most precious of possessions—as the greatest conquest of modern times. The victory of the North was the victory of civilization.

#### ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

Australia is offered (in the newspapers) as fair equivalent for the Alabama losses. The last American fashion at the Paris

Grand Hotel is, after table d'hote, to escort the fair one to the elevator. Victoria has just appointed a clergyman Companion of the Bath. He is the first of

the cloth who also wears a garter. In a recent interview with a reporter, ex-President Johnson said that he "often puts his hands to his head and wonders if he is

Dexter must look to his laurels. The American Girl has trotted a mile in 2:19, in harness. Dexter's best time was 2:17 under

A young lady about to be married to a gentleman, named Ruen, says she has no obections to the marriage, but that she does not like to become a Ruin.

The "red flag," elevated by the Parisian rioters, was a red crinoline, mounted on a broom. Five hundred thousand people flocked into the streets to see it.

The stock of the proposed bridge across the Delaware, from Camden to Philadelphia, has been taken to the amount of \$2,000,000, ten per cent. of which has been paid down. A Norwegian, who settled in Detroit two

years since, saw among a party who arrived by a boat from Cleveland, a few days ago, a girl he had known at home. After an hour's courtship the couple were mar-

Miss Amanda Craig, the heroine of the \$100,000 breach of promise case, has returned to her home in Newport, Kentucky, and ed to her home in Newport, Kentucky, and Henry Penelope..... 800 Moore's Creek is an applicant for re-appointment to her Herrny, Alfred T.... 110 do. old position as teacher in the public schools, Kelly, W. P....... 80 Middle Prong. on a salary of \$800 per annum.

The London Times, for many years, has | Cotton Mills ...... made an offer of two hundred and fifty McIlhenny, Thos ad's 700 Greenfield thousand dollars for a cheap substitute for Otway, John..... 110 Masonboro' 

> The business men of New Orleans are rejoicing over the brilliant prospects of the grain crops of the Western States bordering on the upper Mississippi and Ohio. They are also getting alive to the inportance of the movement to encourage the exportation

A New York journal lately suggested that a fund be raised for the inventor of a typesetting machine. A number of letters by inventors have been published—all showing Williams, R. T., that a good type-setting machine is teasible, and each inventor has, of course, hit the nail on the head, the only want being money to perfect the various inventions.

The recent storm has proved very destructive in many localities, but in none hereabouts more so than the Naugatuck Valley of Connecticut. Dams, railroad tracks, culverts, bridges of stone and wood, are reported victims of the flood. Some Melvin, W. A..... 817 Black River. 10 43 tactories will be closed for a month or more in consequence of the destruction of their race-ways, and the Naugatuck Railroad Lenon, Rufus, P.... Caintuck ..... 20 00

John Neal the celebrated author, of Portland, Maine, is about to publish his literary usual self-consecration. For years, and perhaps for life, you must work in faith, in hope, in prayer. By prejudiced community and withereth." God of our race! how ty, and by the tremulous, hoping hearts of poor and weak we are in thy sight. To a woman's suffrage jublilee, in honor of the delegate ...... your pupils, your words, your acts—your gather up to myself the rights I have and spread of that cause?—Philadelphia Star. | Hall, N. E., delg't.. | 876

### SHERIFF'S COLUMN.

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ROCKEY POINT, Brothers, John, agt J. Murray ...... 100 Burgaw Brothers, John, agt R. Miller, Jas. A. agt of estate of W. S. Ashe... 3 50 Johnson, James ...... 200 Burgaw PINEY WOODS.

Willey, W. P., agent of W. D Willey.... 75 Moore's Creek \$ 58 Malpass, Amos, agt of Gurganius..... Walker, J. D., agent Nancy Walker..... Walker, G. F., A. M. 224 Mill Branch 2 10 3 50 300 Ruth Bay 1580 Moore's Creek 19 60 100 Cypress Creek 70 525 Mill Branch. do. adm'r M. Register 300 Moore's Creek 2 14

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TOPSAIL SOUND. Batson, Henry... 181 Sandy Run. Blake, Elizabeth. 20 adj. Atkinson's \$1 75 28 63 of grain to Europe by way of the Mississip-pi river and the Gult.

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agt A.&C. Howagt A.& C. Howard and 875 Sadbury's Sadbury's Alexander Nixon. 49 3 08 2 08 Tarble, Henry F.. 100 Trumpeter.
Tompkins, G. W. 100 do. Ramsey, Walker. 512 Godfrey Stuart. 5 25 adj. Atkinson and Ennett, Thomas. 200 McRae Boarding House. 4 Scott's Hill. UPPER BLACK RIVER.

1 Harrell's Store. \$ 4 65 Bland, J. T. Carr, J. W., heirs D. CAINTUCK. Kea, Jas. C...... |2000 Maulsby Point. |\$40 00

SOUTH WASHINGTON. 48 Wells' Branch. 8 35 80 Washington Co 4 20 2216 Sills Creek. 20 48 Brown, Louisa..... Danner, J. W ..... Freeman, W E ..... 303 Lewis Creek. 275 Sheller District 960 Angola. 1472 Lewis Creek. 7.00

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	1 Table 1		The state of the s	JING INSU the femoments leving

anover County, returns unto Court, this 28th day of June, 1869, the foregoing levies made upon the lands of the above named persons for taxes due from the said persons for the year 1868, for the several amounts opposite their respective names, and prays judgment of condemnation for the Whereupon, it is considered by the Court that

SHERIFF'S COLUMN.

HOLLY SHELTER.

s judgment of condemnation be allowed. Judgment accordingly and for costs. J. C. MANN, C. S. C., per Geo. D. Flack, Dep't Cl'k.

L. A. HART. JNO. C. BAILEY WILMINGTON. IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

MACHINE SHOP,

A LSO Manufacturers of TURPENTINE STILLS, and COPPER WORK in all its branches. Front Street, below Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

HART & BAILEY. Proprietors.

London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company.

Assets Gold, \$17,005,026

Directors personally responsible for all engagements of the Company.

BARRY BROTHERS, General Agents, Wilmington, North Carolina.

march 21 Marine Insurance effected to all ports in the United States and

West Indies, by Barry Brothers, Wilmington,

### NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY AIR LINE:

FIVE STEAMERS A WEEK FROM PORTSMOUTH TO NEW YORK. THREE TIMES A WEEK TO PHILA-DELPHIA. TWICE A WEEK TO BOSTON,

### Daily to Baltimore.

COTTON WILL BE TAKEN ON TIME, TO be delivered in four days to New York; three dayst o Baltimore. Forfeit to be the entire Freight through. The W. & W. R. R. Company will now ha an Agent in Portsmouth to look out for its in-

terests and its goods both ways.

8. L. FREMONI Wil. and Wel. Railroad, Oct. 20, 1868.



Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic medicinal properties which belong to an Old and Pure Gin. Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver street, New York.

J.A. Clifford, Esq., Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

# GLOBE SALOON

GLOBE SALOON,

THE UNDESIGNED HAVE FITTED UP

No. 1 Granite Row.

in a superior style, where they are prepared to entertain DAY BOARDERS, furnish meals at all hours, and supply families with Oysters and patronage.

Game in season.

They trust their friends will give them a call,
BROCK & WEBB,

## RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 9, 1868.

# CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 11th inst. On AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 11th inst.,
our PASSENGER Trains on this road will
leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.,
and arrive in Weldon 6:06 A. M. and 2:50 P. M.
Leave Weldon at 10:15 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 4:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.
The day train will not run on Sundays.
A daily through freight train will leave Wilmington (Sundays excepted) at 3:00 P. M., for
the accommodation of Truck Farmers. Passengers can also get accommodations on said freight
train as far as Goldsboro.

S. L. FREMONT

S. L. FREMONT, Engineer & Supt.

CHANGE OF FREIGHT TRAIN SHEDULE.

april 11

26 5

WIEMINGTON, & WELDON RAILBOAD CO., OFFICE CHIEF ENG'R AND GEN'L SUF'T WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1869. On AND AFTER THE 29TH INSTANT THE freight trains will run as follows: Leave Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Wilmington same days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

S. L. FREMONT,

Eng'r and Sup't. WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO. OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION, Wilmington, N. C., May 26, 1869.



DETURN TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT Le all stations for one (1st class) fare to persons wishing to attend the consolidation meeting of the A. & N. C. R. R. and N. C. R. R. Companies, to be held in New Berne on the 2d June. There will be, after the meeting abjourns, an ex-cursion to Morehead City.

WM. SMITH. Master of Transportation.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., OFFICE CHIEF ENG'R AND GEN. SUP'T WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24, 1869.

# TO EXCURSIONISTS

To supply a public demand, notice is hereby given that excursion trains of three cars or less will be run over any part of this road for a distance of fifty miles or more upon the guarantee of responsible parties that it shall pay not less than one dollar per mile run (one way.) On such trains passengers will be carried at the rate of two cents per mile. going and returning, equal to one cent per mile each way. For a large number of cars a proportional increase to be charged. be charged.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Eng. and Sup't

Wilmington & Manchester R.R. Co

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1868.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11, PASSENGER Trains of this Road will run on the follow EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Wilmington daily at ..... 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Florence. 10:32 A. M.
Arrive at Kingsville. 1:45 P. M.
Leave Kingsville. 12:40 P. M.
Arrive at Florence. 8:55 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington. 9:15 P. M.
Express Train connects closely at Florence with the North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad for Cheraw, and at Kingsville with the South Carolina Railroad for Augusta, to which point care run through

road for Augusta, to which point cars run through without change. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave Wilmington daily at..... 8:05 P. M

Carolina Railroad for Augusta. Passengers for Columbia should take the Accommodation Train. WM. MACRAE,

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.



Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1869. () NAND AFTER MAY 15TH, THE PAS mington on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 O'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Rockingham same days, at 3t P. M.
Arrive at Wadesboro (Stage) at 9 P. M.
Leave Wadesboro (Stage) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Leave Rockingham on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington same days at 8 P. M.

may 10

W. I. EVERETT, General Superintendent. WE WOULD

R ESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to our large and elegant assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

trade, which having been purchased for Cash at low prices we offer at very low rates. Our Stock of Goods for LADIES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S wear is very full and complete, very stylish an

embracing every style and quality known to the

very durable. Our goods for GENTLEMAN'S wear consists of all kinds and qualities of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, AND BAL-MORALS,

with and without the box toe, and the assortment is so complete that we are enabled to suit

WHOLESALE BUYERS will find it greatly to their advantage to ex amine our stock and prices before making their selections. We devote our second and third floors exclusively to lobbing, and keep at all times a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, for Meu's, Women's and Children's wear, which we go. antee to sell as low as any jobbers in

GEO. R. FRENCH & SON, 29 North Front St.