

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor.

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1876.

Candidate Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, HOS. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, J. H. SMYTH, Esq., GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, HON. R. P. BUXTON, J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

GRAVEN COUNTY, R. H. LEHMAN, JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY, RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY, A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY, RICHARD C. BADGER, ALEXANDER B. DAVIS, MADISON C. HODGE, JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY, COL. T. J. DULA, GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN, BERTIE COUNTY, F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY, W. F. MATSON, A. McCABE.

FOURTH COUNTY, W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, R. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY, J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY, J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY, J. W. THORNE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE, J. J. CASSIDY, J. C. HILL.

1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON 2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE, 3D WARD—W. H. MOORE, 4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON, 5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.

SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.

S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ALFRED HOWE, A. H. MORRIS, J. E. SAMPSON.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in its decision as rendered in the Wilmington City Case, declares very emphatically that section 2 of the Election Law of the State is unconstitutional and therefore void.

That Law says: "That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the polls to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

The Supreme Court says in reference to this law: "If a man will swear that he has the qualifications, then he can register and vote, unless it can be proved against him that he is not entitled and in that case he can be rejected."

The act is framed upon the idea of making the ballot as difficult as possible, indeed it makes it impracticable. It is a practical denial of the right to register and vote.

We warn all Registrars and Inspectors of Election that if they in any instance prevent a man from registering his name or from voting at the approaching election who may be legally entitled to register and vote, although he may not be able to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges, the fact of his having conformed to these unconstitutional requirements, that the utmost rigors of the law will be enforced against them.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder on account of this unconstitutional law, let him communicate the facts at once to the Republican Executive Committee of his county or to the Wilmington Post, and the heavy hand of an outraged law will be brought to bear on the offender without delay.

Does every man who leases land know that an act was passed by the last Legislature making them practically slaves?

FUN IN SAMPSON. Jim Leach will give one of his rare entertainments in Sampson very soon. It is gymnastic and acrobatic. Jim can turn more somersaults in one jump than any man in the State. He spent his time for the first three years after the war in jumping and keeling, and his last was taken while he was a very decent Republican, but landed in his seat a Democrat, having gone head over heels twice. Jim can make up more faces than anybody. He can straddle wider and tear more coats and trousers. What distinguished him most in his remarkable regard for truth and accuracy of statement. Jim will be reciting, "And are we sinners yet alive?" but he will not kiss the sisters as brother Robbins does.

JUDGE FOWLE ON CONVENTION.

We ask special attention to the letter of Hon. Daniel G. Fowle of Raleigh, written last October, when the convention question was first broached. It is the utterance of a statesman. While we do not coincide with the writer in all his positions, nor arrive at the same conclusions as he by the same process of reasoning, we cannot withhold admiration from a gentleman who can, in this extremely partisan period, emancipate himself from the pressure of prejudices as Judge Fowle has done, and throw around the discussion of public questions somewhat of fairness. There are thousands of persons in the State, not Republicans, if they would speak, who hold opinions substantially like those of Judge Fowle—men who follow slowly and sadly and with oppressive forebodings in the lead of the crazed and partisan crowd. We have always thought it unfortunate that men like Judge did not ally themselves with our party. Had it not been for that social tyranny set up in the south after the war, which entered alike into politics, religion and business, he, and thousands of others, would have done so. There are in fact thousands who have constantly acted among the so-called Democrats who agreed mainly with the Republicans, and who despised the low trickery, the gale columns and the mean-spirited illiberality of those who dictated to the Democrats. We think him and others for taking a step toward liberal discussion, and free thinking. That is certainly noble and portentous language when, alluding to the proposed requirement of a tax receipt before any citizen can vote, he says: "The success of our Democratic party in 1876, is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments, which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the Constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and Convention in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico." Brave and noble words!

Then he proceeds to say that "the people are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old County Court system." This is one of the chief objects of the proposed present system of town and county government, which saves to the people of the State more than \$100,000 annually. Then he proceeds to arraign the Legislature which called the Convention of 1870, and portrays the disastrous results to its projectors, predicts that if a convention is again called the Republicans who became weak-kneed in 1874 will close into the ranks again and that many Democrats will join them—tells them that "the people were angry with our party" for calling the convention of 1870, and closes with language which is as significant as it is true: "Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous would be suicidal."

But this subtle advice has not been heeded, and we are now in the midst of another caucus in which the rights of the people are in peril. Conspirators and traitors have again assailed the fortress from which they were repulsed. They will again meet the fate of conspirators against liberty.

Gov. Graham. This artful dodger has issued an address to the people of Orange, in which he makes no points against the present constitution, and recommends no amendments. He says: "As to the objects for which the constitution is called, and the specific amendments which should be made, they are too numerous to be set forth in this address."

"They are too numerous." This is the stereotyped phrase of the schemers to destroy our present constitution. Under that general head will come the old ed. of law, a poll tax receipt qualification for voters, a Democratic Supreme Court to reverse the homestead decision, and other things "too numerous to be set forth" in this article. "People of North Carolina, if you let Gov. Graham and his co-conspirators get control of the convention and make amendments 'too numerous to be set forth' you will be bound hand and foot, your families deprived of their homesteads, and you of the right to vote, unless you are a property holder. Observe!

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question. Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question: RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Sir:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say: That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and constitutional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon an extraordinary occasion, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time? A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate. 2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting. 3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to excite the passions before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the Constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and Conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used: "Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the 'Tully' constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers, the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplating, that we be ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that use and beneficial provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplating any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

ion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance: The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners. There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges, and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention. In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and elected in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency. Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State. We require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be—by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that this convention scheme is with us in August, last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

The Hills and Prestons

It is unfortunate that the promised era of good feeling is seriously marred by the fiery utterances of a few blatant Southern malcontents. The Prestons and Hills have too much of the old feeling within their hearts to behave decently.

Mr. D. H. Hill represents the northern district of Georgia in Congress. The slave population of that State is the largest and some little loyalty to the flag existed there when the war broke out. But we fear very little is left there now. Hill's majority was overwhelming, and he is probably talking for home effect when he declares "if we must have war, if we cannot preserve the constitution and constitutional government by the ballot, and if fully and immediately, if immediate love power shall decree that America must save her constitution by blood, let it come; I'm ready."

To call Mr. Hill a first class idiot would be using language altogether too mild to properly characterize him. It is but a short time since he and his brother rebels were doing their level best to destroy the constitution by the shedding of blood. The sublime impudence with which this unwholesome wretch now talks of saving the constitution is cool for these sultry days of July. The South will do itself immense injury if it continues to listen to such bluster. The returning era of good feeling which of late has given promise of better and brighter days than the South has known for fifteen years, cannot countenance such utterances. It is for the Southern people themselves to stamp the Hills and Prestons. It matters very little what a few frightful ghosts of the lost cause may shriek out during their nocturnal visits, provided the masses themselves put the seal of condemnation upon them. Indeed, these performances afford excellent opportunities for the Southern people to give expression to their real sentiments. And we trust they will not fail to let the country know whether they sympathize with those brazen fellows, who have not yet got quite enough of the war, or with that true and manly element of the Confederacy which accepts the situation in good faith and is doing its share to prop up all traces of the constitution. The real issue of vital importance to the South, and the issue of demoralization cannot be too rightly drawn out too soon.—Albany Evening Journal.

The democratic party in Pennsylvania is beginning to manifest activity in preparing for the State-Convention, which will be held at Erie on September 1. The important question is, whether the Convention will declare in favor of hard money, or will drop the Ohio rag baby into the family. There are many illustrations in Pennsylvania and a wide diffusion of opinion.

Read, Remember and Circulate.

We present this week to our readers certain resolutions on the convention, which the Republican members of the Legislature asked should be inserted into the bill calling the convention. The Democrats, opposing these resolutions, have secured their insertion down, and are determined that the heads of the convention should not be tied, thus exposing these important provisions of the constitution, upon the existence of which depend the peace, welfare and future prosperity of the people, to the hazard of their destruction.

It will be seen from this record, that Dr. Wheeler was one of our most active members, and true to the safety and interests of the people; and that he is a true man, shrinking not from his duty in any emergency.

We earnestly ask the patient and careful attention of the people to these votes. And let them really to hand back to the people the constitution unchanged, and to adjourn the convention the first day of the meeting, saving thousands of dollars of expense, and the constitution itself from destruction.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment declaring that the convention shall not amend the constitution so as "to require the payment of taxes as a qualification to vote." Every Democrat voted against the motion—showing that it is their purpose to make the right to vote depend on the production of the tax receipt. So that, if the tax payer should lose his tax receipt or a democratic sheriff, by contrivance, hinder or delay the election, he is deprived of his vote.

Dr. Wheeler moved to amend as follows: "Nor shall said convention increase the number of Supreme or Superior Court Judges." Rejected. Every Democrat voted against it.

Why? Because they think to get the control of the State by this convention, and intend to reserve the right to increase the number of Supreme or Superior Court Judges." Rejected. Every Democrat voted against it.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from striking out of the Bill of Rights, which declares: "That the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended." Every Democrat voted against this restriction on the convention. This proves conclusively that they intend to reserve the right to establish a military despotism, as they did in the days of the confederacy.

Mr. Candler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from striking Section 10 of the Bill of Rights out of the Constitution, which declares: "That all elections ought to be free." Rejected. Every Democrat voted to allow the convention to strike out of the Constitution that clause which is sacred to the cause of liberty. No person who has given countenance to the Ku Klux, as is generally the case with the Democracy, should be trusted in such a convention.

Mr. Dula moved an amendment to the bill calling the convention:—That the question of convention or no convention should be submitted to a vote of the people." Every Democrat except two, voted against the amendment. This shows a settled purpose with the Democratic party to force on the people a convention without telling them what it is, for, in violation of what has been the universal usage in this State for one hundred years past, with the exception of the secession convention in 1861, forced by this same secession democracy on the people against their will.

Will reflecting men of any party, who have families or property to protect, and who desire to see peace and quiet restored to our torn and shattered country, vote for men who countenance these revolutionary measures, which must surely end, if not destroyed, the peace of the country?—Winston, N. C. Sentinel.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment prohibiting the convention from requiring the payment of a poll tax. Every Democrat voted against it. Has any political party ever existed in this country that has shown such a contempt for laboring men as this modern Ku-Klux democracy?

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment forbidding the convention from taking away the right under the constitution of the Legislature to exempt from taxation \$500 of the net proceeds of life. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against it.

Dr. Wheeler moved to forbid the convention from restoring the office of Superintendent of Public Works. Every Democrat voted against the motion. This shows a purpose to give the control of the State to those who wish to provide some faithful Democrat with a fat office, when they get into power.

Dr. Wheeler moved to restrict the convention from repealing that portion of the constitution relating to the Legislature from the obligation to levy taxes to pay any part of the public debt. Every Democrat voted against the motion. They wished to reserve the right to provide for Democratic bond holders to make a raid on the Treasury.

Dr. Wheeler moved to forbid the convention from creating an office of Code Commissioner. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against the motion. Showing a purpose to re-establish this office for some Democrat, as they did in 1861, in order to revise the laws.

Dr. Wheeler moved the following amendment:—"Nor shall said convention abolish Sec. 2 of Art. IX of the Constitution," which makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide a uniform system of Public Schools, with tuition free to all. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against it. This shows their hostility to free schools.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment forbidding the convention from abolishing the Sec. 3 of Art. IX of the constitution, which makes it obligatory on the County Commissioners to have free schools in every township for at least four months in the year. Every Democrat voted against the amendment. This shows that the Democratic party, which has been noted in North Carolina for opposing free schools, are justly suspected of combining with the Roman Catholics to destroy all free schools.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 32, of the act calling the convention the words "until the same shall be rejected." Every Democrat voted against striking out.

These words give the right to the convention to create any office, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, who have decided that the Homestead law is constitutional and valid, and to fill them with their own better partisan lawyers; who it will not be denied, were generally opposed to the Homestead, and denounced the Supreme Court for sustaining it.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 33, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 34, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 35, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 36, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 37, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 38, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 39, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 40, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 41, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 42, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 43, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 44, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 45, of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the General Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an extra session of the Legislature. Rejected. Every Democrat voted against striking out.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1876. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, July 17th, the following schedule will be run on this road.

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily) Leave Wilmington 6:25 P. M. Leave Florence 12:20 A. M. Arrive at Columbia 4:15 A. M. Arrive at Augusta 8:45 A. M. Leave Augusta 10:15 P. M. Leave Columbia 1:15 P. M. Leave Florence 4:10 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington 7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday) Leave Wilmington 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Florence 12:05 P. M. Leave Florence 12:45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington 6:22 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Through Freight Train Daily (except Subdays) Leave Wilmington 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Florence 7:40 A. M. Arrive at Columbia 9:00 A. M. Leave Columbia 11:30 P. M. Leave Florence 1:10 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington 6:22 P. M.

Local Freight Train, with Passenger Coach attached, leaves Wilmington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. and arrives at Wilmington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P. M. Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and to York, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington. Through Sleeper, Carlin and train for Charleston and Augusta. JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after June 26th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows.

MAIL TRAIN. Leave Union Depot, daily, Sun days excepted, at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:45 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:45 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5:45 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 7:45 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 9:00 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS. Leave Union Depot daily at 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:25 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2:25 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 4:25 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 6:25 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 8:25 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 9:00 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

2nd Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Passengers taking Sleeping Cars on this train should reach Weldon at 11:00 A. M. and arrive at Goldsboro at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 3:00 P. M.

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

AT POWER HOUSES, DAY & NIGHT. In the absence of the Superintendent, the following persons are authorized to receive freight on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad: J. B. DAVIS, General Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY. THE TRAVELING EXPEDITION. Bound Trip Excursion Tickets. AT POWER HOUSES, DAY & NIGHT. In the absence of the Superintendent, the following persons are authorized to receive freight on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad: J. B. DAVIS, General Agent.

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