

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor. J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

Candidate Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Hon. 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.

BORINGHAM 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. P. MAISON, A. McCABE.

FORSYTH COUNTY. W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. R. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY. J. J. MARTIN.

SAVING COUNTY. J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY. J. W. THORNE.

ANSON COUNTY. A. M. BOGGAN.

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. SAMPTON, 5th WARD - ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE. SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK. S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE. ALFRED HOWE, A. H. MORRIS, J. E. SAMPTON.

Will the honest white people of the State lick and caress the hand that lashes them into line, and bids them march to their own destruction?

Oh, that the people could fully understand the iniquity and wickedness that is sought to be perpetrated upon them by the few ungodly and bigoted divines of the Democratic Party.

Do the mechanics, the poor respectable whites, wish to be placed in society where they were under the old Constitution of the State? If so, vote for the Democratic Candidates for Convention.

Convention under control of the Democratic party means destruction of every hope of the poor man; it means no shelter for loved ones, to those who now have homes. Beware before it is too late.

The masses of the people of North Carolina are poor, the present constitution of the State was made for, and suits the condition of the poor people. Do you know the fact? If so, in the name of liberty rally for its maintenance.

The present Constitution of the State places the poor man on an equal footing with rich aristocrats; elevates the laborer in society, and gives him equal political rights with the men, who under the old constitution, ever had their heels upon his neck.

Was it the Democratic Party of North Carolina that gave protection and encouragement to labor? Was it this party that gave the poor man, white and black, a homestead law that his wife and little ones might not be turned out into the cold winter storm to satisfy an unjust claim of some heartless creditor?

Was it this Democratic destructive party that gave the mechanic the lien law, that he might not be cheated and swindled out of his daily earnings for the support of his children? No! No!

The Democratic Party say, and were always opposed to these measures, and if they get control of the Convention, called against the will of the people, they will expunge these acts from the Constitution.

"The value of a gift does not depend upon the price," said the fellow who gave his wife a patent medicine almost on Christmas.

WHAT VANCE SAYS.

Gov. Vance spread himself on the 19th at Wadesboro, and the destructive were supposed to be happy. The Governor was heavy on the Republicans in his usual style, i. e., lots of smutty jokes and no arguments. But jokes will tell, and if a bad cause can ever be boosted into notoriety by such means, Vance is certainly the man to do the boosting. The Argus says he appealed to the people in a most touching manner to go to the polls and vote for MEN! (no women allowed there.) All he could say about the present Constitution was, that "that instrument, although it had some excellent things in it was unsuited to us," and all else that could be added was that "the Governor made a genuine Vance speech," but the Argus "would not attempt to give even the substance thereof."

The Governor was honest enough to say that the present Constitution "had some excellent things in it," and the only objection that he could raise against it was that it was "unsuited to us."

But the Argus failed to tell its readers that not only were the hearers of Vance sadly demoralized and unsettled in their minds on this Convention question, but that he himself could not get his enthusiasm worked up worth a cent, and when he left the Court House in which he had been speaking, that he admitted that the cause of the conventionists was a "lost cause," and expressed the opinion that the democrats would fail to carry their point.

Vance said in this Wadesboro speech that the HOMESTEAD LAW WAS NOT GOOD AS AGAINST OLD DEBTS!! Poor men of North Carolina, this is what this representative man of your State says about your homestead. The Republican Party gave it to you in 1868, and the democratic party in 1875 seek to take it from you; and Vance—our Vance—Zeb Vance, tells you at Wadesboro that this Homestead Law that secures a shelter for your wives and children against the rapacity and meanness of your rich creditor, "is not good as against old debts!!"

We think that the poor men of this State will ponder well and long before they will allow themselves to be wheedled and cajoled into voting against a party who gave them a Homestead, or for a party that would deprive them of it.

GETTING SCARED.

The Albermarle Register is becoming alarmed at the ghost raised at its own bidding. Some time ago it advanced the aristocratic theory that money should control the destinies of this State rather than brains, and wanted to insert a provision in the Constitution that they desire to adopt in September to the effect that every legal voter be allowed one vote, and for every three hundred dollars, that a man might own or claim he should be entitled to one additional vote.

Now we all know that none but the aristocrats and their clique advocate a Convention, and in the event of their having control of it, it was their aim and intention to provide for this representation of money, thereby giving to a rich man, for no earthly reason but because he is rich, an additional vote at every election for every three hundred dollars that he might claim, altho' he might be as big a fool as the man who first advanced the idea, while a poor man would be allowed but one vote, provided he was able to show his tax receipt when he approached the polls.

And now the boiling political cauldron throws one W. W. Griffin to the surface with the rest of the scum, and he rises to explain in the Register that the article that appeared in that paper (to which we have alluded) was written by him as a contribution and not intended as an editorial at all! And the weak-kneed editor, after seeing what a fool he had made of himself in publishing such an article, and after the many private letters received by him from the faithful throughout the State, protesting against his ill-advised and untenable position, adds a very meek note at the bottom of Griffin's card, explaining that he was absent when the article referred to was published and lays the blame on his printer.

Alas, poor printer! But aint the whole thing entirely too thin to bear examination?

In Connecticut, on Wednesday last, the House of Representatives, now in session at Hartford, voted 102 to 82 to postpone indefinitely the bill giving women the right to use the ballot at presidential elections. In a deliberate body of nearly two hundred members, only twenty majority adverse to the proposition! A quarter of a century ago, we doubt if the Connecticut House would have given a single vote in favor—now 82! We may as well mark up our minds that, directly some of the States, imitating the Territory of Wyoming, will give the mothers, the sisters and the daughters, the privilege of voting.—Wash Chronicle.

General Longstreet is reported to find that the war records of the late Confederacy fully exonerate him from the blame in the part he took in the battle of Gettysburg, and place the responsibility on General Lee. Time makes all things even.

Adjournment will amount to No Convention, and the Homestead and Suffrage will be safe!

PERFECTLY FRANTIC.

The Franklin Courier has become perfectly frantic and will have to be placed in a straight jacket and have its head shaved if it does not become cooled down; the temperature at this present time is entirely too high to allow of such ravings, and we tell it that its frantic appeals are in vain.

The sap head of that paper raves and raves about the "odious, agrarian measure of miscegenation and degradation" so loudly that we are inclined to think that he is like a certain fish that, to avoid being captured by its pursuer, stirs up the mud and hides in the filth that beclouds the water. He prate about miscegenation! He talk about a white man that married a negro! Like thousands of men of his stamp in North Carolina and throughout the South, the probabilities are that, with the arts and wiles of the seducer who have induced their victims to yield themselves to their lecherous embraces, and have become parents of numerous progenies, are unwilling to acknowledge them save to their vile associates who brag and boast of similar odious relations. Brave men! noble and chivalrous gentlemen! who begot numerous families of illegitimate colored children, and curse and abuse a man "having a white skin but none of the other instincts or feelings of the Anglo Saxon race," because he married a woman that he loved. We ask these licentious democrats why it is that a white man "becomes devoid of the instincts and feelings of the Anglo Saxon race" when he marries a woman (colored she may be) and yet it is all perfectly correct, and proper, and high toned, and chivalric, to indulge in as many colored concubines as the state of their finances will admit, and beget and raise up daughters—aye, their own daughters, of their own flesh and blood, to become what they know they will become? Why is it? Should a man love his own offspring less because he knows that nine chances in ten they will follow in his own immoral footsteps; that they, too, will become defiled, and that too, probably by their own fathers? Don't they know that their own bosom friends live in adultery and licentiousness with their own daughters? Don't they even know that the hated negroes do the same thing? Who ever heard of one of the chivalry challenging to mortal combat on the bloody field of honor a man who had seduced one of their daughters, if that daughter happened to have a dusky skin? Who ever heard of one of them objecting to his own dusky daughter becoming the wife or even the mistress of a nigger?

We are nauseated at all this gush and gammon on this subject. Who ever heard of a negro man even attempting to force himself socially into the family of a respectable white man? Who ever heard of a so called respectable white man, one of the chivalry, who did not boast of liaisons with negro women? They who raise the greatest hue and cry on this subject and make the most urgent appeals for the suppression of the evil, are usually the ones who are the deepest in the miscegenation mire.

Major Leland, the South Carolina "Kaklux prisoner" who at the late commencement of Williams College received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, sends from New York to the Charleston News an ingenious and enthusiastic letter detailing his experiences during his visit to his Alma Mater. After praising Massachusetts hospitality and the liberal spirit manifested by the Williams alumni toward personal honors, Major Leland says: "In this body of the alumni, embracing some of the most distinguished names in the Union, sentiments of cordial sympathy for the South and words of good cheer and encouragement for the future came warm from the lips of some of their best men, which I only wish could penetrate every corner of my distant State. It seems strange, even to myself, to be writing in this strain about this people, but I believe that even if Barnwell Rhett were with me, he, too, would have to 'cave.' Major Leland also quotes ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, as vouching for the sincerity of Governor Chamberlain, and says: 'I may add that these sentiments have been uniformly repeated by all the literary associates of Governor Chamberlain with whom I have chanced to meet.'

Tax Receipt—Badge of Slavery.

Up to 1852, three hundred acres of land was required before a man could take his seat as a senator, and no man could vote for a Senator unless he owned fifty acres of land. This unjust discrimination against the poor white man was abolished in 1852. It is now proposed by the same men who opposed Free Suffrage, to require each man to produce his receipt for the previous year's taxes before he is allowed to deposit his ballot. This outrage is aimed at the poor white man and the negro. The proposition, stripped of its plausibility, is simply a proposition to disfranchise forty thousand poor white men and sixty thousand colored men for the purpose of making this State permanently Democratic. To require a freeman to exhibit his tax receipt before depositing his ballot, would be attaching a badge of slavery to the right to vote, and to that extent would make every man a slave. Such is the Democratic proposition. There is not a leading Democrat in the State who is not in favor of this proposition. Which, men of North Carolina, will you trust, men who propose to disfranchise and deprive you of your right to vote in this manner? Next Democrats to the Convention and you disfranchise yourself and your friends.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

"Your Bill of Rights says 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.' Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the people only? Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the tax-collectors. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that they should be represented.—In the Senate, property is represented, and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the portion of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from the people only."

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, no privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his all. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is his all, too. Which will cling to his all, with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards, and provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more slave owners; and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more small land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are common representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

Let us then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than one owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue and of war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications made the test for fitness for office, but simply services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds, and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all others, too, think that they ought to

hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally so in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evil has resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be entrusted with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are regularly selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under \$100, and actions on account under \$10; besides presiding in County Courts, the business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no objection to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State. It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty. The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all. Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the hands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and demand that she shall be free?

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe, W. R. Lane, J. M. A. Price, J. B. Thornhill, Randolph, J. M. A. Lillingston, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Ford, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. M. McKay, F. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogie, Iredeil, Francis Locke, Stanley A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gitter, D. F. Caldwell, well, Calvin H. Wiley, Yeter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shipps, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, J. B. Leach, Davidson; A. R. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery, Samuel Fleming, Vance; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The fact is, the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything from the nation down to a village. It has no leaders who can control the incoherences and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the outcast and disaffected. It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Unionists, and largely of ex-rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally offered by demagogues.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the immediate results of the Centennial Gush which now pervades certain classes in both sections of the country is the proposition to organize a Centennial Legion, to be composed of military organizations from the original thirteen States of the Union. It is assumed that the participation of such an organization in the Centennial ceremonies at Philadelphia next year would prove to be an acceptable feature of the occasion. The Petersburg Index and Appeal, however, is ruled enough to throw cold water upon the proposition by propounding the following:

"Is it proposed to have any colored troops in the Centennial Legion? And is Butler to lead the column once again? It is well enough to understand fully all the particulars of the programme before the procession starts."

Of course, if Boston Gushers and their southern Democratic friends have full control of the matter, these questions may be answered in the negative. But inasmuch as the blacks fought side by side with the whites in the war against Great Britain, and as they earned their title to citizenship by fighting the same way for the preservation of the Union in the late civil war, there seems to be no sufficient reason why they should not be recognized at the Centennial celebration of the nation's nativity. But the southern Democracy may be counted out when the Gush leads them so far in the direction of reconciliation as to accept among the results of the war a submission to the fact of colored citizenship. They rush tip top to that point, and are willing to embrace all the Yankees who stay at home and vote the Democratic ticket. The moment, however, that the "nigger" intrudes on a "carpet bagger" asserts himself as a citizen, they refuse to gush worth a cent.—Republican.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash: "If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise of Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH-CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS LIBERTY FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPIATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL AND PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

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



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, July 30, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily) Leave Wilmington at 12:30 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 12:30 A. M. Arrive at Augusta at 4:45 A. M. Leave Augusta at 8:15 P. M. Leave Columbia at 8:15 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 10:10 A. M.

Passengers going West from Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 8:25 P. M. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday) Leave Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Florence at 12:45 P. M. Leave Florence at 1:45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 3:25 P. M.

Commuter at Florence with N. K. Trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Cars attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays) Leave Wilmington at 1:55 P. M. Arrive at Florence at 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Columbia at 9:00 A. M. Leave Columbia at 8:15 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 10:10 A. M.

Local Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached leave Wilmington for Florence, Thursday and Saturdays at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at Wilmington for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:10 A. M. Passenger Train from Wilmington to North Carolina and back, leaving Wilmington for North Carolina at 10:10 A. M. and returning to Wilmington at 10:10 P. M.

Through Sleeping Car and night trains for Charleston and Augusta. JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent. July 30th.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



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 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:00 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 10:00 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 3:00 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 8:00 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:45 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:45 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 3:00 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at 10:00 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 3:00 P. M.

Mail Train from Wilmington to Weldon and back, leaving Wilmington for Weldon at 10:10 A. M. and returning to Wilmington at 10:10 P. M.

Freight Trains will be run as follows: Weekly at 10:10 A. M. and 10:10 P. M.

JOHN R. HAVENS, GENERAL MANAGER. SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

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