

THE WILMINGTON POST.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

ANSON. A. M. BOGGAN. ALAMANCE. JAMES E. BOYD. BRUNSWICK. EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE. E. R. HAMPTON. JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE. J. G. BYNUM. CHATHAM. A. MCDONALD.

BLADEN. A. CAMPBELL. BERTIE. F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN. CHATHAM. H. T. HOWZE.

CHEOKEE AND GRAHAM. A. A. CAMPBELL.

CHOWAN. JOHN R. PAGE. CUMBERLAND. HON. R. P. BUXTON.

J. C. BLOCKER, Esq. CRAVEN. R. H. LEHMAN.

JOHN S. MANNIX. CASWELL. THOS. T. DONOHO.

WILSON CAREY. DAVIDSON. JOHN T. CRAMER.

JOHN MICHAEL. DARE. GEORGE B. BLIVEN.

EDGECOMBE. W. P. MAISON. A. McCABE.

FOUNTS. W. H. WHEELER. FRANKLIN. B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

GATES. JOHN PARKER. GRANVILLE. ISAAC J. YOUNG.

JAMES A. BULLOCK. GREENE. JOSEPH DIXON.

GUILFORD. A. W. TOURGEE. A. S. HOLTON.

GASTON. JAMES HOFFMAN. HALFAX. J. E. O'HARA.

J. J. GOODYN. HARNETT. NEILL MCKAY.

HENDERSON. FRANK WOODFIN. HERTFORD. JORDAN J. HORTON.

JOHNSTON. BRYANT R. HINNANT. P. T. MASSEY.

JONES. J. F. SCOTT. LENOIR. RICHARD W. KING.

MITCHELL. J. W. BOWMAN. MONTGOMERY. ALLEN JORDAN.

MOORE. W. M. BLACK. MARTIN. J. J. MARTIN.

MADISON. W. W. ROLLINS. McDOWELL. JAMES DUNGAN.

MECKLENBURG. COL. W. R. MYERS. DR. W. M. KERR.

NORTHAMPTON. WILLIAM BARRON. NEW HANOVER. DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

J. H. SMYTH, Esq. GEN. S. H. MANNING.

NASH. J. J. SHARP. ORANGE. JOHN T. HOGAN.

WASHINGTON DUKE. POLK. N. B. HAMPTON.

PASQUOTANK. W. J. MUNDEN. FREQUIMANS. J. W. ALBERTSON.

RANDOLPH. J. W. BEAN. A. M. LOWE. RICHMOND. O. H. DUCKERY.

ROBERTSON. NEILL MCKAY. R. M. NORMENT.

ROCKINGHAM. OLIVER H. DUCKERY. BOWEN. I. W. JONES.

JOHN A. RAMSAY.

SAMPSON. CLIFTON WARD. JAMES T. GIDDENS.

STANLY. C. C. FOREMAN. STOKES. W. W. McCANDLISS.

SURRY. J. M. BROWER. TYRELL. EDWARD RANSOM.

UNION. J. J. HASTY. WASHINGTON. W. A. MOORE.

WAKE. RICHARD C. BADGER. ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.

MADISON C. HODGE. JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES. COL. T. J. DULA. GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

WARREN. J. WILLIAMS THORNE. J. O. CROSBY.

WAYNE. W. T. FAIRCLOTH. GEO. H. GRANTHAM.

YADKIN. B. F. JONES. YANCEY. W. M. MOORE.

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. KEEP COOL, MAJOR!

Won't some good Samaritan run for a chunk of ice and apply it to the head and spinal column of the Journal?

It is evidently over-heated and needs immediate attention, or it will break loose and hurt somebody.

Now, just observe how it carries on. The Petersburg Index and Appeal has been reading Mr. Charles Nordhoff's views in the New York Herald about North Carolina, and had the temerity to say:

"He is nevertheless of the opinion that the call for a Convention which the Conservative Legislature made, was a political error, in which opinion we cordially concur with this intelligent and disinterested outside observer."

Whereupon the Journal wades into the impudent F. F. V., and give him "rats." The scoundrel! That he should dare to presume to open his mouth and say one word against the policy of the destructives in calling the Convention!

That he should go "the full length of his tether to volunteer his opinion!" Hear the Journal!

"But even admitting that the right to criticize the policy North Carolinians pursue in regard to North Carolina affairs, is one of the rights of the Virginia press that North Carolina Legislatures are bound to respect, we beg leave to suggest to our esteemed contemporary that in this case, at least, the right is one that it were better should be reserved for airing at some other time."

With all due respect for our esteemed Virginia contemporary's superior judgment in North Carolina affairs, we beg leave to suggest that while a Convention campaign is pending, it is not exactly an opportune time to urge that it ought never to have been begun—unless, indeed, we are hostile to the Convention movement. Of course the Index and Appeal is not hostile to the Convention movement. Its utterance is merely a mistake in judgment, proceeding from a want of familiarity with the matter in hand—that is if such a thing be possible when it is one of the Virginia press that is discussing North Carolina affairs.

When two-thirds of all the members of each House of a Democratic North Carolina Legislature call a Convention to amend the Radical North Carolina Constitution, it does seem to us, in all seriousness, that it is going to the full length of its tether for a Virginia Democratic newspaper to volunteer its opinion to the people of North Carolina, on their very way to the polls, as it were, that the action of their Legislature was altogether wrong.

When men volunteer criticism in the domestic affairs of their neighbors, an apt time at least ought to be chosen for the delicate and disagreeable task."

Now we want to know why a Virginian in Petersburg has not the same right to express an honest opinion about the policy of its party friends in North Carolina as the Star man is, or a carpet-bagger from Mississippi, as the Journal man is, although they may happen to live here? The impudence of this Journal carpet-bagger is refreshing. He says:

"The platform that we stand upon is that North Carolina citizens ought to rule the North Carolina State."

Bully again! Then why does this carpet-bagger dip his jaw so constantly into North Carolina politics? He is opposed to Northern boys men who are Republicans, because they are carpet-baggers, but men born in Virginia or Mississippi, when Democrats, are not carpet-baggers; oh no, but Southern and Cavaliers!

We hope the Index and Appeal will have some cough to take off its hat to the high toned Journal and apologize for its temerity in during its way a word

about North Carolina politics that may be contrary to the views of that sorry little paper. For is not this a free country, and is not the Journal the champion of liberty and the advocate of free speech?

THE VIRGINIA CARPET-BAGGER.

The carpet-bagger of the Star is hoarse and needs a box of Brown's Troches or something of the sort for the relief of his throat. He was screeching against Convention for months, and used up innumerable reams of paper and untold barrels of printers' ink in showing the people that Convention would ruin the State, and then flopped over to the other side, and now uses up other innumerable reams of paper and other untold quantities of ink in taking back what he said last winter, and in playing little poodle to the big bull dog of the Journal, in telling the people that the only chance of salvation in this world is in their voting for Convention men.

This carpet bagger, whose throat is so sore, takes a most wonderful interest in North Carolina politics, and it is most remarkable how nearly parallel his pathetic appeals are with the other pathetic appeals of the Journal man, and how soon the same Democratic thunder is heard rumbling from the Star carpet-bag pop gun after it has been let off from the heavy battery of the Journal carpet-bag.

But the Star talks so very prettily about "the proud State," &c., that we cannot refrain from giving a little sample of its rhetoric, remarking that more than one hundred thousand native North Carolinians feel that they know their needs quite as well, and will attend to their own business without the impudent suggestions and interference of these Virginia and Mississippi carpet-baggers:

"In this supreme moment can you rest comfortably while the thought obtrudes itself—My State's destiny, my own security and welfare, my neighbor's safety and prosperity are to some extent under my control? Am I bestirring myself as a good citizen should in the hour of public peril?"

This is the proud State that gave birth to Macon, Badger, Gaston, Bragg and Graham. This is the grand old Yeoman Commonwealth, whose children stand first in the Union's ranks for sobriety, persistence, courage and probity. She has never dishonored herself. She is peerless in her matron's prime as she was in her maiden beauty. She is true as in Nash vindicated her fame in patriot gore at Germantown. Her sons are as bright, as strong, as hardy, as pure, as brave, as illustrious as when her Pettigrew, her Rameur and Branch fell in that later and fiercer contest for liberty. No stain on her escutcheon. No languor, we trust, in her limbs. No treachery, certainly, in her eye. Head nobly erect. Bosom bare to storm, steady, true to her spotless shield protects her Amazonian front from the hurdling missiles of her foes."

"Such seems North Carolina to partial eyes. Shame! a triple shame! if there is deceit in the picture." "Carolinnians, to the front of the fight. Wave your banner. Forward, true to your ingrained principles of justice and right."

Rich men, if you do not want a heavy increase of taxation, do not support the Convention movement. Five hundred thousand dollars—the cost of holding a Democratic Convention, to deprive the poor man of his rights, is a very large sum of money to be wrung from the tax payers of poor North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY. The Republicans of Moore county have brought out as their candidate for the Convention, Mr. W. M. Black, a native of New Hanover and a brother of our esteemed ex-sheriff, A. R. Black, Esq. With such men in the Convention the interests of poor men will be safe.

Are the voters of North Carolina prepared to surrender their right to vote for judges, solicitors and magistrates? Do they wish the General Assembly to appoint these officers? Are they willing to give up Free Suffrage? If a corrupt judge, or vindictive solicitor, or incompetent magistrate is saddled upon them, do they desire him to retain his office for life; or would they like to have a chance to vote for a better man to fill his place when his term expires? These are important questions. The convention schemers wish to take all power from the people to choose their own rulers. If they do not, why don't they say so? We suppose their "limited space" prevents them from telling what their designs are.

THE SKINNERS' PROCESS. There will be a grand old time at Town Creek in Brunswick county, today, and every one whose good fortune leads them to be there will see funny sights. Dave Cowan will crawl out from behind the wood pile that so conveniently secreted him during the war, and Ed Taylor will remove the article from him as nicely as any butcher ever skinned a calf. It will be a funny sight to see the hide come off of such a hard case as Stone Cowan is, but it will come. And then Joseph will be skinned also, and that coat of many colors will be folded and laid away. Dan Russell will perform the interesting operation for Joseph, and we don't think the Major will at all want a Journal kept or published of the proceedings. Also, poor Joe! Not for Joseph—A. Egglehard.

A Word to the Colored Republicans.

Look upon you, ye colored men, before voting. Trust no man the outside of your party organization. You cannot read, submit your ticket to some well-informed Republican, and see to it that it goes into the box. Listen to no appeal from men who try to deter you from voting for the Republican nominees. Remember that wherever regular nominations have been made, every man who runs as an independent candidate is an enemy to our cause, and an enemy to you, your wives and children, and your race generally. When any man claiming to be a Republican, asks you to split your ticket, put him down as a traitor not to be trusted. Tell him that upon this election depends the welfare, happiness, and liberties of your people, and that no personal considerations will induce you to swerve from the duty you owe to your country, yourselves and your families. If you are approached with offers of reward, you should spurn them. Remember the old fable of the "Serpent and the Fly." Democracy is a scorpion, which, if trusted, will sting you unto death. In short, turn neither to the right nor left. Go straight forward in the path of duty, remembering that on the success of the Republican party depends all your hopes for the future welfare of your people. Do this and all will be well; but take this advice, and untold evils may overtake you.

Hon. Jas. M. Leach, of Davidson, is making Convention speeches. In 1851 he was a member of the Legislature and introduced the following amendment to a "bill to ascertain the will of the people in relation to a call of a Convention."

"And be it further enacted, (Three-fifths of the Senate and House of Commons concurring) that the Constitution shall be so amended as to provide hereafter for the election of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller by the qualified voters for life House of Commons of North Carolina."

Are the free people of North Carolina less capable now of electing their public servants than in 1851? Does this chronic candidate for Congressional honors propose to go to the polls, that in the next day, by attempting to deprive them of the right to choose their public servants? He should be called to account.

Matt Whiskey Ransom had a dry time and a long face: He broke his bottle, and he wept bitterly.

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 taxes themselves. 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 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 owners of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has purchased it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all his, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Let us 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 go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to starve on the preservation of their property, while the ten, 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 freedom—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 pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor 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 it certain political power and influence. 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 each man in the community a dollar only his share. If you take from the poor man his hundred—it is his all. Which will cling to it is his all. Which will cling to it is his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of

government? It is notorious that the poor man's property is taxed, and that it is not for the benefit of the poor man. It is not for the benefit of the poor man, though the tax is levied upon his property, that he may be able to support his family, and 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 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 seldom 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.

It is idle, 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 kind of property. Any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment is 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 entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it is shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party 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 safe 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 requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certifying to the manner in which they are elected to the people, nor of corruption of the people, nor of 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.

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The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain criterion is set apart for the purpose; and the 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 some of these 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, where 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 amendment 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 vote upon questions pending before him, except in case of tie, and when his vote may make a difference. 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 other States, alter. Our sister States, wherever 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 about 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 bands 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. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburg, Randolph, John A. Lillingston, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. M. Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Guimer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Roster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancey; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

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 unconstituted—let there be no pandering or promise to 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 NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

Wilmington (Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Friday, July 10th, the following schedule will run on the road: NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 6:25 P. M. Leave Florence..... 12:20 A. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 3:15 A. M. Arrive at Augusta..... 4:45 A. M. Leave Augusta..... 4:15 P. M. Leave Columbia..... 8:15 P. M. Leave Florence..... 1:10 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..... 12:45 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 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington..... 1:55 P. M. Arrive at Florence..... 1:40 A. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 9:00 A. M. Leave Columbia..... 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 4:00 A. M. Arrive at Florence..... 3:00 P. M.

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:20 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:20 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Arrive at Rocky Mount should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta. JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN. Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at..... 7:35 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at..... 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at..... 1:35 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at..... 6:00 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at..... 10:30 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at..... 11:15 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at..... 12:35 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at..... 6:05 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS. Leave Union Depot daily at..... 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at..... 12:25 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at..... 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at..... 6:00 A. M. Leave Weldon daily at..... 7:00 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at..... 9:30 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at..... 12:35 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at..... 6:30 A. M.

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

Exp. Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Fallin's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train. Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

JOHN P. DIVINE, General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE BE SPECIALLY INFORMED THAT Found Trip, Excursion Tickets.

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, and how far and at the principal stations of the railway.

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE.

To the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extra ordinary inducement of a round-trip ticket, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale by LINCOLNTON.

CHEERYVILLE SHELBY. CLEVELAND SPRINGS. STATESVILLE. MOHANTON MARION.

HICKORY TAVERN. OLD FORT. ASHEVILLE.

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with

Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations make the best connection for all the above named points.

Any further information daily furnished upon application to Wm. Clark, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Room 212-101, Wilmington, N. C.

PLOTS & TALE ORGANS. Are in every newspaper and in every office of every profession, and in every shop.

WILMINGTON N. C.

Office on Princess Street between Pr. 1 and Second.

TERMS MODERATE.

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Invitations, &c., &c.

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And be GUARANTEED SATISFACTION in all cases.