THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

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.

Maj. John W Dunham:

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 conventional, 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 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 extraordinary occasions, 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 secure its passage 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 political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting 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 "Canby" 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 contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, 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 by the people.

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 charged 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 them as a fraud upon the people. Many 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.

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 if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted 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.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall prevent, hinder control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 178 casks. Sales of 110 casks at 28½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.—Market quiet

ROSIN—Receipts 771 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls. C., D. and E. at $1.40. Market dull at $1.40 for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE— Receipts 69 bbls. Sales of 69 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and and $3.00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 12 bbls. Sales of 12 bbls. at $2.00. Market steady.

COTTON—No sales and no official quotations.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day August 2, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	448	
" afloat,	00	—448
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks.	8,069	
" "	1,213	—9,282
Rosin in yard, bbls.	33,453	
" afloat,	2,038	—35,491
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	976	
" afloat,		—976
Tar in yard, bbls,	309	
" afloat,	00	—309

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending August 2, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	5	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,796	casks
Rosin,	10,508	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	0,000	casks
Tar,	133	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	6	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	71	casks
Rosin,	6,054	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	000	casks
Tar,	131	bbls

Port of Wilmington, August 2.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamer North State, Green. Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Nor. Brig Azpa, Hanger, Arendal, Norway, 65 days, R. E. Heide.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

Schr. Paul Leavey, French, Seranam, S. A., G. G. Barker & Co.

EXPORTS.

Foreign.

SERANAM, S. A.—Schr. Paul Leavey. 133,000 feet lumber, 50 bbls. pitch.

THE ROANOKE NEWS
WELDON, N. C.
Manning Brothers, H. B. & T. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₩ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₩ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₩ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₩ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	2 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₩ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₩ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	20 @ 30
Northern, ₩ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₩ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₩ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₩ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₩ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₩ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₩ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₩ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₩ lb	23 @ 25
Laguayra, ₩ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₩ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₩ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ₩ yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₩ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₩ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₩ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₩ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₩ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₩ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₩ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₩ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₩ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₩ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₩ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₩ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₩ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₩ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₩ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₩ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Britz's Bhos. " "	00 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manispulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₩ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₩ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₩ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₩ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₩ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₩ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₩ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₩ lb	12½@ 11
HAY—Eastern, ₩ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₩ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₩ ton	112 0 @117 00
LARD—Northern ₩ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₩ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₩ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₩ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₩ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₩ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₩ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₩ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₩ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₩ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₩ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₩ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₩ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₩ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₩ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₩ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₩ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₩ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₩ bush,	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₩ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₩ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₩ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₩ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₩ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₩ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₩ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₩ lb	2½@ 00
City ₩ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 21
SALT—Alum ₩ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₩ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₩ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₩ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₩ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₩ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₩ lb	11 @
C— " ₩ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₩ lb	11½@
Crushed ₩ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₩ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₩ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₩ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₩ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₩ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₩ M	20 00 @25 00
R O bhd, ₩ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₩ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₩ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₩ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ₩ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₩ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₩ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₩ gal.	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₩ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₩ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₩ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 45@0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₩ bbl	0 30@0 35	0 30@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 80@0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₩ bbl	0 40@0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₩ bale	2 00@0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₩ bushel	0 00@0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₩ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 00@1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₩ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₩ bale	0 00@2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₩ bale	0 00@0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₩ bushel	0 00@0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₩ M	0 00@0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₩ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 00@0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₩ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₩ bale	0 00@2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₩ bushel	0 00@0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₩ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₩ bbl	0 00@0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₩ bbl	0 00@0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₩ bale	0 00@0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₩ bushel	0 00@0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₩ M	0 00@0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	108
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc'	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1½ disc	
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	27	29
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 per (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₩ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₩ c	70	
" " 7 ₩ c	65	
" " old 6 ₩ c	65	
" " new 6 ₩ c (Gold Int)		
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₩ c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	65	
N C R R " (" 100)	85	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	60	
W O & G " (" 50)	70	
W & M R R " (" 25)	15	

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE of ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.
june 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 23, 1875.
june 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration

NEWS DEPARTMENT,

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market as Neral Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)