THE WILMINGTON POST.

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WILMINGTON, N, C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

"THE COUNTRY STILL IN DANGER."

We find an article in the Washington *Chronicle* with the above caption, which contains so much of good common sense that we give it entire. This question of education is one that props itself on every man who loves his country, who loves his children and who loves himself. Education is forces, is wealth, and it is the high duty and aim of the Republican party of North Carolina to afford to every child within her borders the facilities of a good common school education. It is well to have Universities and other Institutions where the classics and the higher branches are taught, and where the youths of the State can be prepared for professional life, and to this end the last Legislgture appropriated one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of State bonds, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of the University at Chapel Hill; but it is not to Chapel Hill that the masses of the youths of the State look for their education, although Jeff Davis may possibly be the presiding genius there, and the hard-worked poor men, the tax-payers of the State, be *allowed* to pay ten thousand dollars a year as his salary, but it is to the common schools of the State, that ought to be found at every cross roads in every county, that the PEOPLE look to have their children educated, that they may be lifted out of the slough of ignorance that now shuts them in, into the broad beautiful and blessed light of knowledge and truth. The man who strives to educate the children of this State will be called blessed, but woe to him who, for any cause, keeps them shut up in ignorance.

"Under this somewhat startling head, the American Missionary Association, an institution organized to promote religious education in the South, has issued a tract, showing its operations, and appealing for aid. From this pamphlet we learn that the association is rendering efficient aid in the education of the Southern people. It has under its care seven institutions chartered by Southern States, giving higher education to the more advanced pupils. It has seventeen normal or graded, and thirteen common schools, training young men and women as teachers; in all its schools it has nearly 10,000 pupils; and its former students are now teaching 64,000 children. In addition to this, it has under its care fifty-four churches, mainly composed of persons connected with, or trained in its schools. This Association is supported by the voluntary contributions of the christian people af the country, mainly outside of the Southern States and is another indication that the citizens of the non-slave-holding States are ready and willing to aid the South in repairing the disasters of the late war.

The association has undertaken an herculean task and deserves the support of the generous and patriotic of all sections of the country. When it is remembered, that according to the late census, out of a population of 13,878,435, the large proportion of 3,550,425 cannot read, it will at once be seen how large is the field for work, and how great the necessity to the country that this mass of ignorance should be enlightened. There is in the Southern States to-day nearly a million and a quarter of voters, who are unable to read, and this comprises whites as well as blacks, and the people of those States are unable to provide the means for their education, e ven were they disposed to make the effort in good earnest.

The education of the masses of the South is a *moral* as well as a political necessity. In no other way can the emancipated slaves and the ignorant whites be lifted out of the degradation in which they now live. In no other way can the material resources of that section be developed as they need to be, and the good of the whole country requires. We believe that the statesmen and the educated classes of the South now see and feel this to some extent, and the feeling will deepen each advancing year. Some effort has been made to provide for this great want, but it has become languid, because of the poverty of the whole people. With their country devastated, their system of labor changed, it has been, in some measure, a struggle for subsistence; and in such a case it is not to be wondered at that so little has been accomplished in this respect. The blacks, as a race, are learning as rapidly as possible, and it is to be hoped that the poor whites, who, so far, have manifested less desire for education, will soon catch the same spirit and imitate their example. Meanwhile, all classes should receive all the aid possible, and Northern men of liberal means can make no better use of their money than by placing it in the hands of the American Missionary Association and kindred organizations, to be employed in promoting the cause of education in all the Southern States. A dollar thus invested will bring a large return in improved morals among the people, and good feelings and harmony between the sections lately at war with each other.

A CORRUPT SET.

The Constitution provides that the Governor *only* has the right to call an extra session of the General Assembly, but the late Legislature were so anxious to rob the Treasury of another hundred thousand dollars or more that they authorized the Convention to call them back, thus infringing upon the prerogative of the Governor. This action is not only unconstitutional, but infamous and *revolutionary*.

A Warning from Jeff Davis.

General Sherman has either writ en a very bad book or trod on the corns of a great many bad men. At any rate there is a general howl of disapproval from one end of the country to the other at the manner in which he rakes up some forgotten things and disturbs reposing reputations. Among others, Jeff Davis has filed a general denial, which is well enough, perhaps, with the exception of an implied threat contained in this paragraph:

"The few thou sand dollars of specie were in a pair of saddle-bags beloning to Secretary Reagan. Whether that money ever reached the United States Treasury, Mr. Reagan, from whom it was taken, may be able to learn after he shall have assumed his functions as a Representative in the United States Congress."

Mr. Davss alludes to the specie which was found among the effects of the party captured with him at Irwinsville. There were but a "few thousands" a mere bagatelle in comparison with the millions which our confiding banks sent out into the Confederacy for safe-keeping, but Mr. Reagan will make it his business to learn whether they ever reached the United States Treasury. This will constitute the great mission of the "Representative in the United States Congress," from Texas, when he gets there, and we believe his disabilities have been removed by the generous and confiding North, probably for the express purpose. What Mr. Reagan will do about it, in any case, we are not informed. Perhaps he may demand it back and get it, too, as the tide of surrender seems to be about to ebb, when all the faithful officers of the Union are to be brought to trial and punishment for their participation in the war for the defense and safety of the government. If Mr. Reagan succeeds in his initial inquiry, there is no telling where the thing will stop. General Sherman will be called to trial for trespassing on Georgia soil, and Sheridan called upon to foot a heavy bill of damages for property destroyed in Virginia. There will be a fearful day of reckoking when Mr. Reagan and his whitewashed brother Confederates shall have "assumed their functions" as masters of their late conquerors, as they now hope to do in December. Perhaps President Grant himself will be impeached for disrespecful conduct toward General Pemberton at Vicksburg, and Lee at Appomattox. Boston Corbett will be in danger of indictment for killing Booth, and Andy Johnson hauled up to answer for having suffered Captain Wirz to be hanged.

All these things are to be initiated and prosecuted by those who for the past ten years have been preaching the beauties of oblivion and extolling the practice of burying the Northern war hatchet. If Messrs. Reagan and others intend to avail themselves of the position, which the nation's pardon har rendered possible of attainment, to renew the old camp fires and blow up the flames of war, they had better remain at home. They will arouse the apprehension and resentment of a jealous people who are now reposing in the security of conscious strength. We have no special objections to a display of zeal in the cause of the United States on the part of Mr. Reagan. If he succeeded in securing to the treasury a "few thousands in specie" he will do something toward earning the $15,000 in greenbacks which he will draw therefrom for the discharge of his "functions." But if he proceeds in the spirit of resentment and ill-nature which is foreshadowed in Mr. Davis' letter, he will do more harm than good. He will arouse a strong partisan feeling and fail to bring his enemies to the block. —*N. O. Republican.*

The registration oath provided by the present constitution of Alabama is objected to by the Democrats of that State on the ground that it declares the civil and political equality of all men. This objection is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Gushers as positive proof of the insincerity of the Southern Democratic professions of submission to the results of the war. The oath referred to is simply a condensation of those results in the form of a solemn pledge of loyal citizenship. No man who loves his country is willing to obey the Constitution, and abide by the laws, would offer the slightest objection to it. Here it is in full:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of Alabama; * * * that I will *never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States*; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is a well established fact that the Alabama Ku-Klux Democracy has never hesitated to violate the pledges of this obligation when provoked by political excitement to the murder and intimidation of white and black Republicans; but it seems they are now entitled to the doubtful credit of desiring to do the same things in the future free from even the slight restraint of an oath.—*Republican.*

A Failure.

Not long since the London *Standard*, speaking of our government, said "the people begin to admt sadly that the grand experiment begun a century ago is a failure." By every American who loved his country, this speech was looked upon as a malicious slander. We have suffered from Democratic corruption; we have had a Democratic President smiling complacently and doing nothing to prevent a war inaugurated by Southern men; we have had a Democratic Secretary of War turn traitor and appropriate the national munitions of war to wage a war of treason and rebellion; we have had heaped upon us a colossal debt incurred in suppressing the Southern rebellion; but, as Mr. Lincoln said, "we shall be able to keep house," and the majority of us belive the United States government is not a failure. There will always be, however, croakers and Ishmaels, who are not good and who see no good in anything. It is their habit to bellow at ward meetings, to reason on false grounds, to draw unjust comparisons between this and other governments. Many of them are foreigners who come here and educate and enrich themselves as they could not do under the tyrannical governments they deserted. To abuse and enjoy this government is a great American privilege. As a sample of the reasoning of anti-American croakers, we copy an editorial which appeared in the New Orleans *Times* yesterday morning. It is one of the able articles frequently found in that journal. To take from or add to such an article seems as profane as to disturb holy writ, and we give the paragraph entire, with its peculiar spelling, capitalization and punctuation:

The standing army of Great Britian rank and file numbers 130,000 effective soldiers. The total expense of this force is $65,000,000 yearly or $500 *per capita*. The army of this county numbers, officer and men, 24,000. It costs $1,700 pe head to support our standing army.

From 1862 to 1874, Great Britain reduced her taxes $109,000,000. At the last session of our congress taxes were largely increased. And we still have a deficiency to be made up. England's colonies are expensive and scattered all over the world. We have no colonies to support or defend. And yet with all Mr. Superfluous machinery of government, a royal family to be taken care of, and many expenses which might be saved, it only cost, $90,000,000 more to faver the great English Empire with its immense colonial dependency and other expensive adjuncts. The people seeing all this, want to know whether or not our government is a failure, and why, in a time of profound peace, such enormous expenses are necessary. The country does not believe they are, and proposes to have a new shuffle and deal at the cards.

From this we judge that our neighbor is favorably impressed with England, although he abuses the English language. We have the financial and geographical information that English colonies are "expensive and Scattered all over the world," and yet Great Britain reduces her taxes, "God save the Queen," while our debt is being constantly decreased, though that is not mentioned.

As to the colonial possessions of England, we believe the Dominion of Canada, Western Australia, Guiana, Turk's Island, Wales, the British Indies and other provinces, yield a very fair return to England for the favor they get of being governed, to say nothing of the revenue officers of Hong Kong, Malta, Gibralta, Ceylon and the Falkland Islands. So, then, if England is all over the world, she has all over the world to levy taxes from.

With Spotted Tail in Washington, fly time among the cattle raiders of the Rio Grande, and the Democrats of Louisiana in a state of incubation, we may be to-day in profound peace; but when "the people" come to look at it they will find the expenses of our small army to be very small—considering we give our soldiers living wages, and clothe and feed them well—and that these expenses could be much reduced if our White Leagues and Indians could be relied on as promising to keep the peace.

Bnt the croaker will croak. A Democratic county in the confines of North Carolina may rejoice in the Declaration of Independence; Jeff Davis, among other things, may land the stars and stripes in Texas; the civilized world may rejoice to meet with us in centennial celebration; Carl Schurz may go abroad and tell the people of Germany out of his heart what a glorious country we have, and what it can do for such as he; yet we can find myriads of little souls throughout the land who dismally ponder whether or not our government is a failure. And so the croakers croak on forever, helping progress about as a millstone helps the neck of a drowning man.—*N. O. Republican.*

Dr. Johnson, a State Senator from Columbia county, Fla., was assassinated recently. Of course he was a Republican, and now the *Floridian* and other opposition journals of the State are calculating upon the election of a "Conservative" to succeed him. Of this the Tallahassee *Sentinel* says:

"The *Floridian* is not slow to calculate the advantages secured by the assassin's bullet, and makes haste to revel in anticipatory enjoyment of a Democratic majority of two in the senate."

If such a condition of affairs in the South as is evidenced by this incident does not serve to destroy the influence of the Gushers, nothing will. It shows that Democratic success in that section is a synonym for murder, and no other deduction can be made from it.—*Republican.*

A convention of colored journalists meets at Cincinnati to-day. Among other things they will take occasion to define their status as regards the Hilldale Departure, of which the Democrats are making such a hobby now-a-days, and they will speak in no uncertain tones to show that their devotion to the Republican party and its principles is unaltered. What they desire is to show their white friends and copartisans that they are independent citizens and are unwilling to be looked upon in the light of mendicants any longer.—*Republican.*

An Immense Publication.

One of the most important works authorized by the last Congress was the compilation of an official record of the war of the rebellion. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, and the duty of preparing the records for the Congressional printer was made to devolve upon the War Department. Very few people realized at the time the appropriation was made the magnitude of the undertaking, and even now, although the work has made considerable progress, it would still be difficult to impress upon most people the vast amount of labor involved in the getting up of this official record of the great civil war.

Believing that an account of the present status of the work would prove interesting, we have taken pains to ascertain how far it has advanced. To make the reader comprehend, it is necessary to state, that by direction of the Secretary of War, Mr. H. T. Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department, assumed charge of the compilation of the records. In order that Mr. Crosby's labors might be facilitated to the utmost, directions were given to the heads of bureaus and divisions to supply him with copies of every important paper bearing upon the rebellion, which they held in charge. From this immense mass of papers so supplied, those documents of the greatest importance are collated by Mr. Crosby's assistants, under his personal supervision. These, after being carefully arranged in order of date, and grouped according to their respective bearing upon each other, are placed in the hands of the printer of the War Department who prepares printed copies with the letter press on one side of the sheet only, the blank being left for the insertion of such additional matter as it may be necessary to add when this prepared copy is finally placed in the hands of the government printer.

Five octavo volumes, of beetween 700 and 800 pages each, have already been prepared in the manner stated above, and the work upon the remainder goes on unremittingly. The immensity of the job can be thoroughly appreciated from the fact that these five volumes represent but one-twentieth of the labor that must be performed before the copy is ready to place in the hands of Mr. Clapp; and when this gentleman takes hold there will be left to perform the extraordinary feat of turning over 100 octavo volumes, or a total of over 100,000 pages of composition, say nearly 200,000,000 ems.

In addition to the above there will be prepared a large number of maps, illustrating the battle fields, marches, etc., of the war. Many maps have already been finished ueder the immediate direction of the engineer department which will, in all probability, be incorporated into the records, but they form so very small a portion of the number necessary to properly illustrate a work of the scope of the contemplated rebellion record as to scarcely deserve mention.

At present there exists some doubt as to the full scope of the rebellion record. It is supposed that Congress designed that everything bearing upon the civil conflict should have a place in it; but the act authorizing its publication is not at all explicit upon the point, and leaves room for a doubt as to whether any other archives than those of the War Department were to be drawn upon in compiling them for the printer. This point, and some others, will have to be finally settled at an early day, as there are documents in several other departments of the government fully as important as those in the possession of the Secretary of War, and which should have a place in the records of the great slave rebellion. There is also a question about the sum of $50,000 being sufficient to meet the expenses of this immense publication, larger by far than any ever turned out of any printing office in the world.

It is gratifying to be able to state, in connection with the summing up of the progress of the work upon the records, that the intelligent manner in which the compilation is being made, offers abundant assurance that the object sought to be obtained by Congress, in making the appropriation, will be fully attained.—*Washington Chronicle.*

No More Bananas from Panama.

We have frequently alluded to the banana trade of the Isthmus, and have noted with gratification the rapid strides by which that fruit has now, or rather had recently, become the foremost article of export from the Isthmus. Unlike our other exports, India rubber, ivory, nuts and wood, which are gathered and paid for in adjacent districts, every cent expended on bananas is laid out in this department, mostly in the vicinity of Aspinwall. During the last year there has been paid out by the exporters of bananas to the producers from nine thousand to twelve thousand dollars cash in American silver each month, and probably not a month has passed during the last seven years in which from two to five thousand dollars have not been thus expended. This month not a dollar will be paid, not a bunch of bananas will be shipped and eight thousand bunches will be suffered to rot upon the trees. Why? Because two companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company have raised the freight to such an exorbitant rate that the shipper cannot put his bananas in New York except at actual loss. We are assured by parties interested that at the present rate of freight their late shipments have netted a loss, and consequently they have prudently ceased exporting. We have made some inquiries into this matter, and as the result we may state that this sudden increase in freights arises in a disagreement between the two companies mentioned as to the division of tariff. When the Pacific Mail refused to divide with the Panama railroad, the Panama Railroad Company then charged sufficient freight for the [illegible] miles transportation of the bananas to cover one-[illegible] of the two thousand miles on transportation. Meanwhile, while these two companies contend about the division of freights, the banana merchants are ground between the upper and nether mill stones, their profits destroyed, their business ruined and the most important branch of Isthmus exports vanishes. We earnestly hope that this subject will be reconsidered and that justice may be done to all concerned.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874—'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four, Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1875.

Election and Registration Laws.

1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention, shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. *See Battle's Revisal, Chap. 52.*

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal. Sec. 12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c.

3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Registrars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and including the day before the election in August, from sunrise to sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. *Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, Sec. 8.*

4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—*Bat. Rev. chap. 52, sec. 18.*

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—*Bat. Revisal, Chap. 52, sec. 12.*

6. The Registrars and Judges of Election are to attend at their respective polling places on Saturday before the election, from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., when any elector of such township may object to the name of any person who has registered. In such case the Registrar shall enter opposite to such name "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where the same shall be heard and decided. (The proviso to this section, Bat. Rev., chap. 52, sec. 10, is simply unintelligible, and is only rendered of sense by the decision hereinafter noticed.)

7. Any elector may, and it is the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected to be not a qualified voter. The person offering to vote may be required to take an oath that they are citizens of the United States, are 21 years old, have resided in the State one year and in the county 30 days previous to the election, and that they are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and that they are the identical person as described in the registration books, &c.

This oath if taken, cannot be gainsaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or falsity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen *vs.* Canaday.

If the person swears falsely in taking the oath, his vote cannot be questioned, but he can be indicted and punished for perjury. No witnesses outside are allowed to be examined, and the provision to sec. 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871–'72, is unconstitutional, as has been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present; and after being counted, &c., are to be returned as prescribed in the Convention Act.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amended the act further in this particular. No candidate for office should be either a Registrar or Judge of Election. In other respects, the law is the same; except, as the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, in regard to the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive.

The Fall Elections.

We have heretofore referred to the elections to be held in the various States this fall, and the important bearing which they will have on the coming contest in 1876. Elections will be held as follows:

Kentucky—Monday, August 2.
California—Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Arkansas—Monday, September 6.
Maine—Monday, September 13.
Iowa—Tuesday, October 12.
Ohio—Tuesday, October 12.
Virginia—Tuesday, November 2.
Kansas—Tuesday, November 2.
Maryland—Tuesday, November 2.
Massachusetts—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Mississippi—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Minnesota—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Missouri—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2
New Jersey—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Pennsylvania—Tuesday, Nov. 2
Wisconsin—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Texas—Tuesday, December 7.

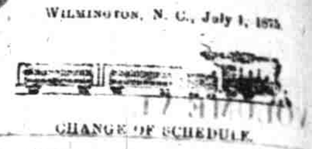
The present political complexion of the above States is indicated below:

Arkansas, Democrat majority (so-called)	12,043
California, Republican State officers, Opposition Legislature.	
Maine, Republican majority	11,267
Iowa, Republican majority	28,292
Ohio, Democratic majority for Allen in 1874	847
Virginia, Democratic majority	27,229
Kansas, Republican majority	18,393
Kentucky, Democratic majority	60,000
Maryland, Democratic majority	14,150
Massachusetts, (Governor), Democratic majority	7,052
Mississippi, Republican majority	21,107
Minnesota, Republican majority	9,440
Missouri, Democratic majority	57,456
New York, Democratic majority	40,847
New Jersey, Democratic majority	14,571
Pennsylvania, Democratic majority	4,629
Wisconsin, Democratic Governor elected in 1873, majority	352
Texas, Democratic majority	47,931

*Congressional election last fall resulted in favor of the Republicans.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, 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	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. train 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	1.47 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

Local Freight Train, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, 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

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

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	7.55 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.30 A M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.00 P M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.40 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	[illegible] A M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A M
Leave Weldon daily at	7.00 P M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.40 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.50 A M

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

For Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman'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 F. DIVINE,
General Supt.