THE WILMINGTON POST.

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

WILMINGTON, N, C.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875.

THE RESULT OF THE VOTE.

The returns are not yet all in, much less the official returns, but enough is known to determine the complexion of the Convention. The anti-Conventionists have control of it. The people did not have the opportunity to meet the naked question, but were obliged to express their opposition to the measure by electing delegates who were opposed to it, thus embarrassing the real question with the prejudices of local politics and personal preferences. And still, under these difficult circumstances the measure has been defeated. It is probable that the vote for immediate adjournment will under the circumstances be nearly unanimous, and there will, indeed, be "no Convention,"

We reserve until a later day comments upon the results of this great appeal to the people, merely remarking now that the door has evidently been opened to a fairer and more liberal treatment of public affairs. For the first time latterly many Democrats have jumped the party traces and defied the party lash. There has been a long step towards personal independence among the masses of the people, and these old chrystalizations of prejudice and party tyranny show signs of dissolution. The stamp of disapprobation has been put upon the schemes of party cliques, and the go-by has been given to those leaders who have so long misled the people against their real interests. We thank the laboring masses of the State for thus standing up in defiance of intimidation in resistance to this attempted invasion of them.

The solidity with which the national Republican vote of the State was thrown is most gratifying, and the calm determination with which the party fell into line shows that we need hereafter have no fears of defections on their part on questions relating to the interests of the people.

To our State Committee and chiefly to its able Chairman, Thos. B. Keogh, we tender our especial thanks for their enterprising energy. Colonel Keogh has worked incessant since the canvass opened, and to him largely is the result due. In fact, we feel good natured generally to all who have aided in this grand result, and like having a general hand-shaking all round.

Daniel O'Connel.

The present seems to be a cycle of centennials. The American people are in the midst of celebrations of national centennials of anniversaries, when a numerous class of adopted citizens are impelled by a worthy reverence for the memory of one of the greatest leaders to celebrate the one hundredth annual term of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell. This coincidence will serve to remind the thoughtful student of history that the era of our country's nativity was one of general progress and revolution in governmental systems. The Irish people had already waged a long and fruitless opposition against the impositions of Great Britain; but the year which gave birth to a nationality among the British-American colonies also gave birth to an Irishman, who proved to be less of an Irishman than any of his race; but who, nevertheless, served his countrymen with zealous loyalty to their dearest interests, and justly earned the titles of Agitator and Liberator. He never resorted to violent measures, and therefore we say he was less of an Irishman than any of his race. Containing all the characteristics of his people except that of rash pugnacity, he led them with rare eloquence, aroused them to the point of rebellion, nerved them to do and to dare, but never losing control of the hurricane of passion he invoked, always succeeded in restraining his followers from serious outbreaks. When it is remembered that those followers were the most impulsive people in the world, and that he led them against the English Aristocracy, whom they hated with the bitterness of generations of animosity, this power of restraint seems almost miraculous. Yet O'Connell exerted it, and to-day, from pole to pole, and zone to zone, millions of his fellow countrymen will assemble to do homage to his extraordinary powers. Not a civilised nation on the face of the globe will fail to hear and learn something of his character to-day from them, and the acknowledgment will be made that centuries of subjection to Great Britain has not obliterated the individuality of the Irish people as a nation, or blunted their desire for national atonomy. It is in this light, as the greatest pleader the Irish ever had in advocacy of their independence, that O'Connell's character finds its admirers among believers in all the creeds and in every faith. While the Catholic Church may claim as its especial champion, there was so much true universality in his struggles for freedom that the world at large owns a controlling interest, so to speak, in his undying fame. The bigotry of extreme religionists may deny this, and strict sectarians may argue against it, but the fact will remain that his struggles for religious liberty were based upon a principle which was simply all comprehensive. He was, in truth, the foremost disciple, of his day, of those principles which find an everlasting resting place upon the basis of human freedom. The prejudices of religion may have warped his judgment at times; but, dismissing the natural influences of his early education to be a priest, we find that he was an instrument in the hands of Providence for the advancement of the noblest forms of progress. To him Ireland was the world; but in the results of his labors the world becomes his Ireland. His only hatred was against the Saxon. That word symbolized in his mind all that should be execrated. Although that hatred may have been provoked by the hostility of the British Government to the Catholic Church, it bore results in his hands which will live forever to rejoice the hearts of the true Republicans. He has had no counterpart in the world's history. He was not the Richelieu of Ireland, nor the Washington; but he loved his country with a devotion equal to theirs; and if the times had been propitious, he might have won fame as a patriot soldier. As it is, he fills a place in history, not as a sectarian, but as a statesman and publicist—an unexampled leader of the masses. He was, perhaps, not so great in some respects as Burke, nor so brilliant as Sheridan, nor so eloquent as Grattan, but he was, nevertheless, the peer of them all. He may have succumbed in the last hours of his life to questionable impulses, but the surges of the mighty ocean, as they are dashed in sad requiem notes against the shores of his native isle, will no longer be heard when the better deeds and most prominent characteristics of Daniel O'Connell are forgotten.—*National Republican.*

Where are the Southern Whigs to go?

The Whigs of the South were always under the hack with the Democracy. They were denounced as Federalists, Abolitionists, and feeble friends to the South. The maintenance of a common resistance to invasion with the assurance that the Northern Democracy were sound on the State rights question, gave the Democrats of the South the command of the Confederate government, and left little to the Whigs, except to lead from Manassas to Gettysburg. The treacherous desertion of the Northern Democracy, with the underground efforts of the Southern Democracy, through Blair, Vallandingham and their like, to preserve the Democratic unity even throughout that bloody war.

It would seem singular that this habit of obedience should have been continued after the war, but the habit of domination seems established. Notwithstanding the selfish monopoly of all the official appointments by the Democracy, in spite of a dependence on foreign powers, an utter incapacity to provide the means of war, and the most flagrant oppression of the Southern people, the Southern Whigs returned to their yoke, and have, without an effort at political independence, fallen into the Democratic ranks as the merest privates.

The only notice that we have seen taken of this honest and brave political party, has been the remark that they find their principles more nearly carried out by the Democratic than by any other party existing. It may be granted that under the Allen-Thurman dispensation men may express any political opion, but we will show by the last expression of national opinion ever uttered by the Whigs that there is no common principle in their platform which is carried out by the Southern Democracy.

At the Whig convention of 1856, Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, presided, and the slaveholding States of Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida were represented. This convention enounced the following schedule of principles:

1. Unalterable attachment for the federal Union, with "no safer guide or higher law than the constitution of the United States."

2. They charge "the present disordered condition of our national affairs," the dangers of civil war, the bitterness of sectional recrimination "to the culpable neglect of duty by the present (Democratic) national administration."

3. They protest, in the name of Washington, against "geographical parties;" apprehended evil from the sectional array of parties, and nominate Mr. Fillmore as "a representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy."

This platform breathes throughout the utmost nationality. How, then, can the Whig party, which was so averse to civil strife, enter a campaign under leaders who avow their determination to revive the contests of the past for the purpose of reinstating doctrines which have been decided?

If the Whigs believe that the South will be more prosperous by political quiet and development, let them avoid the Democratic agitators. If they wish to secure measures for the promotion of domestic industry or the diffusion of popular intelligence, they had better leave themselves free to vote for men, without respect to party, who favor progress. If they deem the South to be safe and more prosperous under a regime of industrial development, let them guard against the ascendancy of a party which presents but one alternative—a Democratic monopoly of office or civil war.

Without dictating to the Southern Whigs what party they should aid in the coming contest, we may at least advise them not to bet their money until they see the horses stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they can form some opinion as to the ability and intention of each party to carry out their principles of love for the Union and care for the people of the South which they always maintained. If the Republicans can present a platform of principles manned by statesmen of character and ability, the Whigs may safely break the bonds by which the Democracy have bound them, and exercise the common right of American citizens to vote any ticket they may deem most consistent with their principles and most promotive of the safety and welfare of the Southern people.—*N. O. Republican.*

PROSCRIPTION RESUMED.

The courthouse clique which has scarcely any direct interest in agriculture has been restrained from agitation while the colored laborers were indispensable to the planters. As soon as the immediate necessity for field labor was suspended for a few weeks they began again to revive the strife which has done the South so much injury by repelling immigration, destroying all co-operation between men of opposite political sentiments and diverted talents that might have been useful in demonstrating the attractions of Louisiana to the broad and bitter field of partisan invective. The war is now openly waged against all Republican officials. No man shall serve in office no matter how the popular majority may decide who is not anti-Republican. The same tactics that drove Republican officials from Colfax will expel them from Feliciana, and the Republican administration is driven either to submit to this intolerant proscription or appeal for federal aid against "domestic violence," with the concentrated condemnation of every Democratic paper and speaker in the United States.

We do not intend to prejudice the disturbances in East Feliciana. They may be like those of Vicksburg or Grant parish, or they may differ essentially. We take it for granted that the Governor will see justice done to either white or black that shall have been wronged, but that any action will be taken calmly, with deliberation and upon due proof. The Feliciana affair is local, and does not threaten extensive combinations, as in other cases; it will, therefore, be proper to cause an authentic inquiry to be made into the facts, so as to insure a just punishment to the offenders, without causing undue excitement at home or abroad. We shall trust to the prudence of the executive to take proper measures for the vindication of the law, and to prevent any partisan perversion of the circumstances.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Daniel O'Connell.

To-morrow is the centennial of the birth of Daniel O'Connell. The grand celebration of the event at Dublin, for which all Ireland has been long preparing, will begin to-day and continue to-morrow and the day after. In this city there will be a banquet to-night, and to-morrow an oration and poem in Music Hall, the oration by Wendell Phillips, Esq., and the poem by Mr. J. Boyle O'Reilly. In many other cities the countrymen of O'Connell and those who rejoice in his work will observe the day with appropriate ceremonies.

O'Connell is sometime called "The Liberator;" but the title "The Agitator" more completely describes his character and work. He contrived, organized and conducted to success the most effective and wonderful system of agitation for the accomplishment of a political purpose known to modern times. In saying this we do not lose sight of the corn law agitation in England or the anti-slavery agitation in this country. Neither of these is, as a movement by agitation simply, to be ranked with the Irish agitation for Catholic emancipation, which is and probably will always remain singular in its chief characteristics. From beginning to end it was O'Connell's work. He conceived it, fomented it, controlled it, directed it and triumphed by it.—He had helpers; but no rival. O'Connell was the agitation, and the agitation was O'Conoell. There was never a moment when it could have continued in vigor without him. It had no impulse but in his sagacious, intense, indomitable, patient zeal; and at the end, when the Irish Catholics of Clare elected him to represent them in Parliament he went up to London as solely and absolutely the embodiment of the claims of the Irish people as if he were crowned monarch. The constitution of the British empire was amended at his demand, sustained not by sword or musket, but only by the voices of the millions whom his voice had persuaded to trust their cause to his championship.

Born in 1775 in the county of Kerry well educated at Catholic colleges in France, after which he studied law at the Middle Temple London, O'Connell was admitted to the bar at Dublin in 1798, the year of the rebellion. He made his first speech in 1800, and opposed the act of Union not yet consumated. He continued in the practice of the law, in which he was very successful, without much interruption till 1808, when having conceived the general features of a scheme to effect the emancipation of the Catholics from their oppressive civil and political disabilities, he gave himself up to the work, which thenceforward commanded all his energies and most of the time for more then twenty years. He had become convinced by the failures of others that armed rebellion against British power was folly. His means were union, agitation and petition, and to make them effective he depended most of all on his own ability as an orator and leader of men.

In the power of influencing immense bodies of men by eloquence O'Connell has had few equals in the world. To be sure, the people to whom he appealed were in a condition to be captivated by such hopes as he presented; but it was not only the Irish peasantry who heard him gladly, the priests and every class confessed his power. What is more astonishing than his success in kindling enthusiasm is the perfect confidence and obedience he inspired. What he commanded was done. He would gather a crowd of a quarter of a million Irishmen in one place, fire them to the wildest pitch of indignation against England and disperse them as quietly as they had come. Catholic as he was, the Protestant Irishmen, who until his star arose had the privilege and opportunity of struggling for the emancipation of their countrymen, almost without rivalry, became his allies and subordinates. It was a Herculean labor that he had undertaken, but he was a Hercules in physical and mental strength, and his industry was marvellous in its variety, tenacity and patience. Writing in 1842 upon this period of his career, he said: "I had to arrange the meetings, to prepare the resolutions, to furnish replies to the correspondence, to examine the case of each person complaining of practical grievances, to rouse the torpid, to animate the lukewarm, to control the violent and the inflammatory, and to avoid the shoals and breakers of the law, to guard against multiplied treachery, and at all times to oppose at every peril the powerful and multitudinous enemies of the cause."

It was a work of twenty years' duration. In 1828 a vacancy having occurred in the parliamentary representation from Clare, O'Connell suddenly announced himself as a candidate. No Catholic could take the oath required of a member of Parliament. However, the critical hour had come, and he determined to challenge the English government to deny him his seat. A desperate attempt was made to defeat him by the landholders, but the tenantry, daring starvation, returned him. Then England was afraid. Wellington and Peel in the ministry had both shortly before declared themselves unalterably opposed to Catholic emancipation, but they plainly saw they must yield or hazard civil war. Upon the meeting of Parliament the government brought in an emancipation act, confessing the peril, and it was quickly passed. Upon the ground that it did not apply to elections held before its passage the anti-Catholic oaths were presented to him when he entered the house of commons. Of course he declined to take them, and made an argument on the subject which surprised the hostile house by its moderation, force and eloquence. He showed that, however, skilled he might be in the coarser eloquence adapted to the mob, he was also master of the style of parliamentary debate. He was re-elected and took his seat without opposition, but it is commonly believed his after-career was much influenced by his indignation at being asked to take the obnoxious oaths.

He served in several Parliaments, representing, besides Clare, County Kerry, Dublin, Kilkenny and Cork. In 1841 he was elected lord mayor of Dublin. The successful ending of the agitation for emancipation did not conclude his labors as an agitator. He at once began organizing the same system of petitions and monster gatherings in behalf of the repeal of the act of union. It is not generally thought that he ever really believed this could be accomplished, but that he instigated and stimulated it as a means of harassing the government and intimidating it to the degree of making other concessions, and in this particular he was measurably successful. But once in his long career as an agitator did he so far violate the laws as to subject himself to a prosecution. In 1843 he called a monster meeting at Clontarf, near Dublin. An attendance of 500,000 people was expected. The arrangements were complete to the minutest details, and comprehended a semi-military array. The government issued a proclamation the day before forbidding the meeting. O'Connell yielded the point, and by dint of strenuous exertion notified the whole country so that scarcely a man appeared. But he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and convicted; but the House of Lords reversed the decission, after he had been some time in prison. From that time the agitation subsided. A young Ireland party arose which ridiculed O'Connell's solicitude for peace. His last speech in Parliament was an appeal in 1847 that something might be done to avert the horrors of the famine in Ireland. Then he set out on a pilgrimage to Rome, but died at Genoa, before reaching the imperial city, where great preparation had been made in his honor.

What O'Connell did for Ireland sufficiently accounts for the affectionate regard all Irishmen have for his memory. What he did for the Roman Catholic Church has made him an object of reverence wherever the authority of the Pope is recognized. But O'Connell's sympathies were limited to no race and no church. He repeatedly declared that what he asked for Irishmen and Catholics he would ask for Englishmen and Protestants if they were in like circumstances. His testimony against negro slavery in the United States was splendidly clear and brave, and will make his name dear to the negro wherever it is known. His whole record shows him as sincere and liberal as he was earnest and indefatigable. "His voice," says Lacordaire, "vibrated for the rights of his enemy as for his own." The attempt of the lord mayor of London and Archbishop Cullen to turn the celebration of this anniversary to the account of ultramontanism is a shocking outrage. It was O'Connell who said, "We take our theology from Rome, nor our politics," and he was foremost to deny the authority of the Pope over the freedom of the citizen. In the commemoration of the services of such a man there ought to be no element of exclusiveness. It is not fit on this occasion to belittle his greatness.—*Boston Advertiser, August 5th.*

The Floods.

The prospects of the year are changed decidedly, and for the worse, by the copious rains of the past week. The destruction of crops has been enormous, and the calimity has affected a very large section of the country. A considerable part of the surplus food on which we counted for the foreign market has been utterly lost. The heavies part of the evil falls upon the western river valleys, which will suffer greatly—In some cases no doubt being obliged to buy again for home consumption instead of sending thousands of bushels to market. But the country at large suffers also—first, in the general loss of a commodity that pays for a large part of what we need to buy abroad; and, secondly, in the higher prices of food at home, which is now inevitable. It is true the farmer who has fortunately escaped the loss of his crop will get a larger sum for what he has to sell, and so far he will be benefited. But this is peculiarly a time when cheap food is absolutely necessary, both to satisfy the hundreds of thousands who are out of employment or working at reduced wages, and to assist in the solution of the important currency problem that is causing so much perplexity in all minds.

It would be impossible to select a time when a visitation of this kind would work greater injury than now. The rain came at the very moment when the crop was most susceptible to the weather. The floods swept away large quantities of grain already cut and standing in shocks. Moreover, it cannot be denied that the calamity will have its influence upon politics, and that in any view it occurred most inopportunely. The Kanawha Journal, the other day, announced the departure of Mr. Blaine for Saratoga, and facetiously warned the democrats, who are abusing the ex-speaker most virulently, that he could not control the weather from such a distance; and it protested against holding him responsible for what might happen to the potato crop while he was absent. Although this is putting the thing in a way to expose the gross absurdity of some political arguments, it is something more than a campaign joke. What is easir than to attribute evils that result wholly from natural causes to be government, and what is harder than to convince the average voter that the demagogues are deceiving him? To this day inflationist orators and writers declare, and their followers believe, that specie payments were endangered in England in 1866, after the Overend & Gurney failure, when there was no more peril of that kind than there was of a conquest of England by the principality of Monaco. For the next few months we shall hear the farmers who have lost their crops by floods and therefore have nothing to sell, told that their lack of money is due to the contraction policy. No doubt some will believe the absurd tale. So that this deplorably excessive fall of rain comes to complicate the political situation, making the more thoughtless classes an easier prey to the reckless leaders who, with more knowledge, are trying to secure the adoption of measures ruinous to the country.

Estimates of the loss by flood will probably be made up before long. That it is heavy there can be no doubt, but there is reason to hope it may not be so grievous as is feared while the waters still coyer the earth. Some crops will be saved in a damaged condition, and will still be worth something. In other districts it will be found that the injury has been slight. The sections where the loss will be absolute are probably limited in extent—not greater possibly than those devastated by grasshoppers last year. Calamity always appears at its greatest when it is present. Although we have, unhappily, no good reason to suspect that the bad state of the grain fields has been exaggerated, we hope that such will prove to be the case when the flood has subsided.

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 lieu 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 clamied 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.

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)	19,863
California, Republican State officers, Opposition Legislature.	
Maine, Republican majority	11,397
Iowa, Republican majority	29,202
Ohio, Democratic majority for Allen in 1873	817
Virginia, Democratic majority	27,239
Kansas, Republican majority	18,263
Kentucky, Democratic majority	60,000
Maryland, Democratic majority	14,120
Massachusetts, (Governor) Democratic majority	7,032
Mississippi, Republican majority	21,403
Minnesota, Republican majority	9,300
Missouri, Democratic majority	37,452
New York, Democratic majority	50,317
New Jersey, Democratic majority	13,233
Pennsylvania, Democratic majority	9,670
Wisconsin, Democratic Governor elected in 1873, majority	157
Texas, Democratic majority	47,631

Congressional election last fall resulted in favor of the Republicans.

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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	12.30 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	12.05 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	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.00 P M

Local Freight Trains, 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.

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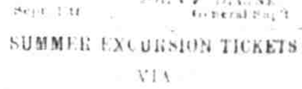

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

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	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.55 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	2.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	4.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.50 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 daily for points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects daily with Acquia Creek route. Baltimore Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington for ... weekly at 5.00 A. M. and ... at 4.30 P. M.

JOHN C. WINDER,
General Sup't.

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OLD FORT,
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CATAWBA SPRINGS.

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W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
June 10—3m Wilmington, N. C.

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July 9—6