The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX. | WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878. | Single Copies 10 Cents. | NUMBER 12

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

Memorial to the General Assembly of 1870-'71—His own Answer to the Imputations Against Him.

MR. EDITOR:—I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the memory of my father to hand you for publication the following sheets, written by himself in 1870, in answer to the grave imputations that were raised against him by reason of his decisions in the Habeas Corpus cases of that year.

You will observe that he expresses a desire "to perpetuate the evidence for consideration in calmer times."

I think that the present is an opportune moment to give to the public his answer to the grave charges that were made and believed by many in 1870-'71, and I allow myself to believe that this vindication of his course and motives will be read with interest by every citizen of North Carolina who regards the good name of the state as closely linked with the good name of her public servants.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
RICHMOND PEARSON.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I respectfully ask that the following memorial be put upon your journal, and that such further action be had in the premises as may seem to be proper.

An imputation of corruption and venality in my official conduct as Chief Justice has been made. It is without the semblance of foundation, but the public mind is at this time excited, and it may be there is now no adequate relief for the grievance. My purpose is to perpetuate the evidence for consideration in calmer times.

In 1867, after being on the bench thirty two years, I was re-elected Chief Justice on the nomination of both parties, by an almost unanimous vote of the people. This may be assumed to be a sufficient voucher of the estimation in which my official conduct was held up to that date.

The several opinions delivered by me in the "Habeas Corpus" cases" and my correspondence with the Governor are reported (64 N. C. Repts. Appendix). The opinions speak for themselves.

The imputation, being in general terms, can only be met by a separate notice of the several particulars on which it is made.

1. In the fall of 1868 I published "an address" setting out my reasons for intending to vote for Gen. Grant; save this exception, if it be one, I have taken no active part in politics, since I had the honor of being Judge. I have never made a political speech, never attended a political meeting, never written a line for a newspaper. In short have done and said as little about politics as any man in the state. Yet the charge is made I am a partisan Judge.

2. Upon the refusal of Col. Kirk to obey the writs of habeas corpus in Moore and others, as he said, by the orders of Gov. Holden, the counsel for the prisoners moved for an attachment against Kirk, and for an order to the sheriff of some county to take the bodies with power out of his custody; and after much excited discussion at the bar, I addressed a communication to his Excellency, asking to be informed, if he avowed the order to Col. Kirk? That night, to prevent a repetition of excited discussion, and to confine the counsel to the points on which I desired to hear argument on the supposition from what was set out in the affidavit of service, that the Governor would avow his order to Col. Kirk, I drew up four questions, intending to announce them on the coming in of the Governor's reply—if it should be as I expected. The four points we announced on the next morning. This saved delay—I had no communication with Gov. Holden directly or indirectly in regard to the matter. So the particular of my acting in complicity with His Excellency has no foundation in fact.

3. On the argument for the motions and the four points, there were five of counsel, for the prisoners and one for the state. Being asked by the prisoner's counsel, if he would allow all to address me—I replied "if it be your wish, but it will cause delay." The argument consumed four days. Mr. Moore occupied one day, Mr. Bragg another. The three other counsel, (with Mr. Badger who appeared for the state and spoke about an hour) two days, and it was closed on Thursday. The opinion was written on Friday, and read in court on Saturday morning.—While the argument was going on it was published, "The Habeas Corpus cases hung fire." After the opinion was filed the greatest abuse was hurled at the Chief Justice for the delay—"such a Judge is a curse to the country."

4. In the opinion referred to two points are made. I decided the first—which is preliminary—in favor of the Governor, to-wit: that under the statute he was authorized to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, and to arrest suspected persons. I decide the second—which is the main one—against the position taken on the part of His Excellency, to-wit: I declare the law to be, that the privelege of the writ of habeas corpus was not suspended, and that it was the duty of the Governor to allow the prisoners to be delivered up to the civil authorities for trial. This prevented a trial by a military court, and ought to have been followed by an immediate return of the bodies of the prisoners. The motion of an attachment against Col. Kirk was not allowed because he had a reasonable excuse—the order of his commander in chief. The motion for an order to the sheriff of some county to take prisoners out of the custody of Col. Kirk was not allowed and an order was made to the Marshal to bring the prisoners before me, and he was instructed to exhibit the order, together with a copy of the opinion to His Excellency.

This was done for the reason, that under the Constitution all of the physical power of the state is vested in the Executive, and the Judiciary has not the power to call upon the "posse comitatus," especially of a county declared to be in a state of insurrection, or to "accept volunteers" to come in collision with a military force, called into active service by the Executive. As against Col. Mallett or Col. Napier during the war, it was my duty to enforce the writ—had the power, because I had the Governor to fall back on. But as against the Governor, who is commander in chief of all able bodied men in the state, it was otherwise; that is the point—every man unless he shuts his eyes must see it.

I held full conference with the four associate Justices; we all concurred in the opinion that the power of the Judiciary as against the Governor was exhausted, by declaring the law and leaving the responsibility of declining to obey it upon him; the law was declared in terms as explicit as I was able to use.

But it is said, "I should not have disclosed my want of power!" That is I ought to have tried a hand at bluff, in support of the sacred writ of Habeas Corpus!!!

Such manœuvering is not tolerated by the plain dealing of the law. It was my duty to set out the matter squarely and let his Excellency see that the whole responsibility of refusing to revoke his orders must be assumed by him. This he does in his communication on the receipt of a copy of the opinion. This communication recites that his authority to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, and to arrest suspected persons, was conceded by me; but it omits to refer to the fact that I had decided the main point against him, and thus the action of His Excellency is made to be in appearance less at variance with the law as declared by me, than it was in fact. Indeed many persons upon superficial reading took up the impression that I had to some extent concurred in the refusal to revoke his orders, and in the delay consequent there on. To correct this false impression, I take occasion in my communication, fixing the time when I would receive the returns, to say that I had not in any way concurred in the delay, and the whole responsibility rested on His Excellency; yet this false impression is persisted in to bolster up the groundless charge of complicity.

Had I, contrary to my own judgment, and that of the Associate Justices, as to the extent of my power under the Constitution, yielding to the popular clamor, usurped power which I knew did not belong to me, made the order and caused a collision, I should have felt that blood was on my hands for the want of moral courage to refuse to make an illegal order. Firmness was required to resist the clamor. It could have been yielded to without a very great exhibition of that virtue: receptions and ovations awaited those who sided with men accused of secret murder and other known felonies. I was told, "grant the order and ten thousand volunteers will rush to execute it." Thank God, I had the firmness to stop when I had gone to the extent of my power. I believe some day or other, after prejudice passes away, every one will give me credit for doing my duty without fear or favor. By its proper discharge, trial by military court was prevented. A secret organization, dangerous to the very existence of all government, and making the arm of the civil law powerless, has been exposed, and (I trust) extinguished, and all danger of civil war has been avoided.—The delay of a few weeks was a matter of which the responsibility in no wise attaches to me. This is the main particular on which the imputation is put; the others seem to be thrown in as makeweights.

5. His Excellency, in avowing his orders to Col. Kirk, takes the ground, that the public safety did not allow him at that time to allow the writs to be obeyed. Mr. Badger on the argument took the same ground; the prisoner's counsel reiterated "fiat justitia ruat cœlum." In the opinion referring to this matter, I express the hope that as evil as times are it was not necessary to resort to that extreme principle, "salus populi suprema lex." It charged that the Chief Justice suggested to the Governor to occupy this position. He had already taken it and the object was to induce him to revoke his orders and permit the Marshal to execute mine.

6. When it was known that Mr. Barringer intended to resign his place on the code commission, the Associate Justices informed me it was their wish, and that of many members of the bar, that I should accept the place. After a conversation with the other commissioners I concluded to have nothing to do with it. This was paraded before the public as my motive. This reward I was to receive for complicity with the Governor in refusing call out an illegal force and for refusing to usurp power which did not belong to me under the provisions of the Constitution.

7. Writs were issued by me in Wiley and others, to which the same reply was made. I left Raleigh under the impression, but without any communication with the Governor, that he would at a future day allow the bodies to be returned and the Associate Justices were requested by me to attend when notified of the time, and aid in the examination of the question of probable cause. Accordingly upon an official notice that His Excellency was ready to allow the return to be made, I repaired to Raleigh, as did Justices Dick and Settle, and the return was made.—In this I am charged with being a "tool of the Governor!" The responsibility of the delay did not rest upon me. I received the return because it was my duty to do so. His Honor, Judge Brooks, put a rule for an attachment on Col. Kirk for not making the return to him, but after argument became satisfied that it was made properly to me, and could not agreeable to law have been made to him, and the rule was discharged. Jude Bond of the Circuit Court, U. S., takes the same view as I did, and overrules His Honor, Judge Brooks, in the matter of jurisdiction. (See opinion in the matter of Bergen.)

8. The bodies of the prisoners were returned by Col. Kirk and put into the custody of the sheriff of Wake at ten o'clock a. m. Mr. Badger had written a general return on one piece of paper. I suggested to him that separate entries should be made on every writ, forty-nine I believe. The entries were not written out, until that evening or the next day—it is charged that the Chief Justice allowed the entries to be *antedated*.

9. On the examination of the question of probable cause before Justices Dick, Settle and myself in Supreme Court room, the crowd was so dense that the counsel suggested an adjournment to the Senate Chamber or court house; we adjourned to meet at the court house. On Tuesday, finding the room suffocating, the window sashes were removed; on Wednesday there was a further source of annoyance, workmen were hammering upon a structure some fifty yards from the court house, and the witnesses could not be heard; the Marshal was sent to request them to stop; reply: "they were pressed ed for time and could not stop." The Justices, upon consultation, were of opinion sitting at Chambers, that they had no power to enforce obedience. It was then announced that the next meeting would be at the Supreme Court room to avoid the noise, and that the Marshal would only admit a limited number besides attorneys, parties and witnesses, to avoid suffocation. No objection was made. The examination of the witnesses on the part of the state was resumed in the court room. Upon this state of facts, it is published to the country that the Chief Justice was guilty of corruption in office, in this; having heard the evidence against the prisoners in a crowded room, when the prisoner's witnesses were to be heard, he adjourned to the court room and excluded all save a limited number.

10. I was compelled to go home, and on leaving the bench, announced that the Justices had concluded there was probable cause developed by the evidence to make the prisoner Tarply liable for the murder of Outlaw, on the principle stated by Mr. Boyden, "When a conspiracy is proved, each individual is liable for the acts of the others done in faith and of a common purpose."—Here it had been proved that Tarply was a member of "the order," and at a meeting of two camps had moved the "death sentence" on Caswell Holt.—This showed death as well as scourging was a purpose of the order, and would make out his guilt, although it could not be proved that he was present when Outlaw was hung. But as the witnesses had been examined on a charge of misdemeanor the prisoner had a right to have the evidence all heard *de novo*. If the objection was made, I would adjourn the matter to be heard at my residence, and Tarply must enter into recognizence for his appearance.

Judge Battle thereupon remarked, he had advised his client that according to that principle of law there was probable cause, and it was of no use to go to Richmond Hill to hear the evidence over again. The prisoner entered into recognizance to answer the charge of murder. On these facts it is charged the Chief Justice acted oppressively to one in his power and intended to take him away from his friends where he could not give security.

These are the ten particulars upon which the general imputation of corruption and venality in my official capacity is put

I submit they do not, taken separately or collectively, make out the semblance of a foundation to justify or excuse the imputation.

With high respect,
R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate o recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

Females suffer from many diseases which in time may make life a burden rather than a blessing. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic corrects all functional derangements and increases the beauty by retoring the health. 2t

CITY ITEMS.

Judge A. A. McKoy is in the city.

Maj. Engelhard was on our streets Tuesday.

Thanks to Senator A. S. Merrimon for a copy of the report on Agriculture.

Brunswick Superior Court is in session this week, Judge Eure presiding.

The Presbyterian has been removed to the building in the rear of the telegraph office.

Mayor Fishblate looks as lovely as a brand new rose, occupying the chair of the city Judge.

County bonds are still on the rise, we are glad to say, on account of the fact that it shows well for the financial policy of our county.

Messrs. Henning & Teel inform the readers of the POST that they have a fine assortment of hardware for sale.—Give them a call.

S. HANSTEIN & Co.—The senior member of this firm has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been for some time selecting goods for the trade of this city. He has now an elegant assortment of goods, and is prepared to sell them very cheap for cash.

FELL DEAD.—Mr. Richard H. Grant, one of the leading citizens and senior member of the firm of Grant, Hinton & Co., fell dead yesterday at about 4 o'clock p. m., at his residence on 7th street. Mr. Grant was about 65 years of age. He leaves a wife and a large family of children and grand Children to mourn his loss.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW HANOVER, FINANCIALLY.—The report of the officers of the Bank of New Hanover, for the year ending the first of February, 1878, is like all of their previous exhibits, exceedingly creditable to the management of the bank. In fact this Bank is the only one in this city that has made a *bona fide* dollar for its stockholders during the past year.

The corner stone of St. John's Church, formerly known as the Christian Chapel, will be laid on Monday March 4th, at 3 p. m., by the Grand Lodge of F. and A. A. York Masons of North Carolina, Jas. W. Telfair, R. W. D. Grand Master, presiding. Jos. C. Hill, Grand Secretary, will deliver the address on the occasion. All the necessary preliminaries have been arraigned by joint committees, on the part of Masons and the Church. The affair promises to be a grand one.

Judge Albertson has been appointed by the President District Attorney, in place of R. C. Badger, resigned The President has made a splendid selection. The Judge is a splendid lawyer, a true Republican, a good cttizen, and in every respect a perfectly upright gentleman. The President, as well as the people are to be congratulated on this appointment. Judge Albertson had the indorsement of Judge Russell, of our city, and all who know Judge Russell are well that he does not recommend any one for office who is not both capable and honest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement of Condition of Bank of New Hanover, Including Branches, on February 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 726,601 32
Real estate		79,288 54
Office furniture and safes		6,354 97
Bonds and stocks		9,908 23
Check Books		543 06
Cash in on other Banks subject to check	113,630 50	
Cash on hand	117,764 97	230,795 47
		$1,052,896 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 300,000 00
Undivided profits	65 929 92
Bills payable	35,000 00
Due depositors	651,975 97
	$1,052,896 59

STATEMENT OF OONDITION OF BANK AT WILMINGTON, FEB. 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 581,773 95
Real estate		73,793 48
Office furniture and safes		3'518 66
Bonds and stocks		9,308 23
Check Books		425 10
Cash in other Banks subject to check	$ 68,448 83	
Cash on hond	42,604 15	141,047 98
		$809,867 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$225,000 03
Undivided profit	54,863 86
Bills Payable	35,000 00
Due branches	82,202 04
Due depositors	410,801 50
	$809,867 40

I. B. GTAINGER, Pres.
S. D. WALLACE, Cashier
march 1—2t

JOHN WERNER,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 NORTH FRONT STREET,
(South of Purceel House.)

Particular attention given to Ladies' and Misses' Hair cutting and Shampooing, either at their residences or at the Saloon.
jan 4 1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRCULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools. Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Cart Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Hollow Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Cilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established
Hardware House of
HENNING & TEEL,
No. 9 Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
march 1

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.
march 1—tf

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.
S. G. NORTHROP'S,
Fruit and Confectionery Store.
march 1

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
BEEF,
PORK,
SAUSAGES,
&c., &c., &c.
CALL AT
KING'S MARKET,

On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets.
jan 4 1y ISAAC W. KING.

Country Merchants

THAT ARE IN WANT OF CASTINGS, Hoes, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Back-Bands, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Grub Hoes, Hollow-ware and Hardware generally will find it to their interest to go and examine goods and prices at the Old Established Hardware House of
JOHN DAWSON & CO.,
feb 1-t, 19, 20 and 21 Market St.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11 th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.
jan 18-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18, 20 MARKET ST.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT the LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps and
Dry Goods,
Carpeting,
Blankets,
&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 21 tf.

OFFICE TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 19th, 187.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION of the Board of Aldermen, I shall, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1878, advertise for sale all Property on which the City Taxes for the year 1877 shall then remain unpaid. HENRY SAVAGE.
feb 22-5t nac Treasurer and Collector.

10 Roses Mailed Free for $1

Splendid Assortment of Plants sent safely any distance. Satisfaction Guarranteed. Send 3 cent stamp for Catalogue.
Address
R. G. HANFORD & SON,
Columbus Nursery,
Columbus, Ohio.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
Drain Pipes,
Gas Pipes,
Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at
BURBANK'S Pharmacy,
dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess sts

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,

On Third Street,

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.
jan 18-1y

WM. FUTRELL.

No. 10 MARKET No. 10

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
dec 21 1y CHEAP FOR CASH

MISCELLANEOUS.

COME!

To Where the Banners Hang Upon The Outward Wall,

AND BUY THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in Wilmington.

Note the Following Retail Prices:

3-4 Brown Cotton	4¾ cents
4-4 Brown Cotton	5¾ cents
3-4 Heavy Brown Cotton	7½ cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton	5 cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton	6¾ cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton (good)	8 cents
4-4 Bleached Cotton (best)	10 cents
Calicoes, good	5 cents
Calicoes, very good	6 cents
Calicoes, best	7½ cents
75 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	50 cents
50 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	37½ cents
40 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	30 cents
30 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	22½ cents
25 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	18 cents
20 cent Worsted Dress Goods at	16 cents

Needles 5 cents a paper. Coates Spool Cotton 5 cents. Pins 5 cents. Hosiery very cheap.

A Large Stock of every kind of

DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ Our greatly increasing sales encourage us to make new additions to our stock by every steamer.

HEDRICK!

N. W. cor. Front and Market st.,
feb 22 Wilmington, N. C.

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar26-tf

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at
N. JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot,
dec 21 1y No. 10 South Front street.

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSE AND LOT ON CORNER OF Fourth and Walnut streets, known as the Divine house.

House and Lot on corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, known as the Finlayson house.

House and Lot on north side of Market, near 11th street, known as the Denton house

House and Lot on east side of Third street near Hanover.

House and Lot on Third street next adjoining the above.

A very fine Building Lot on Brunswick between 2nd and 3rd streets, size 100 by 90 feet.

House and Lot on north side of Castle near 7th street.

House and Lot next to and adjoining the above.

Lot corner of 2d and Mulberry streets—one of the finest in the city.

Lot on Front street near Wooster.

House and Lot on an alley near Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

House and Lot on 4th street between Queen and Wooster streets.

The above property will be sold cheap for cash, or very easy terms. Now is the time to purchase a house for about what the rent would cost. The demand for proserty is on the increase. There has been at least forty sales in the past three weeks. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor. Buy a residence while you can at a reasonable price and thereby secure a home in your old age. If you should wish to do so, apply to
W. P. CANADAY.
dec 1 On Princess st. bet. Front and 2d

feb 15 1t McM.

OFFICE TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
February 16th, 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL ASSESSMENTS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND SIDE-WALKS, remaining unpaid on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1878, will be placed in the hands of the City Attorney for collection.

HENRY SAVAGE,
feb 22-5t nac Treasurer and Collector.