W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1883

SENATOR LOGAN ON NA-TIONAL EDUCATIONAL

We publish to-day in another column the letter of Senator John A. Logan to the North American Review, concerning a national system of public schools and national appropriation for the benefit of the children of the nation, which] we hope will be read by every lover of free schools in the country, as well as the people who have been against national aid for state and publie schools. We want all to thoroughly examine his letter from the fact that it is an able document from a man who has given great study to the ques tion, and a man who has at all times stood by the poor and oppressed. No man in this nation has done more for the soldiers of the Union army, or for the colored people of the south, and who will do more for the poor uneducated childern of the United States.

CITY ELECTION.

The city never had a more quiet or peaceable election than tock place on Thursday last. And so far as our observation went we only saw one thing that was wrong, and that we again call the attention of the city authorities to. For the last three or four elections which have taken place in the city, policemen have believed, or acted as if they did, that it was their official duty to see that every voter was instructed to vote the Democratic ticket This is no part of their duty. It is to the benefit of every citizen to have policemen around the polls, from the fact that they may be needed to keep order. But what sort of order can a policemen keep if they are allowed to go in and get excited over the questions that are being voted on; if they are allowed to take men up and vote them; if they are allowed to electioneer and act as canvassem on the day of election. All we ask is for the chief, of police to see that his subordinales attend to their of. police are Democrats and allowed to act as canvassers, Republic ins loose respect for them as p ace officers, and in case of a row they would have no influence to stop it. The consequeces would be be very serious. In the same way it they were Republicus, Democratic canvassers would refuse, and very justly, to be arrested by the men with whom they had been fighting positically, and we hope that the new vity government will see that this outrage upon the people is not repeated. If it is Captain Brock's fault, then he should be looked after; but we are inclined to believe that the fault lays at the . door of the Mayor and Aldermen, who have the power to stop it. If they do not we notify them that in case of trouble an indignant public will place the responsibility where it belongs, and act accordingly. We hope that the pres ent board will see to it that no policemen will ever go to the polis as political canvassers again. Had it got been for the police outrage the election on Thursday last would have been a model citizens.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPRO PRIATION.

gress were opposed to the improvement consequence was the small amount the educational system. House did appropriate failed to get ti :m and the results accomplished than by the general government of setting it is perfectly safe to rely on his good certain sums as equivalents to the states pose a very large proportion of the

system of our country are now univer- put firth, will cause a proportional difsally admitted; yet this institution, like ference in the results, a fact especially would be just to the other portions of other advantageous elements in the de- evident in reference to education. velopment of social and national life, stition and dogmatism.

present extensive system of education. But five years' experience taught our pilgrim fathers that there were other difficulties to be overcome than simply providing means for the support of the teacher; parents were found so regardless of the welfare of their children as to wholly neglect the advantages offered them. Hence it was enjoined, that "whenever a family shall be found in which so barbarous a state of things exists, as that the head thereof did neither by his own efforts, nor those of others, endeavor to give his children and servants sufficient instruction to enable them to read fluently the English language, and acquire a knowledge of the penal laws, a penalty of twenty shillings should be imposed for such neglect."

Here the word "servant" is worthy of attention, and if we were disposed to speculation might prompt the question, what would have been the effect of such a clause in the codes of the southern states in their earlier days? Had such a law been in force, we should rever have had such a record on our census table as the following, which is but typ ical of the state of education in the south at the time designated:

Total Tetal	troping.	353,899 (309,878
Tot W Bill Popu		88
COLORED	Maie Fema'e Maie Female	04
10.5	Male	11.7
WHITE	Female	ars (sausa man
W	Male	100
	Born	Ğ.
		<u> </u>
3		18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
		Mesterphi, (66,52) (0,147

Two slaves attending school, in 1860 n the whole state of Missis ipoi out of a slave population of over three hundred thousand!

But let us return to Gur, pilgrim fathers. Finding that punishing the parent did not instruct the child, they further ordained that the children and one, and a credit to our law abiding servants of such parents and masters as, after warning, persisted in neglect, might be placed by the authorities under the guardianship of other heads of families-the boys until the age of The usual appropriation for our river twenty one and the girls until eighteen and bar improvement failed the past It was also further ordained, in 1647, ression, but not from the neglect of our that every town of fifty families should senator, who has always succeeded in be bound to support a school master the past in doing so well for us. The competent to teach reading and writing fact is Senator Ransom was on the look- and every town of a hundre I and fifty out, and working all the time, but a families to support a grammar school large majority of the members of con- Such was the commencement made by our New England ancestors in the of rivers and harbors. The Democratic work of education; and although the party made, or tried to make, so much turmoil, strife, and hardships of the fuse about the last appropriation that Revolutionary War well-nigh destroyed the Republicans became alarmed, and the little plant which had sprung from failed to bring in any bill at all this seed, yet there can be no doubtuntil the last days of the session; the that to this germ, we owe our present

The progress of popular education through the senate. Senator Ransom however, was slow and fisful until is always on the lookout for an oppor- about the year 1835. At this time, the tunity to work for the interest of his public mind becoming aware of the at by this proposition is a good one, state; he has been of great service to atarming amount of illiteracy existing our city; in fact he is entitled to the a movement was begun, of which I becredit for the improvement of our river lieve Horace Mann was the leading and harbor, Wilmington never had spirit, to remedy the evil. This resulta better friend in the Congress of the ed in the adoption of the present com-United States than Ransom. He makes | mon school system, which has wrought the weilfare of this city his especial so marvelous a change in many of our study. He knows more about the im- states. These efforts' have been sumuprovements, the manner of making lated and aided by the police adopted any man in the United States, outside aside a certain amount of public land of the engineer in charge. Therefore in aid of education, and of granting get an appropriation, during the first these land grants. With these excep-We hope our citizens will do them themselves in this most important tial distribution of aid. In 1860 ac ested in Ransom and men of all parties not possible for them all to advance now complained of as such a serious tributing its favors.

As the rapid advance in the means has had to push its way upward from a of intercommunication has effected such has had to push its way upward from a of intercommunication has effected such gree of illiteracy is not by any means small beginning against a host of op vast changes in our social relations that wholly due to the presence of the colposing forces, such as prejudice, super- the people of the several states are ed population, but to an unwillingness In the year 1635, Boston, then but swith each other than subsisted between to tax themselves as others do in order ive years old, resolved that "our brothe the different sections of the larger. from this that in Alabama, 24.7 per er Philemon Permout be appointed states half a century ago, -what cent. of the white population, of ten school master for the instruction and was true then of the effect of years and upward, are unable to write education of our children," thirty acres illiteracy in parts of a state upon the in Arkansas, 25 per cent.; in Florida, of land being appropriated at the same general welfare of the individual comtime for his support. Thus was the monwealth is now true in regard to the in Louisiana. 18.4 per cent; in Mississeed sown that has developed into our mation as a whole. And the reasons sippi, 16,3 per cent; in North Carolina, a system of education applying to the vide means for extending this system in its most advanced and complete ly the contrast. If we limit our comform over the whole country. That this can be done only by the general government must be admitted by every one who will give the subject a moment's thoughtful consideration. How should this be done? I answer,

> first, that it should be done in such a way as to be just and fair to all parts of the country, and that the burden may be borne, as nearly as possible, equally by all sections; second, that it should be done in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance to the system now in operation; and, third, that the least possible official machinery should be used.

To meet these several requirements, there is; so far as I can see, but one plan-and that is to distribute annually to the several states and territories a certain portion of the government rev enue, to be applied by them, on certain conditions and under proper restrictions, to the aid and advancement of the present common school system. In no other way can the burden be apportioned so equally, nor can any other means be devised by which it will be made less oppressive.

For the general government to estab. of only \$2.58; in South Carolina of onhish a s-parate national system of edu | \$5.30, in Tennessee of only \$3.16 cation would, as a matter of course, not onl entati upon the people an addi data. tional and unnecessary expense, but and state authorities in constant consame time, two distinct systems of pubconditions. First, the states should be required to adopt a uniform system; allowed its proportion of the amount duty of executing the provisions of

der of this article. A proposition has been brought forward in congress, to appropriate some purpose, to be distributed only to the states showing the greatest per centage of illiteracy. While the object aimed vet it is so manifectly unjust and inequitable that it were better to give no goverament aid than to give it in this way. Assuming that all states and territories in which the illiteracy exceeds twentyfive per cent, should receive the benefit of this appropriation, we find by examining the census returns of 1880 (census bulletin No. 303), that these are Alabams, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucký, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. As a matter of course, in most of these colored persons, who are illiterate comargument in favor of the proposition

the country? Turning to the census bulletin before quoted, we find that this startling debrought into more intimate relation on the part of the people of those states to maintain public schools. We find in Florida, 19 9 per cent; in Georgia, 22.9 per cent; in Kentucky, 22 per cent; which were then advanced in favor of 31.5 per cent; in South Carolina, 21.9 a system of common schools, aided and. per cent: Tennessee, 27.3 per cent; in Texas, 15.3 per cent, and in Virginia, supported by the state, are as applica- 18.2 per cent. On the other hand, the ble now to the nation as a whole. As ratio in Connecticut is 5.5; in Dakota, was then found necessary to provide a pioneer territory, 4.2; in Illinois, 5 9; in Indiana, 7; in Iowa, 38; in Kansas, 3.7; in Maine, 4.2; in Massachusets, 6.4; whole population of a state, so now we in Michigan, 4.8; in Minnesota. 6; in have reached that stage in our progress Nebraska, 4.5; in New Hampshire, 5; when it becomes necessary, if we would in New Jersey and New York, each, meet the demands of the age, to pro- 5.3; Ohio, 4.9; Pennsylvania, 6.7; Vermont, 2.9; and Wisconsin, 5.5.

But even this does not bring out ful parison to native white persons alone, the difference is still more glaring, as seen by the following ratios.

Alabama .25f0 Connecticut... .20.7 Illinois .. 23 2 Indian ... Georgia.... Kentucky. Louisiana. ...16.6 Maine ... South Carolina 22.4 Michigan ... ennessee.....

This shows that the percentage of illiteracy among the native whites in the southern states is, with a single exception (Texas), greater than when the foreigh element is included. This state of affairs certainly cannot be attributed to the presence of the colored population. If we compare the amount expended per capita for the enrolled ou pils in the public schools, we find evidence of the same unwillingness or failure, from some cause on the part of most of these same states to contribute and the laws, as just to the citizen, as liberally to the support of their public

In Alabama, the amount is \$2 09: in Georgia, \$1 99, Kentucky, \$2 85; Mississippi, \$2 70; North Carolina, \$1 12; Virginia, \$3 82; South Carolina, \$2 42; The reasons for distributing this fund | while in Connecticut, amount is \$17.80; o the several states and territories, and Illinois, \$9 48; New York, \$10 09; Onfo, having them expend it in educating the \$8 59; and Rhode Island, \$11 63 (rechildren, are doubtless apparent to port of the commissioner of education, every one. In most, if not all of them, 1880, p. 413). If we compare the whole there are already systems of free schools amount, raised by taxation for school and organized plans of education aided purposes in 1880 with the number of and fostered by the state or territory, white pupils afone it gives a per capita and also the appliances and corps of expenditure in Alabama of on y \$3.50; flicers necessary to carry on this work. in Georgia of only \$3; in North Carolina can give no other cxample for want of

The only absolutely correct test to would undoubtedly bring the national this comparison would be the percent age obtained by comparing the amount flict. In other words, it is impossible raised by taxation for school purposes to carry on in the same territory, at the with the real value of the property in the state. But the fact that a large lic schools for the same children. It is, portion is raised by local taxes, and therefore, apparent that if the general that the assessed value as compared government undertakes to assist in this with the real value varies, widely in work, it must do so by aiding, building different states, renders this impossible. up, and perfecting the system now in Using the assessed value, as given in operation, and not by any method which Mr. Spofford's American Almanac for will conflict with it. But this aid 1880, I find that the rate is general; should be granted only upon certain highest in the northwestern states and lowest in the eastern and southern states. For example: in Alabama it is second, no state or territory should be | 00.21; in Arkansas, 00.22; in Connecticut, 00.39; in Georgia, 00.20; Ittmois, appropriated except upon the condition | 00 35; in Iowa, 01 04; in Kentucky hat such state or territory appropriate | 00.27; Massachusetts, 00.28; Missouri at least an equal amount for the same | 00.41; Nebraska, 00 81; New York, 00.36; purpose; third, the national bureau of North Carolina, 00.22; Ohio, 00 43, ed. education should be charged with the Now, if the general government should undertake to do anything in aid the appropriation acts, and should also of common school education that will have the right to decide whether the be adequate to the wants of our people, conditions were properly complied with. it should be done be done with a libe-If the step proposed should ever be rai hand and in a manner that will letermined upon by congress, it is pro- show manifest justice to all Isections. bable that the two most difficult points | While ten or fifteen millions mey, and to decide satisfactorily would be the undoubtedly will, do much good it gross amount to be appropriated, and granted to one section on the conditions the ratio of distribution. I shall not already named, those who are toposing attempt to discuss the former, as that heavy burdens upon hemselves in oth would require the presentation of a er sections to educate their childrin large array of figures and statistics, will have just grounds for complaint of but will simply state as my opinion unfai ness. While Illiants taxes her that the annual appropriation for this people over four fifths of 1 per cent, purpose should not be less than forty and Ohio two-fifth of one per cent for million dollars; nor do I think it would school purposes, in addition to the revbe wise, at least for some years to come, enue raised from other sources, Gonto have it exceed sixty millions. To gia taxes her people but one little of the second point, "the ratio of distri- one per cent., North Carolina but line bution," I propose devoting the remain- fifth of one per cent., and Alabama and Georgia the same, for this purpose,

This difference cannot be charged to inability, for there is no reason why ten or fifteen million dollars for this Geogia, North Carolina, and other states may not tax their people to the same extent as Illinois, Iswa, or Unio, to ed ucate their children. Instead, therefore, lect or want of appreciation of the value

National Aid to Public Schools. in numbers, difference in wealth, com- cause, but aid in remedying the evil states and territories, and not on statis- former for a few years past as "clever The advantages of the public school merce, etc , even where equal efforts are effect - let me ask whether, even in this tics made under government control. view of the case, such a proposition as The only entirely satisfactory enumerathat referred to, if carried into effect, tion is that of population made by the national census bureau. This is a sure and satisfactory basis, and a distribution made upon it cannot be complained of as unjust or unequal.

JOHN A. LOGAN. ---

President's Southern Policy.

We repeat with emphasis that "Presi dent Arthur has given the whole weight of the administration in support of the Virginia coalition." We add that President Arthur has also given the whole weight of the administration in support of the coalition in North Carolina. More than this, it is a pleasure to be able to say as we do that the President warmly and unreservedly approves the plan for the restoration of the south which The National Republican has consis ently and per sistently advocated for more than two

And first as to the plan proposed. It is that in each southern state native white citizens of Democratic and confederate antecedents, who make a new political departure, unmistakably involving a separation from the upholders of the old bourbon regime which persists in calling itself the Democratic party, and embracing a genuine acceptance of the constitution as it has been amended, and the laws it clearly authorizes, ought to have the hearty co-operation of the Republicans of the state, and that the alliance so formed ought to present a united front to the enemy, and have the encouragement the country: This policy had triumphed in Virginia, despite the opposition of the administration immediately preceding the one which commenced on the fourth of March, 1881 The National Republican was first to see before that date that Virginia could be anti bourbon, if not in a party sense Republican. It found the Mahone party as faithful to the constitution determined on having fair elections, as effects of the atmosphere, the water and devoted to popular education, as advanced on the tariff question, and as locality who have been called upon to widely separated from the dead past to mourn untimely losses, even when the which the bourbon Democracy was still clinging as were the Republicans perience of one only will be given. It of New York or Illinois. It therefore children were all most promising, but dvocated a coalition.

The Varginia Republicans were near- health and strength seemed to graduly unanimous for this, despite the op- ally lessen until their friends feared position of a few local leaders. The One by one, they sickened and died Republican state convention declared until three had departed and two of the for coalition watte Gen. Garfield was surviving brothers were also taken ill still president, and the few dissentients | Their names were Hermon and Edward who then and since have kept up a litthe faction which they call "straight brother was confined to the house con-Republican" have exercised no influ- stantly, and to his bed much of the ence whatever upon the politics of the state. The election of Gov. Cameron by 12,000 majority and of a legislature were terrible! He found difficulty in which passed the Riddleberger bill and retaining food upon his stomach, was sent its author to the senate was a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of this initiatory step to the "southern movement," to which was given "the whole weight of the administration." In 1882 the same policy was continued in Virginia, and was also extended to North Carolina. The result was a majornty fast fail of 6,000 in Virginia, with six of thesten congressmen, and in North Carolina, with several thousand Republicions holding back, the bour-

bons claimed state by only 443! Such is the southern policy of the President Itis nor a mere partisan policy; on the contrary, it is a bread and parriotic one. It looks only to securing respect for the laws which the President is sworn to see faithfully execu ed, and to the substitution of mild mea s for external force or organized anarchy. It is antagonized only by bourbons who have national relations and authority, and by a few men engaged in merely personal politics who fear that a restoration of the union might put them out of a job.

As t the manner in which President Arthur has given the whole weight of the administration in support of his southern policy, the Washington bourbon organ of yesterday was guilty of gross misrepresentation. There has been no "official meddling in state politics by a President of the United subject. Hereditary taints; the after States," nor has there been any word consequences of measles and scarlet feof charging this difference to inability, in The National Republican which could ver, diptheria and the passing troubles be reasonably construed into conveyof education. For the government new ing such an idea. There is not a word No case of cholera infantum, meases, to grant this help to states which have of truth in all the organ's rehash of the scarlenting, or diphtheria was ever so willfully neglected to provide such stale and exploded campaign slanders virulent while the child's kidneys and means of education as are within their against Mahone. There was no act power, would not only be ubjust, but recommended by him or done by the would have too much the appearance administration which in any degree of rewarding the negligent who are un- sustains the railing accusation, born of willing to help themselves. I believe hate and nurtured by despair, which it will be a wise policy on the part of his reckiess enemies have invented; the general government to grant aid to | The whole weight of the administrathe states for their common schools, then was given in support of the Virand to grant it with a liberal hand, but giona qualition as far only as it was I believe such aid should be distributed proper to do so, and that was by corto all siike -to those who have striven disi manifestations of confidence in the work for toe future. He will certainly which did not receive any benefit from population, and this fact forms the chief most to help themselves as well as to patriotism and sincerity of Gen. Mathose who have been negligent. The none and his followers and advice to days of the next session, for the Cape tions-which were undoubtedly of great low the surface and see whether justice and equitably done will, as I believe. All this was moral support only, just value—the states have been left to and equity require this unequal or par be by distributing such funds as may be as would be any expression of opinion prive them of one at the risk of incurappropriated for this purpose to the by a president as to the advisability of ring the other. By a judicious treatselves the honor to my ite Senator Ran work; no attempt to grant permanent of \$2.629 enjoyed children attending monulation. Lam as desirous as any which he believes these essential organs can be deto Wilmington and entertain him national aid or to lastitute a national school to the United States, there were one can be to assist those states which for a week they cannot do better system of effication has been made - but 1255 in school in these states. In are in the background in this respect, was concerned, vacancies occurring in through coming years, shall be the than by showing their appreciation to But states, like subordinate community aware that most of them in federal offices in Virginia were not result. this distinguish senator for his good work in our behalf. We are all intervaniages and hindrances, so that it is therefore, of the colored population, the government should be just in diswill be delighted to turn out and assist with the same rapidity in any one line burden, is the result of the deliberate. A distribution in proportion to illitering the media feature of announal in making it pleasent for him should of development. One has advantages policy of these states in the past. But racy is, as we have seen, unequal and trary, both kinds were, to their amaze and remarkable interest was noticed by

When the Post babbles about the last elections having forbidden, the President to distinguish between the right and the wrong side in politics, or having called for the exaltation of bourbonism in making appointments to office in Virginia, it is insulting common sense. When it oracularly announces that "the whole weight of the administration will not be thrown into the contest this year or next," it is silly and pearile. The Post has doubtless been conferring with some of its own kind of Republicans, who have no more love for the administration in general than they have for southern policy in articular - The National Republican

THE LOST CHILD. A FATE WORSE THAN AB.

How parents, by a Lack of Precaution and Care, are Responsible for the Death of Their Children,

DUCTION.

(Camden, Me., Herald.)

The moral and legal responsibility parents, in the care of their children fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child beating, oppression, and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying to know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. Whether the cruelty be in the form of physical violence or physical neglect matters not-the priciple in both cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who per mits the inroads of disease upon the and support of the party throughout innocent ones dependent upon him for protection, is criminally liable in the sight of God, however he may appear in the eyes of men. There are, however, parents that intend to care for their children, but, who through care essness or the urgency of other auties, permit them to become the innocent vicims of disease. Such parents may be guiltless of intentional wrong, but the disastrous results upon their children are just as great. These are truths which must be mani-

fest to every worthy parent and espec-

ially in a vicinity where the unknown

the general tendency to malaria are so

is that of the late W. O. Thomas. The for some unexplained reason their Hermon, however, seemed the stronger of the two: and, while his younger time. Hermon was able to be about but in so weak a condition that he had no desire to play. Edie's symptoms restless and irritable, and out of his, head frequently. At various times three different physicians visited him: and each one told his friends he could not live. He finally got so low that death was only considered a matter of a few days. At that critical time his elder brothers, aroused almost to the pitch of desperation by the three deaths that had so recently occurred, and the other one staring them in the face, resolved to take the case into their own hands. They accordingly did so, and secured a remedy that was then being universally used, and began giving it to him. Its effect at first was slight, but any improvement was considered a good symptom. By degr. es his strength returned; he was able to eat with a relish, then walked about the house; and finally he regained complete nealth and strength. The boy was so rejoiced over his recovery that, accompanied by the editor of this paper, he went before Justice Charles K. Miller and made oath to the facts of his sickness as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use or Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Now, Edward Thomas's parents, while they lived, undoubtedly, provided faithfully for the wants of all their children; and yet the seeds of disease had tazen deep root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by unknown care-

which so easily become chronic, all liver were healthy. It would simply be an impossibility. These important organs of the body are just forming within the child and growing with its growth; and they can be trained to strength and health as readily as the little mind can be trained to truth and uprightness. The importance of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily

lessness in another. Their love was

sincere, but wholly misdirected. They

should have known that children are

just as liable to kidney and liver dis-

eases as grown up people; and that the

fatality of Bright's disease of the kid-

neys is just as great among little chil-

dren as with adults. This is a serious

It was at a Mr. Powell's, in the upper he come among us. What says Mr. VanBokkelen, of the Chamber of Comwhich another is desicient; one is should not be visited upon the children of school age or enmerce?

The come among us. What says Mr. In which another is desicient; one is should not be visited upon the children of school age or enmerce?

The plant of development. One has advantages and in the past. But it will the sins of the fathers and not be visited upon the children of school age or enmerce?

The plant of development. One has advantages and in the past. But it is was a new deal, the gentleman of the house—that the invited quartette consisted of a Miss changed, we should no cavil over the bie statistics and on figures made up by the a Mr. Night. NEW ADVERTISEMEN

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