

NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY.

Wednesday next, the thirtieth inst., is a day set apart by act of congress as a legal holiday, in honor of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in defence of the permanency of the American government, of republican institutions, and of life, liberty and property in the United States. It matters not which side we were on in the late war, it is our duty now, as citizens of this great country, to do honor to the memory of the men who sacrificed everything, even life itself, for the country's cause. We were confederates, and did everything in our power to maintain the cause in which we had enlisted, but very fortunately for the American people, and particularly the southern people, the undertaking failed, and all thanks are due the men who brought us back to our senses, and in the future we shall, and we feel sure that we represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the confederate soldiers, do everything in our power to prove our loyalty to the American flag.

We hope to see at the cemetery on Wednesday next the leading citizens and business men of this city. We hope to see the business houses of the city closed on that day. We hope to see the ministers of the gospel at the cemetery, and we hope to see our people from the highest to the lowest, both white and black, Republicans and Democrats, all join in and show their loyalty to this government by doing honor to the dead. We appeal to the whole people to forget the past and live for the future. This is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, made so by our forefathers and continued so by the sacrifice of a million of lives in the late civil war, and they are entitled to our love, gratitude and prayers, and we ought to do ourselves honor by honoring the nation's dead.

THE COALITION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The policy of the administration as manifested by the past acts and utterances of those in a position to give its status, is decidedly and emphatically for coalition. No matter how straight-out, so-called, may bicker and cavil about the recognition and political elevation of those who have only recently become part and parcel of the party of liberality and progress in North Carolina: no matter that they complain that the leaves and fishes may be taken from those who have long served in the ranks of the Republican party, the duty of an administration profoundly impressed with the good of the whole country is, and properly ought to be in favor of combining with the great Republican party, the liberal, progressive, anti-proscriptive and anti-bourbon elements outside of that party in a glorious struggle for liberality and freedom of thought and opinion, and the assurance to the colored man of his rights under the law. The Republican party, thank God, is not a party of spoils, it has a high and holy mission to perform. To those who have manfully stood by it and fought the good fight, when it cost a man no little to be a Republican in the south, is due all the honor and praise. Their noble deeds will live to future generations. But even that the Republican party has secured the freedom of the colored man and given him the franchise, their mission is not complete until they secure to him in the south the right to cast his vote as he chooses and to have that vote counted as cast. Their mission is not completed until they wipe out in kindness, but firmly and decisively all vestiges of the war, continuing and solidifying this great country, in our grand republic of free and sovereign states, irrevocably cemented together by our glorious union, and governed and controlled by a nation of sovereign voters. To accomplish this much remains to be done, in the south particularly where the white voters are largely in excess of the colored voters, and when if the great conservative element of the white voters remain with the bourbon party the result will be lawless, and effectual denial of the franchise of the colored man, will be a keeping alive of the prejudices of the war, contrary even to the wishes of the great body of the white voters themselves, who having no where else to go, must obey the rule and ruin policy of their bourbon bosses. The duty then of the Republicans of North Carolina is plain; make your platform sufficiently broad and comprehensive to take in all these elements, making a grand union, anti-bourbon, human rights party marching forward for the benefit of the whole country.

The bourbon papers would not oppose Mahone if they were not afraid he was hurting the Republican party. If he was damaging their own party they would not be so mad. They love our party, and whenever it is in danger they hasten to the rescue. If Republicans will only follow Democratic advice, and rely on Democratic infatuation, they will win a glorious victory in 1884. Republicans who always agree with the bourbons are to be breveted Democrats after November 1884, if the Democrats win. They will also secure brevet offices.

The Proposed Colored Convention.

As the negroes have been the chief element at the basis of all political discussion in this country for forty years, and the main business of all political conventions, and as they are now all free Americans and as they have about a million of votes, it would be difficult to find an argument against their having a convention of their own if they choose to hold one. As to any authority for calling one, there is no central committee representing the whole race, but a few or any can invite the assembling of chosen delegates. If a convention is to be held it would be much better if it could be composed of delegates elected by the masses of the colored people. Whatever else is done, we believe the best advisers among the colored people will bear steadily in mind the vast importance of generous and cordial recognition of all who show their friendship for the race by deeds. The black man has exhibited the great virtues of generosity and forbearance. He can now promote harmony among all who are willing to recognize his rights, not to dispute over the crumbs of office, but to show that free labor will intelligently work out its destiny. This will, we trust engage the attention of the colored race in America. A high tariff means good wages. A revenue-only tariff means less wages and little work. The campaign of 1884 is to be a contest between American laborers and European manufacturers. Labor is divided by no color line. The party of protection is the party of American capital and labor. The free traders are the party of foreign capital and labor. The tariff question should largely engage any convention of colored people, and doubtless will. Meanwhile let us hope all rivalries and disputes among them may be amicably settled.—National Republican.

Tidal Wave Missions.

The alleged political revolution of 1882 gave New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, and Michigan each a tidal wave and Democratic governor. Cleveland in New York, Pattison in Pennsylvania, Butler in Massachusetts, Begole in Michigan and Glick in Kansas were elected by independent or kicking Republicans, and it will be remembered that for weeks after the election every sorehead Republican in the land was pointing with pride to the legend, "I did it," while he was then anxious that every one should read and remember.

The tidal wave governors have now been on trial for several months, and so far, as the Republicans are concerned, they have been treated with great forbearance. If the fellows who invented this new variety of governor were satisfied and the Democrats happy in possession of the spoils, there seemed no good reason why Republicans should worry themselves about the matter, and they have not done so. The complaints come from another quarter. The people most disappointed are the Republicans who voted for Democrats under a mistaken sense of duty or under the spur of petty resentment. The growls and grumbles come from the stiff jointed impracticables who love to call themselves independents, and who affect a conscientious devotion to reform methods. The Democrats who voted the straight ticket have no reason to complain except in the case of Butler, who, of all the tidal wave governors, is the only one who has been true to title.

The exposure of McHenry's swamp-land job in Louisiana has been followed by an official report, made by three Democratic Senators, which uncovers the operations of another ring. John McHenry secured his swamp-land contract from his brother, the present Governor, and it is an interesting coincidence that the Governor was Chairman of the board which has allowed a ring composed of a defaulting Sagard, three ex-Sheriffs, the state Auditor, the Attorney-General, and several court clerks to work a "very good thing" in tax claims. The statement of the investigating committee that they have never known a more reckless expenditure of public funds or a greater abuse of public confidence has greatly angered at least one of the beneficiaries, a person who has "killed his man" but the newspapers are unanimous in denunciation of the ring. The most prominent of these goes so far as to say that the land job and the tax job are only "specimen bricks," indicating the existence of a rich mine of Democratic capacity not yet developed, and asks that old question: "What are the people going to do about it?" The people might begin their work with two or three prosecutions in the courts.—New York Times.

American Sunday School Union.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 20.—The American Sunday School Union held its fifty-ninth anniversary in this city this evening. A large audience attended, and the exercises were deeply interesting. Gen. Joseph E. Hawley presided and made the opening address. The other principal addresses of the evening were by Rev. C. L. Goddell, D. D., of St. Louis, and ex-Gov. A. H. Colquitt, of Atlanta, Ga. The summary of the mission work of the union for the year is as follows: new schools organized, 2,258 (teachers in the same, 10,376); scholars, 82,749; a decided increase and a similar advance all along the line over last year's work, which was the largest of any of the preceding years in the society's history but two, 2,087 schools added and 2,384 scholars added previously reported; 5,940 Bibles and 3,085 testaments distributed; 9,618 addresses delivered and 33,308 families visited. During the fifty-nine years of its existence the union has organized 74,927 schools, with total membership of 3,387,850.

For Ireland—At Cooper Institute.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was crowded to its fullest capacity on the occasion of a meeting to complete the organization of the National Land League in this city. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the resolutions and the speakers confined themselves to the business in hand. Neither the Pope's recent admonition to his clergy nor the dynamite policy was mentioned, but the resolutions speak of English rule in Ireland as the "tyranny of a foreign country," promise the support of the National League "until Ireland shall be a nation," declare that "national independence is the only solution of Ireland's difficulties," assert that England's fear of a powerful commercial and industrial rival is the motive of her course in Ireland; urge the members of the League to discontinue the purchase and sale of English products, and protest against the Gladstone policy in Ireland.

If, as is intended, all the Irish societies in this country are united in the National League, and if all the members absolutely abstain from the purchase or sale of English products, that will be evidence that they are in earnest, and it will considerably lessen the demand here for English products. For the rest, Ireland cannot be made an independent nation without a good deal of hard fighting; and we hope the members of the Land League see this. No people ever relieved themselves of rulers they hated by the mere force of resolutions adopted in a distant country.

A considerable number of Americans believe that the English way of managing Ireland is blundering and wrong and would be glad to see it ended. But when they read resolutions demanding that Ireland shall be an independent nation they ask themselves how it is intended to attain this object. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and no sensible or thoughtful Irishman can conceal from himself, or ought to conceal from his less intelligent countrymen, that to separate Ireland from Great Britain and make and keep the island "an independent nation" will require a good many hard blows, a great deal of desperate fighting—which is to be done, not here, but in Ireland or in England. Nor is it amiss to caution the leaders of the Land League against too many resolutions. The Americans are a practical people, who know that resolutions alone effect nothing. But the proposition to cease buying, selling or using English goods is practical and entirely lawful. Let that be tried for a beginning.—N. Y. Herald.

Israel Wasborn.

The recent death of Israel Washburn leads the *Danbury Whig* to recall attention to the remarkable career of the Washburn brothers. Israel was the oldest, having been born in 1813. They were born in Livermore, Me., a rural town, of parents in humble circumstances and made their own way in the world. Israel was for many years a member of congress and governor of the state. Algerton S. was a successful merchant in Boston and subsequently in Hollowell, where he died; Elihu B. was a representative of the (III) district from 1852 to 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant secretary of state and subsequently minister to France; Caldwell C. settled in Wisconsin and was for many years a member of congress from his state, a major general in the union army during the war, and afterwards governor; Chas. A. was a minister to Paraguay from 1861 to 1869 and wrote a readable book on that country; Samuel B. was a shipmaster and afterwards an officer in the volunteer service of the navy during the late civil war, and now resides on the old homestead at Livermore, and Wm. D. is one of the wealthiest men in Minnesota, has been three times elected to congress and is at present a member of that body.

It is a pity that all whistlers were not made to keep company with Moreau, the tenor, in a lunatic asylum. He is incurably mad over his pet hobby—whistling. For years he cultivated that faculty, until he was able to emit a blast that would frighten the cab horses on the boulevards of Paris and drive cornet players wild with envy. Once he was arrested and fined for disturbing the public peace, when he had only whistled and air, while walking home from the opera—loud enough, however, to wake up every one within half a mile, more or less. On another occasion he was singing in "Faust" at the grand opera, and having a cold, gave some false notes. The audience hissed. Down he sprang into the orchestra and cried: "Since you have begun to hiss, let me tell you that you don't understand the art in the least. Now listen." Then he gave a whistle a minute long and loud enough to make a calloppe sick. There was no more hissing, and the opera went on. At present he believes himself compelled to learn to whistle loud enough to drown the sounds of a locomotive and all the bells of Notre Dame together, and as he practices faithfully ten hours a day, his fellow-whistlers in the asylum are most worthy objects of pity.

A southern bourbon organ having asserted that "the first principle of the Democratic party is to secure office," a Pennsylvania paper says, "If there were no salaries attached to the office the Democratic party would have no principle."

A man never prides himself on the smallness of his wife's feet when she has got them planted in his spine and is trying to run out of bed to build the fire.

Frederick Douglass.

If there is any man, woman, or child of the black race who does not look with affection, as well as admiration and respect, upon the good, gray head of the illustrious man whose name is written above, it is because of want of information as to his history, or because of bias on some passing question which obscures the observer's view of his character. Mr. Douglass has come down to us from a former generation. He was a co-worker, as he was the peer, of Garrison, Phillips, Parker, Garrett, and the rest, who for the twenty years preceding the civil war cried out like the prophets of old against the wrong of the slave. But for the agitation of the slave question maintained by them there would have been no Republican party, no check upon slavery, no emancipation, and no enfranchisement of the blacks. The flaming zeal and burning eloquence of these pioneers aroused what little conscience was left in the north, and little by little the cause Human of Rights pressed forward until property in man became odious to millions who had not the moral courage to say so. Men impatient of a difference of opinion, or misapprehending the turn of a sentence, may chafe at the temerity of Mr. Douglass in joining a recommendation for a colored convention; but it is not becoming in young men for whose freedom he pleads at considerable peril before they were born to accuse him of lack of fidelity to what he deems the best interest of his race. He is not infallible, but he is honest. He is as staunch a Republican, in these days when negroes are pursued for their votes by some who have no other interest in them, as he was an abolitionist when negroes were pursued to be returned to the slavery from which they had fled. Frederick Douglass is the most eminent American in whose veins courses African blood. He is clear of head and sound of heart. The welfare of the colored race is the dearest object of his life. It is unnecessary that you who disagree with him as to holding a convention should accuse him of sinister motives. In any convention of colored people which may meet he will naturally be a conspicuous figure. No judgment cooler and no tongue more eloquent than his can be found to rebuke the Republican party for the consequences of falling under the control of men who shout for the negro in every campaign, and conspire with his worst foes when in office. The Republican party will be sure to have the support of Mr. Douglass, and of the colored race generally, if it shoves its way in the future, as it has sometimes done in the past, it should fall under the control of men who fear bourbon seizure more than they desire the approval of the black race and its friends, the law of self-preservation will teach the colored man to be wary, and to trust the southern bourbon himself, or his prostrate lackey who apologizes to him for seeming to be a Republican.—National Republican.

Tonnage Tax.

Assistant Secretary French has written a letter to the collector of customs at Newport News, Va., in regard to an inquiry whether tonnage tax can be collected of a vessel of the United States on clearance foreign, when it has not been previously paid, and also whether tonnage tax can be collected of a foreign vessel on entry from a domestic port, if after leaving a domestic port destined to a foreign port her certificate of last payment shall have expired; and also whether evidence of the payment of tonnage tax within a year is a necessary prerequisite to the granting clearance to a foreign or domestic vessel.

The assistant secretary says that the first clause of section 4319, revised statutes, requiring the payment of tonnage tax on the entry of any vessel from a foreign port is consistent with the rule laid down in section 1224, revised statutes, which made the tax collectible on first clearance or first entry, within a calendar year, and that the rule now is to collect the tax on the first entry made by a vessel foreign or domestic, from a foreign port, and this tax cannot be collected again till a second entry of the same vessel shall occur, at least twelve months from the date of the last payment. Tonnage tax, therefore, can be collected of no vessel on clearance foreign, and if a certificate of payment made by any vessel shall expire, after she shall leave one domestic port and enter another, on route to a foreign port, the tax does not attach to such vessel. But if such a certificate shall have expired before the vessel's entry, and if not then paid on a domestic port, the payment of a tax is not a prerequisite to a clearance.

Borrowing Newspapers.

An exchange says: "We want people to borrow our paper, and we hope no one will stop reading it because they can't own a copy, so long as they can beg, steal or borrow one, or the use of it. A paper that is borrowed a great deal is like a good wheelbarrow, or a stump puller or a good crank-cutting—it must have some merit or it would not be wanted." And then it boastfully adds: "We know of one woman who borrowed the reading of this paper for three years and a half and then became converted and joined the church. On another man it had nearly the opposite effect; he has borrowed it so long that he would not rent a house in a neighborhood where that paper wasn't taken."

A Chicago woman fell out of a balloon in an Arkansas town, and falling fast, killed every body in the place. Telegraphic dispatches reported next day that a cyclone had struck the town.

Dutler, Cleveland and Pattison are now called the "tidal-wave-misfits."

Andersonville Prison.

The following description of Anderson, Ga., the historical site of the Andersonville prison pen, where so many of the Union soldiers of the late war, who were unfortunately taken prisoners, suffered the pains of exposure and starvation, and gave up their lives to the cruelty and barbarity practiced by a people boasting the civilization of the 19th century, brings back to the mind of the editor, himself a prisoner of war for six months, the memories of a time which we hope never will be repeated in this country. The account will be of peculiar interest to soldiers of the late war, and of some interest to all classes.

Anderson is the name of a station on the southwestern railroad, about sixty miles from Macon. It is nothing but a railroad station, and the only thing that characterizes the spot is the immense Union Cemetery of some twenty acres, over which floats the star-spangled banner. The cemetery is constructed on the spot where the prisoners were buried, and the trenches were dug with such precision and regularity that the soldiers were not disturbed, but allowed to remain as their comrades interred them, working under the watchful eye and fixed bayonets of the Georgia Home Guard. The cemetery is surrounded by a stout wall with an iron gate, and is under the supervision of a superintendent, who lives on the grounds. It is a plain spot. There is not much attempt made to ornament this city of our martyred dead. It would take a great deal of even such influence as plants and flowers possess to dispel the melancholy memories that haunt this hill in the pine woods of southern Georgia. There are actually buried on this elevation 13,715 men. The soldier whose identity was preserved by his comrades is marked in his resting place by a white marble stone rising ten inches above the ground. A square marble block with the word "Unknown" on it is repeated about 1,000 times, and covers the site of the prison. No traces of the famous brook that ran through the stockade now remain, nor of the wonderful well dug by the prisoners. It is all now a mild and peaceful section of the country. Many of the soldiers in the cemetery have handsome headstones, erected to their memory by friends in the north, and efforts are frequently made to have certain graves "kept green" with flowers and shower-pots.—*Shreveport (La.) Evening News.*

Mail Matter Held for Postage.

The postmaster general yesterday issued an order, to take effect on the first of July next, with respect to what is known as "held for postage" matter. The order provides that "whenever any letter prepaid at less than one full rate of postage, or any parcel of third or fourth class matter not fully prepaid, and being otherwise suitable, is deposited at a postoffice of the first, second or third class and consigned to any other postoffice within the United States, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to send to the addressee an official postal card containing a notice of the detention, and a request to remit the proper amount of postage to enable the letter or parcel to be forwarded to its destination.

This provision applies only to matter which does not bear the card or the address of the sender, such card matter should be returned immediately to the party mailing it, as prescribed by existing regulations.

The law requires that letters prepaid with less than one full rate, and third and fourth class matter not fully prepaid, shall be sent to the dead letter office, but under this order where the sender is not known the addressee is to be given an opportunity of paying the deficient postage, and of receiving the matter direct from the mailing office. This law has been tried for nearly a year past at the letter carrier offices with most satisfactory results; the statistics showing that more than 80 per cent. of the addressees notified have responded with the postage. The success of the experiment has induced the postmaster general to extend the system to all the post-offices.

When You are Ready to Go—Go.

All the people have not learned the art of leaving a place in an appropriate manner. When you are ready to depart do so at once—gracefully and politely, and with no dillying. Don't say, "its about time I was going and settle back and talk on aimlessly for another ten minutes. Some people have just such a tiresome habit. They will even rise and stand about the room in various attitudes, keeping their host standing, and then by an effort succeed in getting" as far as the hall, when a new thought strikes them. They then brighten up visibly, and stand some minutes longer, saying nothing of importance and keeping everybody in a restless nervous state. After the door is opened the prolonged leave taking begins, and everybody in general and particular is invited to call. Very politely, which his friend must risk a visit to hear in the end. What a relief when the door is finally closed. There is no need of being ostentatiously abrupt, but when you are ready to go—go!

Up to date only thirteen ex-Congressmen have applied for ex-Commissioner Kamm's old place.

A Case Nearer Home.

Men have often read of the drunkard taking the last piece of money from his babe's neck, the small contributions ("Kiamas money") from the other child's tin bank, and the selling of furniture and other comforts from around his dependent family, to buy whiskey; and because these things occurred at a distance, and the only evidence of their truth came through the newspapers, they were pronounced "temperance tales, gotten up for effect by prohibition fanatics" and not to be believed by the sensible, (?) moderate drinkers. So far as this community may have indulged such inhumanity, it can longer do so. A case—the worst on record—has occurred almost in our midst. The facts can be known for the asking. The man had been on a long drunk. Had spent all his money and could get no liquor on credit.

His wife owned the homestead and had sold timber and got a little money with which to buy food and raiment for the family. He wanted that money to continue his spree, and when all his entreaties, threats and other arguments failed to get it, he takes the nursing babe, over a year old, away from its mother, brother and sisters, to a distant unoccupied cabin, where he kept it, cold and hungry, from early in the day until late in the night. The loving, anxious, and almost crazy mother, after exhausting every effort to procure a return of the child, concluded to contact herself and wait the slumbering effects of dying whiskey to aid her work of material love.

About 11 o'clock in the night, when all was quiet, she ventured into the cabin, took her sobbing and exhausted child and started for home. She was soon overtaken by the aroused and furious husband, when and where the officer of the law took hold of the man and ended the unequal struggle for the possession of the child, accompanied by the most piteous appeals of the mother and curses of the father. Who can say the man who makes and sells that which is the direct cause of such conduct is a friend to society?—*Hickory Carolinian.*

A word of caution is necessary about the ink pencils which have come so much into vogue lately. A most useful implement to the business man, this innocuous looking pencil can be easily converted into a treacherous friend, and on no consideration should be used to write signatures. The composition of the pencil is a peculiar combination, highly poisonous in itself—and herein lies the danger to signature writers—competent to give off two or more impressions on damp paper—not tissue paper, be it understood, but ordinary writing paper. Attention was first directed to the peculiarity by an official of the bank of New Zealand, and experiments proved the easy practicality of making a clear copy of the filling in of a cheque with this ink pencil. First, the writing of the cheque is transferred, upside down, of course, to a slip of damped paper, and from that transferred, right side up, to another slip of damped paper. We tested this recently in the case of a cheque written with the ink pencil and sent in from the country, and by simple hand pressure obtained a very perfect copy of the transferable part of the document.—*Paper and Printing Trade Journal.*

"It was done to please the negroes," was it? And if so, why not? Why are not negro citizens entitled to some of the pleasures to be bestowed by government? The howling over their appointment is done to wickedly incite vulgar jealousies and mean prejudices to black the hands of those (insulting!) to lurk in "the lower class" in from the country, and by simple hand pressure obtained a very perfect copy of the transferable part of the document.—*Paper and Printing Trade Journal.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRANSON'S
N. C. Business Directory for 1883.
SOON TO BE ISSUED.
SIX EDITION—21TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
Will contain over 6000 NAMES, and is intended to be the FULLEST AND MOST RELIABLE REFERENCE BOOK ever published for North Carolina.
The Business and Professional Men of every County, City and Village will be recorded and classified for convenient reference.
Price \$5.00.
Those whom I fail to see will please communicate with me at Raleigh, N. C. L. BRANSON, Publisher, April 23rd.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before it, do something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time, 666 a week in your own town, as outside free, No risk. Everything new, capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Head-sets, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLEY & Co., Portland, Maine.

COTTON IS KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING OF COTTON!
Invaluable patented improvement found in the older ENGINES, you, Mr. Cotton, you, Mr. Plantation and Price List, (also for S.A.W. Mills), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio, May 12th.

\$72 a week made at home by the in-
quiries. Best business ever be-
fore the public. Capital not need-
ed. We will start you. Men, women,
boys and girls wanted everywhere to work
home. Now is the time! You can work in
your spare time, or full time, or part
time. No other business will pay
you nearly as well. No risk. Write for
complete terms and terms free. Money made
fast, easy, and homely. Address True
& Co., Augusta, Maine.
April 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At \$1.15 Per Barrel.
Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime
French Bro's,
ROCKY POINT, N. C.
Jan 29th.
EDWARD H. KING,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS
A. S. BURTUS, President First National
Bank and C. M. Siedman, President Bank
of New Hanover. Sept. 10-11

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
SHOPS ON FRANCES BETWEEN THE
3rd and 4th, and on Front between 2nd
and 3rd streets. Rest works
employed. Work done on shortest
Second-hand shoes bought for Cash.
Confectionery Stand attached. Call and
see me. Jan 17-18

ESPECIALLY FOR THE
SEEDS SOUTH!
We have the largest
assortment of seeds
and plants in the
South. We have
just received a
shipment of
the following:
Cotton, Tobacco,
Wheat, Corn, Potatoes,
Lima Beans, Peas,
Beans, etc., etc.
We also have
a large stock of
fruit trees, shrubs,
and plants of all
kinds. We will
send you a list of
our goods free of
charge. Write to
Hiram Sibley & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 17-18

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,
NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT
STREET.
I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHION-
ABLE
RESTAURANT.
I am prepared to take boarders by the
DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

**First Class Accommoda-
tions for Ladies.**
The very best will be furnished that can be
purchased in this city or the
NORTHERN MARKETS
Liquors, Wines, &c.
Will be of
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
The City of Wilmington has long needed a
First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
And it is my purpose to supply this want.
Meals furnished at all hours of
the Day, and up to 12 o'clock
at Night.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN STYLE.
F. A. SCHUTTE,
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Jan 11-12