THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1883.

VALE.

Though not of the political household of the Rocky Mount *Reporter*, we beg leave to regret, with Mr. Fitzgerald, the retirement from the press of his talented late associate Mr. Geo. P. Hart. While, as this gentleman says, it is at an "early and youthful period" that he retires from his editorial career, yet in the short time that he has been "one of us" he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and more than "*prima facie* fulfilled" his salutatory promise to them to "produce such sentiments as would be acceptable in their views," meaning, of course the views of the Democrats. Now, those sentiments have not always been acceptable in our views (as, for instance, the editorial on Gov. Holden, in every line of which we detect his trenchant pen,) but even when we disagree, we find in his utterances a manly and straight forward character which we wish was more common among our order. Still, the principal attraction, we must confess, that we found in the *Reporter* while edited by Mr. Hart was its very remarkable language and forms of expression. Such grace and accuracy cannot come from mere effort unaided by talent, and we, therefore, fear that "long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain" before a worthy successor arises to grasp his pen. The "jealousness of the legal profession," which will not permit our friend to "launch permanently on the sea of journalism," is the meanest exhibition of that spiteful temper which we have ever known, though we may feel uncommonly sore in this instance, by reason of the special loss it inflicts on us. We hope that none of our brothers of the press will be small enough to feel a like jealousness at what we have said of Brother Hart. He is going to get out of their way, and, what is more with us, we cannot resist telling the truth at any hazard. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and so what is the use in crushing her?

GOV. HOLDEN'S "REASON."

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and this pleasant land."

Doubtless the repetition of these old familiar Sunday-school lines must often have brought ineffable joy to the heart of that good and holy man, Gov. W. W. Holden, as he led or assisted the choir of little ones in that particular Baptist church of Raleigh which he has blessed and benefited with his ministrations ever since it first occurred to him what an influence the most extensive religious denomination in the State might exert in removing his political disabilities. But perhaps the import of those sweet and sacred words occurred to him with a renewed and intensified force when he reflected, as he lately must have done, on the intrinsically small event which restored his allegiance to the friends of those by-gone days when the blood of the war was to be wiped up with a handkerchief, and the negroes were to be worked well, fed well and whipped well. Let us attend no more to the famous epigram that if the nose of a certain beautiful woman had been one-fourth of an inch longer or shorter, the fate of Europe for a decade must have been reversed. A seemingly more trivial occurrence is destined to change the future of a continent—for who can overestimate the weight of our ex-postmaster governor's influence, when cast in the scale of Democratic endeavor in the near-approaching presidential conflict? Because a party of white ladies and gentlemen did not choose to eat at the same table on a steamboat with the wife of a colored ex-senator, *therefore* must one who claims to *have been* a consistent Republican abandon his old political associates and seek an alliance with those who, not content to displace him from power, have ever since his impeachment implacably persisted in refusing to remove the stigma of his disgrace and degradation. Yes, he whom the Democrats have made and inexorably *kept* the political and civil *inferior* of the negro, must now lick, hound-like, their smiting hands, *because* some white persons have refused a casual social companionship with a colored woman. The logic of the facts cannot be escaped; it was *the incident*, and not the "tendency," that must have influenced the ex-governor, for the "tendency" could never have been more clearly evinced than by the legislation of Congress which prompted Mrs. Bruce's act. Why, then, has Mr. Holden so long affiliated with the political supporters of the civil rights bill, if the "tendency" so alarms him? A man of the general reading and intelligence of Gov. Holden is bound to know that whenever the matter has come before the courts, the duty of common carriers to the colored race under the legislation of Congress has been held to be fully discharged by providing them with accommodations equal to—not *the same* as—those of white passengers, and if Capt. Southgate, on the trip from Nag's Head, did not protect the white passengers in their legal rights, the fault was in him, and not in the laws of Republican enactment. So, it comes to this, that for the attempt of a colored female passenger to assert a social right which does not exist, and which only prevailed by the folly of the captain and his white passengers, the Republican party is to be held responsible for inaugurating social equality, and a mighty panic is to seize upon the soul of him who stood by and said "amen" when the laws under which this pretension is set up were enacted. But, really, this silly subterfuge is not worth the attention of sensible and honest men, save as the hugest joke of the season. If Mr. Holden had not been kicked out of the post office, and more recently offered the charge of a Democratic paper, his latest of many conversions would never have occurred for the amusement and disgust of all who know him.

But the whole matter is evidently a political lie, from the fact that Mrs Bruce, the wife of ex-Senator Bruce, has not been in North Carolina in five years.

PUCK'S FOUNTAIN.

The Newspaper Man's Castaly.

For a time whereof the memory of man has not even tried to run to the contrary, the poets have had their castaly, a kind of exclusive Saratoga of their own, where the "deep rock" and "congress water" of inspiration have bubbled up perennially for their benefit and delectation. Imemorially have these favorite sons of the muses been the admiration and the envy of grosser and less fortunate mortals, and especially have we, their brothers of the press, to whom they are indebted for so much of their renown, felt ourselves slighted and ill-treated. The beneficiaries of the castalian waters have not been slow to admit their obligations and express a willingness to share liberally with us, but alas, their tickets are non-transferable, and we have no access to the fountain. Now, while we can but accept these explanations, like the excuses of an honest, but tardy debtor, or the "perfectly good" promises of the delinquent "moneyed man," they do not satisfy our present needs. So, we have for some time, like a second Ponce de Leon, been casting about for some accessible spring (of inspiration) in which to renew the youth of our fancy. At length we have found one, easy of access and of seemingly unfailing source. It is the fountain of "PUCK." Once every week its waters are stirred by the descent of Robin Goodfellow, and he who drinks of them in their bright agitation will fill up his brain with livelier images than have ever sparkled up from foaming champaigne or any "particular madeira." All hail, then, to PUCK, the presiding divinity of the newspaper man's castaly. We shall freely imbibe at his clear-flowing well-spring, and sincerely pray, in the words of the old song, that it may

"Flow on in the current forever,
Or until the last pebble be dry."

Let us see what ideas its last draught has given us. We will draw a fancy picture. Here is an eager group by the side of a stream which we will call "the presidential waters." A decrepid paralytic, with wrinkled brow, bearing the lines which age and suffering trace, like the scriptural waiter in the Beautiful Porch, would fain bathe his limbs therein and be healed. But the waters are stirred only once in four years, and stouter invalids have stepped in before him. Some three years ago a military veteran, apparently sound in body and limb, and having no need of physician or remedy, was selfish enough to enter ahead. The waters did not seem, though, to be suited to his case, and having indicated no desire of returning, this ancient invalid stands hopefully by, trusting that some kindly hands may at last bear him in. Nor is he doomed again to disappointment. A stout coadjutor from Indiana, ever ready to enter behind him, stands prepared to lend a vigorous helping hand. A gallant, generous and sympathetic Kentuckian is also in attendance, to assist him to a cure so naturally believed in by a son of the water, or a *Waterson*. An old time friend and well-wisher from New York, yclept Abram Hewett, is likewise of the group, though his help would seem to be none of the gentlest, lifting up the old sufferer, perhaps after his fashion, by the topmost locks of his scanty hair, as if resolved, at least, to depart with a scalp, though it should be that of ancient benefactor. The lines of cunning have not departed from the face of the crafty old invalid, and even now, he feigns a protest against what he feverishly covets. While longing for the stream "as the hart desireth the water-brooks," he simulates a coy hesitation and timidity, equal to the "sweet, reluctant delay" of some amorous nymph on her bridal night. Ah, Samuel J. Tilden, who does not recognize you? This is of PUCK'S incomparable work. We will give our readers more of it.

THE EX-POSTMASTER AGAIN

While not agreeing *in toto* with what the *Reporter* has to say about Gov. Holden, we cannot withhold our endorsement from some of its utterances, as, for instance, where it says, "We regard Mr. Holden as a man of superior talent, and why he has not discovered the truth before seems to us a mystery." Just so, and a mystery it will continue to appear inexplicable by mortal man so long as honest motives are ascribed him, and the loss of office and hope of editing a Democratic daily are kept out of view. "Mr. Holden will no doubt be an emphatic advocate of Democratic principles," adds the *Reporter*, "since he has made such an *experienced* confession." Right again. Renegades are always emphatic in denouncing the principles from which they have apostatised, like the profligate Amnon, of whom the Scripture says that "the hatred wherewith he hated his sister Tamar was greater than the love wherewith he had loved her." But not hatred alone will give emphasis to the oracles of our prospective editor. The best means of expelling an old love, even in lusty youth, is to take in a new.

"*Potsquam nos Amaryllis habit,*
Galatea reliquit."

What then can measure the rekindled ardor of an *old* man, whose attachment to a young second wife is proverbial. The ex-governor's friends may well hope, though, not to verify the sneer of Hamlet that, in such, desire long outlives performance. As to the "experienced confession," if the gentleman is not capable of making one, then the old saying that practice makes perfect goes for nothing. Heaven knows we have not said so much in anger or chagrin. We are glad to be well rid of Gov. Holden, for he has proven a political Jonah, imperilling ship on which he has embarked.

A BOURBON'S AFFLICTIONS.

"It takes a good deal to kill a Bourbon. A *post mortem* of the body of the late Count DeChambord showed that death was caused by "cancer of the stomach, atroply of the kidneys and fatty degeneration of the heart."—*News & Observer.*

Very true. If every kind of internal disorder would have laid low the Bourbon party it would long since have perished from the earth. How the bourbon stomach could be otherwise than cancerous, the kidneys and all the rest of the vital organs other than wasted away, and the heart as well as the intellect, not suffering from the saddest degeneration, would be the wonder of the age.

HON. C. C. POOL.

We have heard that the friends of Hon. C. C. Pool will press him for Congress in the first district. Mr. Pool is very strong, and should he be nominated he unquestionably will be elected, as any other good nomination by the Republican Convention will be.

By request of Mr. W. S. Roulhac, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, and for the benefit of any of our readers who may desire to make application to be examined, we publish the following:

The Civil Service Act, approved January 16, 1883, requires appointments, in the departments at Washington, which are within its provisions, to be apportioned among the states and territories upon the basis of population. The Civil Service Commission will hold the examinations from time to time at such places as to facilitate the appointment. With this view, it proposes to hold a series of competitive examinations, the first of them early in October, at places most convenient for applicants in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; most of the examinations thus far having been held in states further north. Applicants from other states who may prefer to attend these examinations, rather than wait for those which will be held in the state where they reside, may be allowed to do so.

From among those who shall be graded highest, on the basis of these examinations, selections will be made to fill vacancies up to the number properly appointable from those states respectively under civil service law and rules. The service to be thus apportioned is designated "The Departmental Service;" and there will be two grades of examinations for entering it.

Success in the lower grades of examinations warrants an appointment at a salary of $900 a year, with no promise of promotion; success in the higher, an appointment at a salary, generally, at $1,200 a year (or in a limited part of the service at $1,000,) and promotion to the higher grades and salaries according to the practice governing the departments.

The lower examinations will extend but little beyond penmanship, copying, orthography, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic; but the higher will, besides those subjects, include interest, discount, the elements of book-keeping and accounts, the elements of the English language, letter writing, the proper construction of sentences, together with the elements of the geography, history and government of the United States. Every person wishing to take part in either of these grades of examination must make his or her application upon a blank application paper, a copy of which for such purpose (together with a copy of the civil service law, rules and regulations) will be sent to those who shall request them in good faith by letter addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The application paper contains directions for its use.

Applicants, or so many of them as can conveniently be examined at the same time, will, (in order of the reception of their application papers by the Commission,) be seasonably notified of the time and place of the examination they are to attend.

"Special Dispensation."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb 4, '81.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I regard your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as a sort of special dispensation of Providence to those "hopelessly" ill of kidney and liver disease.

REV. DR. BERNHEIM.

The first duty of a sailor is to learn all the ropes. It is just about the same with a man who wants to get a drink in temperance Vermont.

ELBRIDGE GERRY LAPHAM,

SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Elbridge Gerry Lapham was born in Farmington, Ontario county, on the 18th of October, 1814. His parents were far from wealthy, but their humble circumstances seemed to exercise no depressing influence upon their son, who even as a lad gave tokens of native cheerfulness, energy and ability, and who soon evinced that thirst for knowledge and love of independence which lie at the bottom of all successful characters. To meet the exigencies of the untoward circumstances by which he was surrounded, young Lapham struggled early and late to obtain an education and yet contribute to the support of himself and his family. To this end he attended school and studied closely during the winter months, and worked as a farm hand throughout those of summer. In course of time he entered the Canandaigua Academy, where his proficiency was most marked, and where he was a classmate of Stephen A. Douglas. After having studied civil engineering and law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession in Canandaigua. In 1867 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, in which body he may be said to have made his entrance into public life. Here he displayed such acknowledged ability that his constituency, which was composed of the counties of Livingston, Ontario and Yates, elected him in 1874 to the forty-fourth Congress, and has from that date to the present continued in the national legislature. As a civil engineer he had been employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad line; but perceiving in the law a wider scope for his abilities and ambition, he soon adopted it as his sole profession, and as may be perceived, with the happiest results.

Mr. Lapham was elected to the U. S Senate in 1881, to succeed Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who resigned, and his time will expire March 4th, 1885. His great experience in public affairs, his influence with the Senators, and with his record for honesty and fair dealing on all questions that come before Congress, has made him an exceedingly useful representative of the State of New York.

PENDER CO., Aug. 26, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—How little do we know of the future! Yesterday, hot, dry, parched and arid almost as a desert, with thousands of misgivings and doubts expressed as to the crops so materially injured—now the earth saturated with the drenching flood, and it still a pouring, gives life to vegetation, revives the hopes to a great extent, and demonstrates his littleness so clearly as to make him feel ashamed that he should have ever complained of that overruling Providence, who doeth all things well and in time.

We passed through quite a farming region from Cape Fear to Black River, saw some good corn, cotton and other crops on the way, but think the crop of D. J. Corbett was superior to any we saw; indeed the marks of thrift and comfort are plainly seen on all of his possessions, houses as well as his farm, and judging from the appearance of his surroundings, he must be on the road to fortune. Captain Jacob Ziblin, whose hospitality we shared and enjoyed, has also a fine farm and is doing admirably well—though he has caught the disease of complaint, and was expressing his doubts as to the crops.

They have all had rain enough, we think, for the present. We wish the rain had come on sooner, for we walked twelve miles through the driest and sadiest (except Nigger Head) road in the state. More after awhile.

Respectfully, SAM

EDITOR OF THE POST:—A work shop for prisoners. So suggests the Newberne *Journal*; how strange the suggestion. Men and women charged with crime are not confined in jail as a means of punishment, but the more certainly to insure their presence on the day of trial. If worked, the result of their labor should be paid over to their respective families, who are deprived of their assistance by the imprisonment, if no wife, nor children, then to their next nearest kin, and if no kindred and the prosecution fail, then the result should be handed over to the defendant. But a more important consideration liked to have been forgotten by us; at this day and time, thousands who are charged with crime are really poor and unable to defend themselves properly, and by this means could employ counsel and have the satisfaction of knowing they were defended.

Respectfully,

VINDEX.

WARNER MILLER,

SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

There is not in the world a single country other than ours where there are so many educated and experienced men competent to meet any political emergency, or to fill any post pertaining to our general government or local legislatures. And in nothing is this more strongly exemplified than in the fact, that in some of our great conventions and caucuses the names of leading personages, with undoubted claims to public consideration, are frequently set aside for new ones, or for those of individuals of less prominence, though the undercurrent of whose ability may have made itself felt in more that one department of our economy. Our whole population is rife, so to speak, with such characters; and hence the readiness and security with which such changes are made, and hence also the establishment of the fact, that, in this country at least, no man is regarded as possessed exclusively of those abilities which are necessary to the adequate discharge of even the most important and exalted duties that can be imposed upon him by the people.

In England the masses are shut out from the Upper House of the Legislature, and, in effect, from the Lower House also. Birth, on the one hand, and great landed interest on the other, are the two millstones between which the great bulk of the people are ground to powder. These reprehensible elements of political advancement are, however, unknown to this great Republic, for here the lists are open to all citizens, being restricted to native Americans in one relation only—that of the Presidency.

Warner Miller was born in Oswego County, N. Y., August 12, 1838. He was educated at Union College where he was held in high estimation and graduated with honors in 1860. Soon after this latter period he was employed as a teacher in the Fort Edward Cohegiate Institute, where he distinguished himself in a marked degree, and remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New York Cavalry, serving subsequently in the Shenandoah valley. His career as a soldier also may be gathered from the fact, that he was steadily promoted through the intermediate ranks until he became a lieutenant, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and in 1874, and also in 1876, he was elected to the New York Legislature. He was subsequently the Republican representative to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twenty second district, comprising Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was elected to the United States senate to succeed Thos. C. Platt who resigned in 1881. Senator Miller's term will expire March 4th, 1887. He is an honorable and fit representative of the great state of New York.

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NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R., and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquapin, oak, gum &c; under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c., except about 25 acres of pine woods, and I would say to look it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none enhanced in overflow.

TERMS OF SALE: one half cash, ballance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect.

R. L. BARDEN.
jy 15-tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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June 22-tf

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine anchorage; also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored so far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application at the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if, in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of $200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any persons violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.
June 5-tf

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