All communications intended for publication or upon business, must be addressed to the Editors of the Journal, Wilmington, N. C.

Correspondence containing important news from any quarter solicited. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements outside of the City must be accompanied with the cash.

No name entered upon the subscription book without pre-payment, and all subscribers' names will be erased the day their subscription expires.

# THE DAILY JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

## Reconstruction.

We gladly surrender our space to-day to the manly and able letter of Governor GRAHAM upon the great political questions of the day, involving matters of the first importance to every citizen of the State. It will be seen that Governor GRAHAM takes position against granting to the negroes the right of suffrage, and consequently opposes the calling of a Convention under the Military Acts of Congress. He fortifies his positions with a calm and unanswerable chain of argument which must appeal with force to every patriot in the country.

The views presented will be read with profound interest by every intelligent man in the State, and will be calmly weighed before the day of election. Whatever may be the course of our people in regard to a Convention, we have never supposed they would incur the dangers of anarchy and destroy the continuance of stable government by bestowing upon the ignorant masses the unrestricted right of suffrage, unless forced at the point of the bayonet. Even if the men who have endeavored to force it upon us supposed their efforts would be successful, they must now have some misgivings, when Ohio, with reasons in no degree so powerful or necessary, in opposition to the labors of her most distinguished and trusted statesmen, in the face of more than forty thousand party majority, has refused to confer it upon the handful of blacks within her borders, whose claims are endorsed by a freedom older than the State itself, and are strengthened by habits of industry, considerable proficiency in education and the acquisition of property.

We invite the careful attention of our readers to this letter, and ask for it the consideration its importance requires. All not disfranchised will soon be called upon to decide for themselves, at the ballot-box, the momentous questions which are here discussed, and their very importance and magnitude will render the advice of our able statesman most acceptable and beneficial. We shall refer to this matter again.

### Letter from Colonel Strange.

Among other letters received in response to invitations to address the mass meeting at Raleigh on the 12th inst., was the following from our fellow-citizen, Col. ROB'T STRANGE. We would have been glad had Col. STRANGE been able to attend, for we are satisfied that his address would have been attended with good results in arousing the Conservative people of Wake to the importance of the issues soon to be before them.

Whatever may be the result of the primary election for Convention, for we are satisfied that upon this question our people are careless, there is to be a strong and excited canvass before the several phases of Reconstruction under the Congressional policy is gone through with, and we trust our people will be favored then with addresses by Colonel STRANGE and other popular and esteemed citizens:

WILMINGTON, Oct. 11th, 1867.

*Messrs. W. E. Pell, Seaton Gales and others:*

DEAR SIRS:—I have to-day returned from Columbus Court and find here your favor of the 2d inst., requesting me to address a mass meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Wake, to be held at Raleigh on the 12th inst., (to-morrow.)

It is now of course too late for me to avail myself of your invitation; besides, our Criminal Court is now in session, and I am counsel for the prisoner in a capital case to be tried to-morrow. Under other circumstances, I would be glad of an opportunity of participating in the proposed meeting.

I most heartily congratulate you and our Conservative friends throughout the State, upon the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It breaks in upon the dark clouds which have been so long overhanging our political prospects, and gives us good reason to hope for the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

Thanking you very kindly for the honor conveyed by your invitation,

I am yours respectfully,
and very truly,
ROB'T STRANGE.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

HILLSBORO', Oct. 10, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—I shall be unable, by reason of engagements of business, to be present at the meeting of the Conservative people of Wake, at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., and to address them on the topics involved in the approaching election, in accordance with the invitation received from you a few days since. I regret this, both because of the pleasure I should have derived from a free communication with so intelligent an assemblage of the citizens of the State on the duties of the present time, and because the topics in question are too numerous and suggestive to be treated satisfactorily in a letter, without unbecoming tediousness.

I was pleased in observing that such a meeting had been called. In the opinion of some, with whom I have conversed, it was supposed there had been too great delay among Conservative citizens in communicating together, in the face of very active exertions to form a party adverse to them and to the best interests of the State, in which it was sought to combine all the colored voters by appeals to prejudice, passion, and hopes of unlawful gain. I have not been much disturbed by apprehensions of this kind. The white population of North Carolina, by the census of 1860, outnumbers the black in proportion of two to one, or thereabouts, and, after deducting all who are disfranchised under the military Acts of Congress, the majority of voters of the former will stand to the latter somewhat in that proportion. This white population, which has been heretofore the depository of the political power of the State, is as faithful to the Constitution of the United States as it ever was or as that of any other State of the Union is now, but they have an intelligent comprehension of their rights and duties as electors and as citizens, and, even without much consultation or concert, will, in my opinion, cast a majority of votes only in favor of such measures and candidates as will best promote their safety and happiness. To the military authority, which has been established over them, they yield a ready obedience. Even where it may supersede their ancient and cherished laws and usages, they bow before it and make no issue. But when, by the law, an issue is presented to them, to be solved though an *election*, it is naturally to be understood, as the term imports, that they are to have their choice, to vote either upon measures or candidates as each individual voter according to his views of the public interest or his sense of duty may prefer.

The Bill of Rights of the State, from 1776 until now, preclaims that "elections ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, under the first Bonaparte in 1804, and under the third in 1852, a Republican form of government was converted into a monarchical or despotic one, through the ceremony of an election, and by a vote of the people approaching to unanimity. These were, of course, attributed only to the influence of duress and fear. But in England and America such influences are not allowed to operate, and like bribery or fraud would render an election void. According to our theory, if the elector at the polls shall express, not his own sentiments, but those of some other person or authority, the election itself is but an idle form. An election with us, therefore, is an occasion for serious thought, inquiry, unreserved consultation and free discussion; and our suffrages are accustomed to be given, according to the convictions of our minds, effected through such means.

In the election now before us, the electors are to vote "For a Convention or Against a Convention," and, at the same time, for delegates to represent their counties in Convention, provided the affirmative vote shall be sufficient, according to the provisions of the law. Such Convention, if called, is to deliberate on the formation of a Constitution, in which there shall be a provision, "that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications for electors in the present election;" that is "all the male citizens of the State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for one year previous to the day of any election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law." I make this quotation with care, for the purpose of collating it in my subsequent remarks, with the qualification of voters in some of the leading States now represented in Congress, whose members have shown extraordinary zeal in prescribing its terms to us.

Never, heretofore, in America, has the elective franchise been extended to new classes of voters, except through the agency of Conventions chosen by those who had enjoyed it exclusively before. Congress, by the acts under consideration, has extended it to all males of the black race twenty-one years of age and upwards, with no other qualifications than those above recited; but only so far, however, as regards the present election. And, according to my recollection, it was stated in the debate on these acts by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, certainly one of the ablest and most experienced members of the Senate, that no permanent regulation of this nature could be constitutionally established in a State without the sanction of its people; and I think the correctness of the remark was acquiesced in by the subsequent action of Congress. Congres, then, has provided that in the present election the black race, with no other than the qualifications already stated, shall vote. That was their act. If it shall be provided that they shall so vote in all future time, the act will be ours. It is not sought to be disguised, that Congress desires that we shall so provide, and it is strongly intimated, that representation in Congress will not be allowed us until it is done; but it is still left to the people of the State as represented in Convention to be deliberated upon and decided, and no more momentous question was ever presented for the determination of a free people.

The inquiry cannot be excluded from our consideration, if we would, whether, under the Constitution of the United States or any republican organization, a Constitution of Government for the regulation of the internal affairs of a State can be forced upon a people against the wishes of a majority of its qualified voters, by distraint or duress? A Constitution of Government, says Macauley, which will fit one State or people may not fit another; any more than a coat by the measure of the Apollo Belvidere may be expected to fit all the human race. And the very idea of republican Government pre-suppose, that the people themselves can best judge as to the fundamental law under which they shall live, as well as of the enactments passed from time to time by their Legislatures. This proposition is most clearly stated by Washington in his farewell address, when he declares that "the basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter *their* Constitutions of Government." North Carolina does not seek to have a voice in the question whether the Japanese, Chinese or any Asiatic race shall exercise the elective franchise in California; nor does she claim the right to interfere in the domestic regulations of any sister State of the Union. On the other hand, she makes her appeal to the people of all the other States to concede to her, within the limits of their common Constitution, the powers of control, and those only, which those States assert for themselves.

But throwing out of consideration the question of right of the people of a State to frame their State Constitution according to their own conception of the public good, is the measure proposed expedient? Will it promote the general welfare to confer the right to vote in all popular elections on the negro race, with no other qualifications than those in contemplation? Is it not perfectly manifest that it will not?—The representative republics of this country, with their written Constitutions, their divisions of power into legislative, executive or judicial departments, and their introduction of the people to participate in and decide upon the rights and interests of society, as voters and jurors, are looked for in vain in other countries of the world and are founded upon the idea of a certain standard of virtue and intelligence in the constituent body of electors, without which they cannot be maintained. Who among us believes that the great mass of the blacks recently in a state of slavery, come up to this standard of virtue and intelligence, and are fit to be made self-reliant electors? In such their condition as to knowledge and morality, the extension of the right of suffrage to them indiscriminately, instead of distributing political power among a greater number of citizens, will in fact concentrate it in fewer hands; as designing individuals will but enlarge their own power by using them to vote, not their opinions, but those of the men who control them. Already we learn that they have been extensively organized into secret societies or leagues, with a view to be voted *en masse*, and under the influence of prejudices carefully instilled into them, in opposition to the whites, who were formerly masters or may now be owners of property. To elect such a class to be permanent voters, as is now proposed to us, will be to make a revolution tending to anarchy, and to hazard, in my belief, the long continuance of any stable government. Foreigners are barred out from the right to vote for five years after settlement here, by our naturalization laws, in order that they may become acquainted with our institutions, and capable of taking part in their administration, and must prove that during that time they have behaved as persons of good moral character, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the country. The freedmen, as a class, are less informed than foreigners and less capable from want of education and early instruction.

But, it may be said, there is little disagreement among ourselves on this question, but Congress has required it of us, and, in the event of non-compliance, the most direful consequences may be expected. This is an argument which I am not disposed to pass by, or treat lightly. I think some misapprehension prevails in regard to it. Congress certainly has denounced no penalty on such delinquency, in any of the three acts of reconstruction. After providing for the establishment of Military Governments in the ten Southern States, the first of these acts goes on to declare that:

"When the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year, previously to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised;" and

"When such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated, for electors of delegates;" and when, and when, and when certain other things shall occur, (as further recited in the 5th section,) "said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on taking the oath prescribed by law."

This is the only provision touching the subject matter under consideration, and its only intimation is, that until there is a fulfilment of the requirements, the Military Government shall continue. There have been threatening declarations made by individual members of Congress, and certain presses have teemed with fulminations against all who should hesitate in taking immediately the steps proposed, but Congress, as a body, have established no penalty and made no threats. The first reflection which occurs on hearing these announcements is, that it would be a harsh measure and savor of injustice to require people to vote in an election, and then punish them for voting for the candidate, (whether man or measure,) of their choice. And further, that it would be still more unjust to punish the peole of North Carolina for failure to make a Constitution and establish a basis of suffrage which Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and other great and leading States of the North have refused, and still do refuse, to establish for themselves, though with far less cogent reasons than prevail with us. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as re-ordained in 1838, regulates suffrage in these words:

"In elections by the citizens, every *white* freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediate preceding such election, and within two years *paid a State or County tax* which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector," &c.

That of New York provides that

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, &c., shall be entitled to vote," &c. "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of the State, and for one year next preceding every election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election," &c.

That of Ohio, as follows:

"Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the County, &c., in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Since the passage of the Acts of Congress on this subject, an amendment has been proposed in the Constitution of Ohio by the Legislature and submitted to the vote of the people, so as to admit colored men to the right of suffrage on the same footing with white men; and after a most animated canvass in its favor by the leading public men of the dominant party in that State, the news comes to us, as I write, that it has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. Now will there be any punishment attempted upon the people of that State for refusing to extend the right of suffrage to negroes? If not, is any to be reasonably apprehended upon the people of North Carolina, if they shall come to a like determination, for reasons far more powerful and controlling? If any penalty is to be imposed, should it not rather be upon these States where the negro is not numerous and has been a freedman for generations, if not from before the foundation of the State, (as in Ohio,) than in this State, where they constitute one-third of the population, and the generality are necessarily, from their recent condition of slavery, in the grossest ignorance? It is derogatory to the Congress of the United States to presume that for a negative vote on this question, which would be but a respectful remonstrance, they would think of visiting the electors of a State with punishment; and if, in the excitement of the fever, they should, their constituents in the great States already mentioned, as well as others, who have manifested no disposition to make the coveted change in their body of voters, would be quick to perceive that, what is ours to-day may become theirs to-morrow; that precedents accumulate and constitute law, and that, as their representatives shall have done to others, so may it be done to them. However this may be, the change proposed is in a fundamental article of the State Constitution, deeply affecting the security, safety and peace of society, and the promotion of the civilization and happiness of its members; it is domestic and concerns ourselves only, and we must act upon it in the choice allowed us according to our convictions of duty.—The elective franchise is not necessary to the protection of any rights or immunities of the freedmen before the law. By the present Constitution, and the Bill of Rights which has stood untouched since 1776, the free colored man is now, and always has been, entitled to all the guarantees as to life, liberty, security and property, as much so as women, minors and adults of the white race, who have not paid public taxes. The question before us therefore is not one of protection to him, but whether he is qualified for the exercise of political power here, which is denied to him in so many States of the North. I have no prejudices against the colored race. As a member of the Legislature in years gone by, I voted for their liberation on all proper applications according to the then state of the law; in the practice of my profession I aided several in establishing their claims to freedom against white men holding them as slaves, and prosecuted and defended their pleas as for white men; and since their liberation I recommended to the Legislature in published communication, in reply to inquiries from certain of its members, promptly to concede to them the right to testify in the courts of justice, which was done. I wish them, now, all the happiness and prosperity which can flow from an upright and virtuous course of life in their new condition. But it is better for them and for us, that the elective franchise shall remain as heretofore, with the white race, ensuring a stable, tranquil and salutary state of society, in which every individual, of whatever complexion, shall be protected in all his rights, rather than incur the hazards of the anarchy, disorder and insecurity which will ensue from the change in question.

Deeply solicitous as I am to see the old and constitutional relations of the States of the South to the Union restored, and general harmony re-established, I cannot consent to overthrow the organism of civilized society in a vain and Quixotic attempt to affect that result. I prefer to ask Congress to re-consider the propriety of the course which has been adopted, and would pray them to remember that the destruction of a State, which will be the effect of the measures proposed, can never be the means of its restoration; and that to compel her adoption of a change in her Constitution by striking out a provision which stands conspicuously, as we have seen, in those of other great States of the Union and which they indignantly refuse to remove, is to affix a badge of inferiority utterly inconsistent with their ever hereafter being considered an association of equals.

There are two modes of making such an appeal without any disrespect to Congress: 1st. By electing a Convention which shall frame such a Constitution as is deemed fit for the people of North Carolina, and asking approbation thereof. 2d. By voting against Convention. And inasmuch as the only specific requirement of the Act of Congress is as to a provision in the Constitution for negro suffrage, which we consider it ruinous to adopt, I should prefer the latter. Conventions, with power over the fundamental law of the State, are not called of choice, except in cases where change is desired, but if the alteration proposed is not approved, there is no occasion for the call. To me, who concurred in, and most heartily approved their decision, it was a sublime spectacle in February 1861, to see the people of North Carolina reject the proposition made by the Legislature to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. The presses and politicians of various shades of opinion, were, in the confusion and uncertainty of the times, nearly unanimous in favor of the call. But the people, seeing the critical condition of affairs, rejected it by a decisive majority; at the same time taking care to elect delegates who would represent their sentiments, provided the affirmative had prevailed. Thus two months were gained, before causes, not then anticipated, and which were regarded when they occurred as a necessity, precipitated us into a war already commenced.

These are some of the views I should have presented to your meeting, had I been able to attend. I think the subject has been less considered, by the people, than, from its transcendant importance, it deserves.

I disclaim any purpose of disrespect or contumacy towards any department or authority of the Government of the United States, and still more at aiming to promote the interests of party.

A Whig from principle, never having had any other party connexion, now past the meridian of life, will gladly forego all his interest in party, provided he can be assured that he yet has a country. Our own Gaston, long years ago, in the Halls of Congress, speaking of faction, which is but party in excess, exclaimed, "Faction out of power is a demon in chains. Faction clothed with the attributes of rule is a Moloch of destruction." In our present situation what is party to us or we to party?—To adopt platforms, profess creeds or barter away our rights and interests as a State, in order to conciliate any party, is not only positively wrong, but is a mistaken policy. Nothing less than the saving efficacy of that perfect law of liberty embraced in the Constitution of the United States, with all its privileges and mutual guarantees, will relieve or materially benefit us. After this shall be restored we may afford to participate in the contest of parties.—A half-faced fellowship, a patched up Union based on fear, and accompanied with mental reservations, should not be desired. I trust that Congress will reconsider and be convinced of this truth, and I trust that the people will be charitable toward each other, and patient and submissive to the laws, but that they will not lose their self-possession nor forget that freedom in elections is their birthright; and, if there be among us those who, conscious of little favor with the old voters, are seeking to exhibit extraordinary zeal for the new, and to bind them together as a party organization, opposite and hostile, on the imaginary ground of adverse interests, let the former remember that they constitute the majority, and on this question hold their destinies in their own hands. Intending, as I am sure they do, nothing but what is right and just towards their fellow-citizens of all races, they have it in their power to protect themselves against wrong.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. PELL & GALES.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

*For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.*

## OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Records of Public Lands—Senator from Ohio—Important Internal Revenue Decision.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Noon.

After eighteen months labor, the General Land Office has completed the duplicates of the Public Land Records, destroyed during the war. It is hoped that on the meeting of Congress the land offices will be speedily filled, when the records will be promptly forwarded. Those for Louisiana are said to be perfect.

Vallandigham is prominently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Wade as United States Senator from Ohio.

At the request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Attorney General has promulgated his opinion on questions referred to him for consideration, which closes as follows:

"Neither railroads owned by State or the gross earnings thereof, or of the profits accumulated therefrom, or the dividends paid upon its bonds; nor articles manufactured by convict labor in the Penitentiaries of a State for the use of a State, or on account of a State, are subject to taxation, either under the act of 1864 or any other of the Internal Revenue acts."

CABLE SUMMARY.

Party action gains strength. Conflicts most favor the invading insurgents. Almost the entire press of Italy favor the seizure of Rome. The Pope called a meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

**Arrival of the Indian Commissioners.**

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Oct. 14.

The Commissioners have arrived—5,000 Indians have assembled. The Indians talk well, but insist upon arms and ammunition. The council continued eight days. So far peace prospects are good.

**California Elections—Success of the Democrats.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—Noon.

The Judicial elections passed off quietly. The Democrats claim this city by two thousand majority.

## OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—P. M.

The Charge de Affairs from Hayti was received at the State Department to-day.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $24,000.

The New York Post's special says that six out of nine members of the Judiciary committee are in favor of pressing impeachment.

The Boston Post's special says the President expresses his intention to resist suspension during the trial should the emergency arise.

**General Sherman's Movements.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17—P. M.

General Sherman will return here by Saturday and after transacting some business will return to Washington, by request of the President.

**Radical Imbroglio in South Carolina.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17—6 P. M.

In the secret session of the Radical Convention to-day, Mr. Epping, United States Marshal, offered a series of moderate resolutions, which were adopted, with the exception of five votes.—Subsequently violent speeches were made by Bowen, Wright, and Elliott. Delarge is supported by Villabury and Mackey, which frightened the delegates from the interior from their position. A reconsideration thereupon was ordered and the resolutions defeated. Epping abandoned the Convention in disgust, satisfied that its schemes were of the wildest character; unfit to be supported by any respectable white or colored man. Wright, who opposed the resolution most vehemently, is a coal black African who, at a former Convention, introduced a resolution insisting that the next Vice-President of the United States should be a negro.

### From Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17—P. M.

Mr. Davis is making arrangements to leave for Richmond.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16—P. M.

The Congressional committee to investigate the affairs of Southern Railroads, have arrived and taken rooms at the Spottswood Hotel.

The political excitement is on the increase. The Conservatives are working with much energy, and everything indicates that there will be an exciting election, and that a full white vote will be polled for delegates and against the Convention. The ticket headed by Marmaduke Johnson, will be voted for by the Conservatives to a man. The moderate Republicans are frightened, and it is now certain that they will join with the Radicals, under Hunnicutt

There will be only two tickets on election day, Horticultural and Pomological.

The exhibition closed to-day, with a distribution of prizes. It is considered a great success.

Governor Wise's speech will be published in pamphlet and is looked upon as his greatest effort.

There was a large attendance to-night at the Concert given in Dr. Burrow's Church, the First Baptist, on the inauguration of the great Organ. It was built in Boston, has eighteen hundred pipes and is considered by musicians to be the best in the United States. Geo. W. Whiting, a Boston organist, was the performer. The inauguration is the sensation of the times.

The Norfolk Journal of the 17th, concludes an article on the Taylor farm difficulty, as follows: "There was no difficulty at all, it being simply a meeting in which the subject was discussed in all its points. If any difficulty exists at this time it is unknown to the Freedmen's Bureau.

### New York Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—P. M.

Time beat Kentucky; he made four miles in 7:31½. He was booked to do it in 7:2½. He had four horses to run with him at different points. On the last half four miles the weight he carried began to tell, and he perceptibly slackened his strides. The horse was the favorite $100 to $80.

### From Connecticut.

NORWALK, CONN, Oct. 17—P. M.

The Democrats carried the charter elections by a largely increased majority.

### California Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—P. M.

The Democratic majority is fourteen hundred, with Union gains in the interior. The Alta claims Sweet's election as certain, and Surry's as probable—vote light.

### Prize Fight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—P. M.

Fitzgerald and Dooney engaged in a prize fight to-day. Dooney lost by foul play on the nineteenth round.

## Special.

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oct. 5 6-tf

LAW OF HUMANITY,

IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.

**An Essay for Young Men,** on Physiological Errors and Abuses, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

sept. 25 308-33-d&w-3m

**To the Voters of Brunswick County.**

WITH THE CONSENT OF DR. W. G. CURTIS, we announce him as a candidate to represent this county in the Convention called under the Reconstruction Act.

MANY CITIZENS.

sept. 20 304-tf

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GRATE COAL, } Best Quality Red Ash.

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STEAM COAL, Buck Mountain.

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WORTH & DANIEL.

sept 3 289-2m

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P. S.—Store open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Persons wishing prescriptions compounded at night will please call at my residence on Second street between Dock and Orange.

Oct. 12 12-tf

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**RYTTENBERG BROS.,**

**43 MARKET STREET.**

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES IS our motto, giving the public the benefit of the last panic prices, at which our entire stock has been purchased.

Fast Colored Prints at 7½ Cents and upward;
Brown Shirting 8 " "
Bleached do., 8½ " "
All the best DeLaines down to 25 Cents;
French Merinos, all colors, One Dollar;
Alpacas, Empress Cloth, Reps., all colors;
All Wool Shawls, $1 75 and upwards.

**The Greatest Bargains of the Season!**

Cloaks of the Latest Styles, and for all ages;
Flannels, all colors and grades, prices low;
Hoop Skirts in great variety, all sizes;
Good 10-4 White Blankets, $4 and lower.

**The Best Kid Gloves in the City, Our Own Importation, $1 25.**

Corsets 65 Cents; best $1 and $1 25;
Everything new in Cloak, Dress Trimmings and Buttons;
Great variety of Linens, Embroideries and White Goods;
Good all Linen Towels for $2 25 per dozen;
Hosiery cheaper than ever.

**Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeanes, Cottonade for Men and Boys' Wear, at Prices which will Astonish Every Buyer.**

The largest and finest assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods;
The Best Paper Collars in the City for 25 Cents per Box.

DON'T PAY THE BIG PRICES, when you can get the same for 50 per cent. less at

**RYTTENBERG BROS.,**

where you have the largest and cheapest stock to select from.

We invite the particular attention of Wholesale buyers to our well selected stock, and the extraordinary inducement and liberal terms we offer.

P. S.—All Goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

oct 18 17-3m

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.*

Joseph H. Neff, vs. John Brown. } Original Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington *Journal*, a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, for six weeks, for the defendant, John Brown, to appear at this Court, at its next term, to be held on the second Monday of December next, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment, by default, will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

October 17th, 1867.

Teste ROB'T. B. WOOD, Jr.,
Clerk New Hanover County Court.

oct. 18 17-law6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1867.*

Margaret H. Walker, vs. John M. Walker and others, heirs at law of Peter Walker. } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that Thomas B. Power and Robert H. Maury, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of December next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Teste: ROBT. B. WOOD, Jr.,
Clerk New Hanover County Court.

oct. 18 17-law6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

*September Term, 1867.*

Hart & Bailey vs. John Brown. } Original Attachment.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six weeks, for the defendant, John Brown, to appear at this Court, at its next term, to be held on the second Monday of December next, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste, ROB'T B. WOOD, Jr.,
Clerk New Hanover County Court.

oct 18 17-law6w

**BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**

A MEETING will be held at the Court House, in this city, on Wednesday evening next, 23d inst., for the purpose of forming a "Building Association."

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

oct. 18 17-5t*

**"BILL ARP," "HERE'S YER MULE,"**

DURHAM, Zephyr Puff, Right Border, and other Brands of Smoking Tobacco, gotten up of superior leaf.

For sale at VANSICKLES'.

oct. 18 17-1w

**D. B. BAKER,**

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE ON

*PRINCESS STREET,*

nearly opposite the Journal Buildings.

oct. 18 17-tf

**COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,**

ENAMELLED Cloth, Enamelled Leather, Hubs, Spokes and Rims, Coach Trimmings, Calf Skins, Sole and Harness Leather, Otter, Rat and Mouse Traps, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and Caps, Wooden-Ware, Brooms, Seine Twine, Rope, Brushes, Cotton and Wool Card, &c., &c., at

WILSON'S,

Hardware and Harness Establishment.

oct. 18 17-1t

**WILMINGTON LYCEUM.**

REGULAR meeting this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock.

JAMES SPRUNT,
Secretary.

oct. 18 17-1t

**$10 REWARD**

FOR RETURN OF large BROWN [illegible] MILCH COW, with white spot in [illegible] forehead, which strayed from my house on 16th instant.

R. RANSOM.

oct 18 17-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE.**

**FOR NEW YORK.**

THE FINE, FAST SAILING STEAMSHIP

**REBECCA CLYDE,**

Captain CHICHESTER.

IS DUE here on Saturday, 19th inst., and will leave wharf foot of Chesnut street, on Wednesday, October 23rd.

For Freight or Passage apply to HORACE M. BARRY.

Agent in New York.....JAS. HAND, 104 Wall street.

oct. 17

**M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.**

BY CRONLY & MORRIS.

*FARMING LAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.*

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6th, 1867, at 10 o'cl'k, A. M.; we will sell at Exchange Corner, without reserve,

88 ACRES OF LAND,

situated about two miles from the Market House, belonging to the estate of the late D. J. Southerlands deceased, and adjoining the lands of Hewett, Gafford, and others. The improvements consist of a small DWELLING HOUSE, containing 2 rooms.

Terms at sale.

oct 18 17-2tawts

**M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.**

BY CRONLY & MORRIS.

*VALUABLE TRUCK FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.*

ON SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will sell at Exchange Corner,

THAT VALUABLE TRUCK FARM,

containing 30 acres, 16 of which are cleared and under fence, situated upon the Little Bridge Road, 4 miles from this city, adjoining the lands of Messrs. S. M. West, W. A. Wright, and others, at present the residence of Mr. John Clark. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, (lathed and plastered), kitchen, &c.; also, Stables, containing 7 stalls, Shed for Carts, &c., Barn, and an excellent Well of Water. There is also upon the premises a STORE HOUSE, where a good trade could be done. There is also an excellent ORCHARD of young Trees, such as Peach, Pear and Apple. Persons desirous of engaging in the Trucking business, would do well to examine this place before the day of sale.

☞Terms: One-quarter cash, and 12 and 18 months credit, interest added.

oct 18 17-ts

**GEORGIA**

**STATE LOTTERY!**

FOR THE

**BENEFIT**

OF THE

**MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.**

**BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers.**

**GREAT EXTRA SCHEME,**

CLASS C.

**CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000,**

ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

$60,000 IN PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

TO BE DRAWN AT ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1867.

ALL THE PRIZES WILL BE DRAWN!

*A PACKAGE OF TEN TICKETS FOR TEN DOLLARS LIABLE TO DRAW $30,000!*

—0—

ALSO,

**THE GRAND SCHEME,**

CLASS G.

**To be Drawn at Atlanta, Georgia,**

NOVEMBER 13th, 1867.

**CAPITAL PRIZE $60,000.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $60,000 | 2 Prizes of | $2,500 |
| 1 Prize of | 25,000 | 18 Prizes of | 500 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 35 Prizes of | 250 |
| 3 Prizes of | 5,000 | 100 Prizes of | 200 |

54 APPROXIMATION PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $19,350.

30,000 NUMBERS.....518 PRIZES.

TICKETS $12. HALVES $6. QUARTERS $3. EIGHTHS $1 50.

The above Brilliant Scheme is worthy the attention of the public. Its management is under the control of gentlemen of the highest standing in our midst, and in the Masonic fraternity. The charter of this Lottery is from the State of Georgia, and bonds given for the payment of all prizes.

All Prizes paid without discount.
Official Drawings sent each purchaser.
All Prizes Cashed at this Office.

☞ Correspondents may rely on prompt attention to orders by simply enclosing money with full address.

☞ All orders for Tickets, Schemes, and information to be addressed to

JAMES KERR, Manager's Agent,
Lock Box No. 584, Charleston, S. C.

Office: No. 20 BROAD STREET.

oct. 18 17—

**IRON AND STEEL.**

ALL kinds of IRON AND STEEL, suitable for Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship and Plantation use. Also, every description of heavy Hardware, including ANVILS, VISES, NAILS, SPI