

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1869.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

RALEIGH, March 17, 1869.

House called to order at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The following resolutions introduced by Mr. Argo, to-wit:

1st. That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State, be and are hereby requested to favor any measure that has for its object the speedy removal of political disabilities from citizens of this State, and to restore all their rights and privileges of citizenship.

2d. That the Secretary of State be requested to forward to each of said Senators and Representatives a copy of this resolution.

Mr. French moved to refer to a Special Committee of three.

Mr. Argo said he hoped the motion would prevail. He thought the House as well prepared to vote to-night as at any time.

He wished to get an expression of opinion by the House in regard to this question of removing disabilities.

Mr. Chandler said he expressed any postponement. He thought the time had come for this House to pass just such a resolution and he thought it the duty of the House to pass it now.

Messrs. Leary, colored, and Cawthron, colored, concurred with Mr. Chandler.

Hudgins, colored, thought it dangerous to remove the disabilities from the mass of the people. He thought Congress would move in the matter at the proper time.

He was sure there was wisdom, prudence and economy enough in that body (Congress) to manage the matter without the interference of this Legislature.

Office Mayo, colored, and Mr. Renfrow both opposed the resolution and wished it referred.

Mr. Hedgin moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to table by the following ballot:

YEA--Messrs. Ashworth, Barker, Blair, Carey, Dixon, Estes, Fanner, Franklin, French, Glasgow, Gentry, Gilchrist, Hoffman, Hoxby, Hudgins, Justice, of Rutherford, Leary, Mayo, McShane, Parker, Pearson, Rice, Reelfoot, Robinson, Roberts, Rogers, Scrogg, Stille, Vest, Waldrop and White--35.

NA--Messrs. Allison, Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Chandler, Cawthron, Clinton, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Ferabee, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Harris, of Franklin, Hendricks, High, Elliott, of Orangeburg, Kelly, of Johnston, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Kelley, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Onslow, Long, of Richmond, McMillan, Moore, of Albemarle, Richardson, Paine, Fox, Fries, of Johnston, Glavin, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Sweet, Thompson, Vestal, Whitley, Williams, of Harsett, Williams, of Sampson, Wilson--48.

Mr. Fox offered the following amendment in the shape of a preamble:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the time has now arrived when equality before the law may, with safety, be established among all men in North Carolina, therefore,

G. W. Price, colored, took the floor and argued for some time in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Ingram said there were gentlemen who were now called Democrats who were as good Union men as any man on this floor, yet were now, according to some gentlemen, to be considered as outlaws and outcasts, &c., and would denounce such a vindictive spirit, regardless of what some gentlemen might say. He said further, that the great portion of the respectability of this Legislature was due to Conservatives and some noble-hearted Republicans.

He would vote for the resolution heart and soul.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, said there were men in North Carolina who should never have the disabilities removed until they "cloke fall upon their consciences."

There were men who still entertained reasonable sentiments against the Government--the public journals and the public speeches proved it, &c.

He hoped the resolution would be referred and be consigned to that merited oblivion which thirty other resolutions of a similar character had received.

Mr. Ellington supported the resolution and was opposed to any reference. Until all men in this State were on an equality before the law and enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, the declaration that this was a *bona fide* Republic is false.

He wished the Republican party when it cried out "Liberty," "Liberty," to do it for something more than a song. He did not wish free men to fall on their knees before him, clothe themselves in sack-cloth and ashes, and lick the dust on which he stood, before he would lend his influence towards removing their disabilities. He did not blame those men for not so humiliating themselves. He would not do it, &c.

Mr. Parker was not prepared to vote for the resolution.

Mr. French said he had made the motion to refer in order to make a discrimination. He was in favor of relieving those who "accepted the situation."

Mr. Proctor was opposed to the resolution in toto. He would never vote for an indiscriminate removal of disabilities, so big his God. He was surprised that a colored man on the floor would vote for this measure. He would warn them that if the Democrats get into power, they would enact the scene that took place in Georgia, &c.

MR. SINCLAIR OPPOSED THE RESOLUTION.

J. W. Leary, colored, said he could appreciate the principles of this resolution. He, by the magnanimity of the Congress and the people had been relieved from a heavy burden indeed, and therefore he could appreciate the spirit of the resolution and was prepared to vote for it. They might call him "weak kneed" but he could claim consistency, as he did not one day introduce a resolution and the next day vote against one of the same character as did some gentlemen on this floor (alluding to Mr. Sinclair). He was sorry to see that the gentleman from Rutherford (Mr. Justice) had grown so excited over the matter. That gentleman had not discussed the theory and principles of the government, but had simply indulged in a tirade of abuse of individuals for their political thinking, &c.

Office Mayo, colored, moved to postpone the resolution until the third Monday in November next.

Mr. Jarvis said that it was stated that this was no time to pass the resolution. That might be. But it was time to cease to speak of the war and those engaged in it. It had been four years since the Confederacy looked upon its flag, Confederate and Federal flags side by side, their ashes co-mingled, and the grass grows over their graves on a thousand fields. Can't we forget those past differences and go forward hand in hand to build up a great country. Who were the majority of the men laboring under political disabilities? Why they are the very men who in 1860 and '61 stood firmly by and lent aid bravely for the Union until hurried into the war by a whirlpool of excitement. They had held some petty office of magistrate, constable, &c., and had probably given comfort in some way to the war. The men who fought the war out had never held any kind of office previous to its breaking out, therefore, not affected by any imposing disability.

Do you gentlemen who established this government, wish the people of the State to love both the government at the State and United States, or do you, by a prescriptive policy, seek to alienate them. Must the men who North Carolina in days gone by delighted to honor, be set aside forever to be debarred of the rights and privileges of freedom and citizenship. A true and correct policy of a wise government is to select its best, purest and wisest men in places of known trust and profit, yet, the most honorable men, possessing the highest order of talent are incapable of holding the lowest and most insignificant office. Can you reasonably expect men thus stigmatized and degraded to love and honor the government whose laws place in that position. If North Carolina was called upon to point out her jewels, like the mother of the Gracchi, she would point to her children.

He did not think the resolution would accomplish anything, but it had to be voted upon one way or the other. By refusing to adopt it you allow the masses to go out that a large portion of our best citizens are unworthy and unfit to be trusted with the privileges of citizenship. Pass it and you take a step in the right direction towards consigning to a merited oblivion all recollections of the past differences, and to heal the discords and dissensions that have torn the country.

The passage of this resolution will not put any one in office. It will remain for the people to do that, and if a man is so popular and deserving that the people will elect him to office, it is right to legislate to keep him out of it. Then let us forget the past, clear away the last vestige of the war and unite in repairing our waste places.

Mr. Durham said last Summer the gentleman from Robeson (Mr. Sinclair), had out Herod Herod in his efforts to get the House to adopt a similar resolution. He (Sinclair) was far more active in such measures than (Mr. Durham) was, for he (Mr. D.) did not, at that time, think it would accomplish any good. In fact the gentleman had introduced resolutions similar to this one at the early part of the session, but now he has thrown a sinner's salt and is strenuous in his opposition to this measure. He (Mr. Durham) would feel and express surprise at such barefaced and ridiculous inconsistency if he did not know the gentleman's character so well. The gentleman from Robeson is, no doubt, always at the ready service, but this time the motives that influence him are too apparent and plain to be concealed. He (Mr. Durham) would advise the gentleman instead of taking the trouble of drawing up resolutions laudatory of President Grant, and endeavoring to have counties named Grant, &c., to ask the House, at once and plainly, to pass a resolution recommending that his (Sinclair) be appointed to the office he was begging for. That is the reason why the gentleman wished so much to have the laudatory resolutions passed, and why he advocated zealously the erection of "Grant county." A blind man might see it.

He (Mr. Durham) did not care whether the resolution passed or not, but he liked to see a man decently consistent one way or the other. What did the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. French) mean by saying he was willing to relieve those who "accepted the situation." If it meant that a man had to discard his own conscientious convictions and accept Radical doctrine as gospel before his disabilities could be removed, then he would say he would scorn, and hold in contempt those who in that sense "accepted the situation." If that was the test of loyalty, then he was in truth and spirit a disloyal. He thought it his duty to say in behalf of that portion of the citizens of Cleveland county who he represented on this floor, that if there was one among them so base, degraded and lost to all honorable instincts as to thus meanly and servilely barter away his rights and liberties, he did not desire to receive his vote. He would scorn to receive the suffrage of a man who could thus play the part of a cringing, crawling spaniel.

Mr. Argo next took the floor in opposition to both the motion to postpone and refer. Mr. A. continued for some time in defence of his resolution and gave at length his reasons why he introduced it. (Mr. Argo's remarks will be published in full hereafter).

After some further debate, Mr. Argo called the previous question.

The call being sustained, the question recurred upon the motion to postpone until the third Monday in November next. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 38, nays 48.

Mr. French's motion to refer to a Special Committee of three, was put to a vote and adopted, yeas 44, nays 42.

ward hand in hand to build up a great country. Who were the majority of the men laboring under political disabilities? Why they are the very men who in 1860 and '61 stood firmly by and lent aid bravely for the Union until hurried into the war by a whirlpool of excitement. They had held some petty office of magistrate, constable, &c., and had probably given comfort in some way to the war. The men who fought the war out had never held any kind of office previous to its breaking out, therefore, not affected by any imposing disability.

Do you gentlemen who established this government, wish the people of the State to love both the government at the State and United States, or do you, by a prescriptive policy, seek to alienate them. Must the men who North Carolina in days gone by delighted to honor, be set aside forever to be debarred of the rights and privileges of freedom and citizenship. A true and correct policy of a wise government is to select its best, purest and wisest men in places of known trust and profit, yet, the most honorable men, possessing the highest order of talent are incapable of holding the lowest and most insignificant office. Can you reasonably expect men thus stigmatized and degraded to love and honor the government whose laws place in that position.

If North Carolina was called upon to point out her jewels, like the mother of the Gracchi, she would point to her children. He did not think the resolution would accomplish anything, but it had to be voted upon one way or the other. By refusing to adopt it you allow the masses to go out that a large portion of our best citizens are unworthy and unfit to be trusted with the privileges of citizenship. Pass it and you take a step in the right direction towards consigning to a merited oblivion all recollections of the past differences, and to heal the discords and dissensions that have torn the country.

The passage of this resolution will not put any one in office. It will remain for the people to do that, and if a man is so popular and deserving that the people will elect him to office, it is right to legislate to keep him out of it. Then let us forget the past, clear away the last vestige of the war and unite in repairing our waste places.

Mr. Durham said last Summer the gentleman from Robeson (Mr. Sinclair), had out Herod Herod in his efforts to get the House to adopt a similar resolution. He (Sinclair) was far more active in such measures than (Mr. Durham) was, for he (Mr. D.) did not, at that time, think it would accomplish any good. In fact the gentleman had introduced resolutions similar to this one at the early part of the session, but now he has thrown a sinner's salt and is strenuous in his opposition to this measure.

He (Mr. Durham) would feel and express surprise at such barefaced and ridiculous inconsistency if he did not know the gentleman's character so well. The gentleman from Robeson is, no doubt, always at the ready service, but this time the motives that influence him are too apparent and plain to be concealed. He (Mr. Durham) would advise the gentleman instead of taking the trouble of drawing up resolutions laudatory of President Grant, and endeavoring to have counties named Grant, &c., to ask the House, at once and plainly, to pass a resolution recommending that his (Sinclair) be appointed to the office he was begging for.

That is the reason why the gentleman wished so much to have the laudatory resolutions passed, and why he advocated zealously the erection of "Grant county." A blind man might see it.

He (Mr. Durham) did not care whether the resolution passed or not, but he liked to see a man decently consistent one way or the other. What did the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. French) mean by saying he was willing to relieve those who "accepted the situation." If it meant that a man had to discard his own conscientious convictions and accept Radical doctrine as gospel before his disabilities could be removed, then he would say he would scorn, and hold in contempt those who in that sense "accepted the situation."

If that was the test of loyalty, then he was in truth and spirit a disloyal. He thought it his duty to say in behalf of that portion of the citizens of Cleveland county who he represented on this floor, that if there was one among them so base, degraded and lost to all honorable instincts as to thus meanly and servilely barter away his rights and liberties, he did not desire to receive his vote. He would scorn to receive the suffrage of a man who could thus play the part of a cringing, crawling spaniel.

Mr. Argo next took the floor in opposition to both the motion to postpone and refer. Mr. A. continued for some time in defence of his resolution and gave at length his reasons why he introduced it. (Mr. Argo's remarks will be published in full hereafter).

After some further debate, Mr. Argo called the previous question.

The call being sustained, the question recurred upon the motion to postpone until the third Monday in November next. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 38, nays 48.

Mr. French's motion to refer to a Special Committee of three, was put to a vote and adopted, yeas 44, nays 42.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell the celebrated "Copper Movers" and Keopler-Lichtner drill and most durable mackerel reaper. Send for circulars. LEITCHER, MOORE & BEAVER, 12 Cliff st., New York.

\$3 Wonder. INDUSTRY SEWING MACHINE. Only Three Dollars. Simple, practical and durable. Makes the Elastic chain stitch, and adaptable for all kinds of plain sewing. Any child can operate it. An elegant Gift. Testimonials daily. Sent in perfect order on receipt of price, \$3. Address: Industry Sewing Machine Co., Manchester, N. H.

THE PATENT MAGIC COMB will cover a gray hair a permanent black or brown color. Manufactured by H. W. PATTON, Treasurer, Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS FARMERS, GARDENERS AND FRUIT GROWERS. Send for particulars of our Improved Fruit Tree and Fine Vine Propagator and tested Destroyer. Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good agents wanted in every county of the United States. Address: J. A. HARRIS, 62 Second st., Baltimore, Md.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, March 18, 1869. By Mr. French: A resolution in favor of R. B. Wood, Jr. Referred.

By G. W. Price, colored: A resolution dispensing with evening sessions and having a session in the afternoon in lieu thereof. Lies over.

By Mr. French: A bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners. Referred.

The bill to provide forms in civil proceedings before Justices of the Peace was taken up and passed its third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 18, 1869. By Mr. French: A resolution in favor of R. B. Wood, Jr. Referred.

By G. W. Price, colored: A resolution dispensing with evening sessions and having a session in the afternoon in lieu thereof. Lies over.

By Mr. French: A bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners. Referred.

The bill to provide forms in civil proceedings before Justices of the Peace was taken up and passed its third reading. Adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa. Agents: We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our Mill, and find them, in point of quality, superior to any we have ever used. Yours, &c. ORLEN SHAW, Foreman.

LOCK HAYES, Pa. We have no trouble with your Saws, they don't get hot with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they go right along.

TEMPER PERFECT uniform and quality unexcelled. Remember the name of J. FOX, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Manufacturers of Circular, Mill, Mill Gann and Saw-cut Saws, Chopping Axes, and other saws. Colburn's Patent Axes, Shovels, Spades and Mice's Patent Covered Hoop.

JEANETTE, N. Y. We have no trouble with your Saws, they don't get hot with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they go right along.

TEMPER PERFECT uniform and quality unexcelled. Remember the name of J. FOX, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Manufacturers of Circular, Mill, Mill Gann and Saw-cut Saws, Chopping Axes, and other saws. Colburn's Patent Axes, Shovels, Spades and Mice's Patent Covered Hoop.

HORRIBLE !!

I suffered with CATARRH THIRTY YEARS--was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt, postage free, to all who send Address: REV. T. J. REARD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Secrets of the Great City. IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT. 15,000 BUSHELS CORN, 1,300 barrels Flour, all grades, 300 bales Eastern Hay, 150 bales Northern Hay, 1,000 sacks Salt, 100 hds. and bbls. Moleasses, 100 hds. Refined Sugars, 150 bags Rio and Lagnaya Coffee, 100 bbls. Meal and Bump Pot, 30 tons Hoop Iron, 25,000 lbs. Distillers' Grain, &c., &c. 150 tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale low for cash or to prompt parties.

WILLIAM & MURCHISON, mh 11

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, MIKE CRONLY, PLAINTIFF, vs. JOHN L. MEARES, DEFENDANT.

THE DEFENDANT, JOHN L. MEARES, is hereby notified to appear before the Superior Court of New Hanover County, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 15th day of April next, to answer the complaint filed in this case for the following cause of action, to-wit: That on the 14th day of March, 1869, the plaintiff and Robert H. Cowan, both principals, executed their joint sealed note to Mike Cronly for ten thousand dollars in gold, which heretofore became due and payable, and of which said Robert H. Cowan has paid one-half; and the other half thereof, with interest, is still due and unpaid. Whereby a cause of action has arisen to the plaintiff in favor of said balance of principal and interest.

M. CRONLY, Plaintiff. PERSON & FINANCIAL ATTORNEYS. J. G. MANN, Clerk Superior Court. At Office, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869.

FROM BUZZARD'S BAY DIRECT.

FRESH TONGUES AND BOUNDS; SMOKED HALIBUT; No. 1 BAY MACKEREL; SMOKED HERRING; DESSICATED CODFISH; ALERWIVES, &c., &c.; At No. 10 South Front Street.

FRED. F. FRENCH, mh 13

BY STEAMER W. P. CLYDE. PICKLES, all sorts; Stuffed Peppers, in kegs; Genuine English Chow Chow, Cucumbers, Condensed Milk--Eagle Brand; Canned Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Lobster, Oysters, Genoa's Wine, McCormick's Sauce, London Club Sauce, Pepper Sauce, Olives, Capers, Solid Oil, English & French Mustard, Sardines, Cor's Gelatine, Raisins, Citron and Currants--all well selected.

7 MARKET STREET. COWAN & METTS, mh 14

FURS AND BEESWAX WANTED. AS I ALWAYS SHIP MY FURS AND BEESWAX TO EUROPE, I can afford to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE HERE.

N. GOTTBEG, 46 Market st. mh 9

FLOUR !!

150 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, 35 do Family Flour. Per steamer Jas. A. Gray and Clyde. For sale from wharf.

ATKINSON & SHEPPERTON, 11 & 13 North Water street, mh 13

DIRECTO Y.

STATE GOVERNMENT. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th July 1868. Elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

ROBERT M. DOUGLASS, of Rockingham, Private Secretary.

J. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor, elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

HENRY J. MERRIMON, of Craven, Secretary of State, elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer, elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

H. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Schools, elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

O. L. HARRIS, of Hatteras, Superintendent of Public Works, elected for 4 years from 1st January, 1869.

H. D. COLE, of Robeson, State Geologist. H. D. COLE, State Librarian, appointed by the Superior Court and Governor.

CHRIS M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol, appointed by the Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL. Henry J. Merrimon, Secretary of State; Henderson Johnston, David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Ceburn L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor, President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction constitute the Board of Education.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of Office of Trustees 3 years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associates. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh, in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the second Monday in July and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS: M. Ferson, of Yalton, Chief Justice, \$5,000.

Edwin G. Reale, of Person, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.

William B. Johnston, of Johnston, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.

R. P. Dick, of Guilford, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.

Thomas Reuther, of Rockingham, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.

William M. Coleman, of Wake, Attorney General, exclusive of fees, 000.

Samuel P. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter, exclusive of fees, 000.

J. M. Root, of Wake, Clerk, 000.

C. B. Hutchison, of Wake, Marshal, 000.

SUPERIOR COURT. There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in the District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually at the times hereinafter stated, and will continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

June--Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary \$2,500.

1st District--J. W. Alberson. 2d -- Edmund W. Jones. 3d -- O. S. Thomas. 4th -- Daniel L. Russell, Jr. 5th -- Ralph P. Buxton. 6th -- Samuel W. Watts. 7th -- Albion W. Torrey. 8th -- W. H. W. York. 9th -- George W. Logan. 10th -- Anderson Mitchell. 11th -- B. H. Jones. 12th -- Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS--Elected by the people. Term of office four years. 1st District--J. W. Alberson. 2d -- Joseph J. Martin. 3d -- John V. Shorard. 4th -- John A. Richardson. 5th -- Niel McKay. 6th -- William H. Cox. 7th -- J. P. Bullis. 8th -- J. C. Foye. 9th -- W. P. Bryum. 10th -- W. P. Caldwell. 11th -- V. H. T. Esk. 12th -- B. M. Henry.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Robeson County, on the fourth Monday in August and February. Bladen County, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Columbus County, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Brunswick County, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. New Hanover County, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Sampson County, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February. Duplin County, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor--Joseph H. Nell. Aldermen--1st Ward, Wm Kellogg (colored), and George M. Arwood (colored). 2d Ward: D. Rumbley and James Wilson. 3d Ward: Anthony Howe (colored) and H. B. Scraper. 4th Ward: Henry T. Cannon, and George Z. Frenck. Marshal--W. P. Canady. Clerk and Treasurer--Benjamin Durfee. Special Court Judge--Edward Cantwell.

Office of the Mayor--William McLaurin (colored). Chief Engineer--Fire Department--Ferry M. Hill. James J. Richardson (colored). Fire Warden--P. M. Rice, chief, 1st Ward. O. W. Davis (colored); 2d Ward, Wm. L. Smith; 3d Ward, P. M. Rice; 4th Ward, P. M. Rice. Captain of Police--John Briggs. Sergeants--John S. W. Eagles (colored), Richard Fitzgerald and John A. Wilson. Assistant Sergeants--John A. Wilson. Janitor--Wm. Plimsey (colored).

BANKS. First National--President, E. E. Burruss. Directors--Ed. Murray, W. H. Mollary, S. D. Wallace and James H. Chadbourne. James Dawson. James G. Burr & Co.

RAILROADS. WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD. President--R. E. Braxton. Directors--W. A. Wright, Ed. Murray, George Harris, S. D. Wallace, Alfred Martin, John Everett, A. H. Van Bokkelen. Secretaries for the State--J. S. Cannon, C. H. Brogden, L. G. Estes. Chief Engineer and Superintendent--S. L. Proctor. Secretary and Treasurer--J. W. Thompson. Master of Transportation--Wm. Smith. General Ticket Agent and Superintendent's Clerk--Wm. J. Davis. General Freight Agent and Auditor--G. L. Dudley. Master of Machinery--John F. Divine.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD. Receiver--George G. Hall. President--John A. Taylor. Directors--Ed. Murray, James G. Burr, Richard Bradley, O. G. Parry, Henry Nutt, J. Ed. Grogg, D. B. Owan, J. L. Burtlett, O. Graham, Dr. A. J. DeLoose. Secretary and Treasurer--W. A. Walker. Master of Machinery--George Hall.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD. President--E. H. Cowan. Directors--E. H. Cowan, A. B. Homely, S. H. Walker, H. B. French, J. A. McDowell, W. L. Steele, J. H. Richardson, E. J. Person, H. W. Guion, S. W. Cole, J. G. Henderson, A. G. Lee. General Superintendent--J. H. Everett. Secretary and Treasurer--I. T. Alderman. Master of Transportation and Freight Agent--J. B. Thomas.

CITY DIRECTORY (Continued.)

RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPANY. President--J. H. Holden. Directors--R. H. Cowan, John A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, S. J. Person, W. A. Wright. Contractor--W. Bolman. Superintendent--W. H. McDowell. Secretary and Treasurer--S. D. Wallace.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Board of Commissioners--R. H. Kneenaker, Chairman; James Wilson, Eljah Hewlett, Stephen Key, Rufus Garrison. Clerk--H. S. Waldron. Sheriff--Ed. Roberts, Jr. Deputy Sheriff--A. B. Thomas. Coroner--Owen Burney (colored). Registrar of Deeds--R. A. Waldron. Clerk Superior Court--J. O. Mann. County Treasurer--H. B. Brink. Surveyor--J. I. Rhoad