The Daily Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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Address,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Francis Joseph of Austria offers five thousand florins, equivalent to $2,000, for the best editorial on Austrian affairs; to be written in German, and not to contain more than one thousand words.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that masters of vessels must be prepared to exhibit their enrollments as well as the license of their vessels under a penalty of $100, and that a change of masters must be endorsed upon the enrollment as well as upon the license of vessels.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has adopted a clause forbidding State appropriations to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to each house of the Legislature.

Mr. Wright Johnson, a venerable gentleman of six years, and Miss Bertha Sykes, whose locks had been thinned and silvered by the flight of five years, arrived by railway in St. Louis, recently, having fled from the tyranny of their parents in St. Charles, Missouri, with the intention of being matrimonially united.

Mr. Seeger, treasurer of Minnesota, speculated with the funds of his State, and was successful enough to restore them before they were wanted, but unlucky enough to be found out. The State has lost nothing, and Mr. Seeger can't understand why his enemies persecute him even unto removal from office.

The *Perseveranza* has published a letter from a citizen of Milan containing the details of the proposed European tour of the Shah of Persia. The journey is fixed for April, the Shah having been officially invited to be present at the Vienna Exposition. He will visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and Constantinople.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says very nearly sixteen thousand acres of land are advertised for sale for taxes in Perry county alone. A similar average throughout the State would give a total of one million of acres. This land will average in value $5 per acre—whence we infer that not less than five millions of real property are advertised to pass under the tax-gatherer's hammer.

Rumors are current in the Southwest as to the resuscitation of a project started by General Shields in 1848, to establish a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital and Matamoras and Tampico as seaports. It is urged that a force of five thousand men could take and hold the territory, and such a force could easily be recruited in New Orleans and Mobile.

The trades-unions have encountered opposition from a new quarter. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has warned his congregation that no Catholic may connect himself with any trades-union or kindred society that makes use of an oath in its initiation. The objection does not appear to be to the purposes of the unions, but to the secret, oath-bound feature of these organizations.

The conflict between the Pope and the civil government still goes on in Switzerland and in Basle, Geneva, and even in the Catholic canton of Tessin. The civil power refuses to acknowledge the Supremacy of the Pope in the appointment of Church officials. The Geneva council has withheld three months' salary from all the Roman Catholic clergy who have read, without permission from the State, the Pope's nomination of Marmillod as Bishop of Geneva.

The little State of Delaware, as she is afflicted somewhat with old-fashioned honesty, has a considerable surplus in her treasury. It is said, too, that upon the present basis of taxation the valuation of riches promises to be greater and greater in the future. It has been suggested that the only way to remedy this evil is to import a few politicians from Pennsylvania or from Washington. The New York *Tribune* thinks surplus revenue wouldn't trouble the Delawareans much after that.

There is one happy Congressman, and that is Richard H. Whitely, representative from the Second Georgia District. He claims to be the only Republican from that State, and he also claims that he has an exclusive monopoly of the Federal patronage there. He has already succeeded in controlling the appointments thus far made, and his prospects for the future are encouraging. This is the same Whitely who clamored for admission into the United States Senate in 1870, but was not admitted. The statement is made that from the books of the sergeant-at-arms it appears, though not admitted to either house of the Forty-first Congress, in both of which he was a contestant, he drew salary and mileage as a member of both. This case will be one of the first investigated next winter.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post* quotes the following stanzas as having been read at the late Oakes Ames' reception by C. R. Ballard, principal of the Eastern High School. They are cut from a long original poem entitled "A Lay Sermon in Verse:"

"My text is: 'Lo! how great ado
Is kindled by a little fire!'
Or, clearer, possibly, to you—
One truth exposes many a liar;"
So few are found the truth to tell,
So many wear the truth's denials,
That Credit Mobilier is well
Translated Credit more big liars.

"Then let the honored name of Ames
To old and young these maxims bring—
Heed well your country's lawful claims,
And to the truth unswerving cling;
And best of all for peace and health,
In this—now clearly understood—
Whate'er you have of this we let's wealth,
Just place it where 'twill do most good."

THE CHARLOTTE AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

We have seen a statement of the earnings and operating expenses of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, for the month of January, 1873, and congratulate the management upon so gratifying a result. The following is a summary:

The earnings in January were $89,518 89, gross, and $58,505 12, net—an increase over the corresponding month of last year of more than $31,000 of gross earning, and nearly $26,000 of net earnings. The business of the road is steadily increasing. The earnings for October, November and December, 1872, were much in excess of the same months of 1871. October shows over $16,000, November $23,000, and December $19,000, increase.

The statement for February is not completed, but the totals are estimated to be nearly equal to those of January.

The prospects of the company are very promising. The floating debt is being rapidly decreased, its bonds appreciating in value, and are now considered one of the best investments in the market.

Mr. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, is Vice-President of this road, and Mr. James Anderson is Superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad as well as the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

STATE vs. FEDERAL RIGHTS.

Frequently to state a case, just as it happens, "nothing extenuated or set down aught in malice," is a better argument than any which man can frame. Therefore we shall illustrate how rapidly the most vital principles of a representative government are passing away, and how surely centralization is usurping its forms, as it has already destroyed its substance, by publishing the following incident, which we take from the Richmond *Whig*, in regard to the arrest of a State Judge by a United States Marshal:

At the last February term of the County Court of Patrick county, the grand jury preferred an indictment against a colored school-teacher named J. J. Carter for riotous and disorderly conduct, and for firing pistols in the streets at Patrick Court House on the Sabbath day. The indictment was made upon the evidence of Caleb Smith, a respectable resident of the village.

Soon after the adjournment of the court Carter addressed a communication in writing to Smith, in which he called Smith a d—d rascal and a d—d scoundrel, and inviting Smith to a meeting for a fight. Smith exhibited this letter from Carter to Judge Samuel G. Staples, of Patrick, and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Carter. Judge Staples issued the warrant, directed it to the sheriff of the county, who, accompanied by a small *posse*, arrested Carter in the night time and started with him to the Court House. On the way Carter made a sudden break from his captors and succeeded in getting away safely, although the sheriff fired upon him.

Carter proceeded directly to Danville, and on last Saturday obtained a warrant there from U. S. Commissioner Latham for the arrest of Judge Staples, the sheriff and his *posse*. On Sunday all these parties were arrested by the U. S. Marshal and carried to Danville, where they arrived Monday. They were then held in custody (though not imprisoned) till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when they were taken before the U. S. Commissioner for examination. That functionary not being ready, further proceedings in the affair were adjourned till the first Monday in April, when U. S. District Attorney Hughes is expected to be present, and the prisoners were released on their own recognizances to appear.

We have no comments to make upon this matter, but we cannot help remarking that the times must be greatly out of joint indeed when a State judge and sheriff, in the regular discharge of their duty can be arrested and carried to any distance for trial before a petty U. S. Commissioner on a warrant issued by that petty official.

SENATORIAL PURITY.

If the United States escapes the consequences of the corruption and profligacy of her rulers and legislators, then will history fail to repeat itself.—Other countries have fallen from the very causes which are at work sapping the foundations of this Republic, and if we escape, them for the first time since the creation of the world, will like causes fail to produce like results.

The thieves—corruptors and corrupted—whose transactions in Credit Mobilier stock have become the scandal and shame of a whole country, have not only escaped punishment and censure, but have received ovations of respect and honor.

One of the Kansas Senators, caught in the act of buying his re-election, goes unpunished by virtue of his failure. Since the inauguration of the new administration, the Senate of the United States has consumed most of its time in the consideration of the case of the other Senator from that State. The people have become alarmed at corruption in high places, and their just fears have finally found echo in the Senate Chamber. Senators who have disregarded other charges, or boldly defended party criminals, have at last waked up to the importance of reformation. Even party organs which have heretofore endeavored to excuse and defend these men, have been forced by popular sentiment to demand a thorough examination into the case of Senator Caldwell. Heretofore, the New York *Times*, the special organ of the Administration, has rather advocated the cause of those implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions. But now this same paper, yielding to popular indignation and the protest of the press, in the following touching article, calls upon the Senate to purify itself.

It says: To the ordinary lay reader, the question "can the United States Senate purify itself?" does not admit of argument. The great body of our readers, Republicans or Democrats, would declare, without a moment's hesitation, that since the State can expel a member by a two-thirds vote, and since it is the exclusive judge of the elections of its members, a corrupt man cannot get into the Senate except by chance or concealment, and cannot remain after his corruption is discovered. Yet for five days last week the Senate occupied nearly all its time in discussing what, if anything, can be done with Mr. Alexander Caldwell, who admits that he practiced corruption in order to procure his place in the Senate; and it will resume the discussion to-day.

"Mr. Caldwell's case is briefly as follows: While a candidate before the State Legislature of Kansas, he bought off one Carney, a rival candidate, for $15,000, one-third payable in the event of Caldwell's election. It is in evidence, also, that Carney was paid $7,000 additional in a check, which he indorsed, and on which the money was drawn, but it is disputed whether Carney received the money himself, or whether it was taken by certain members of the Legislature as bribes to vote for Caldwell. It is further proved that Caldwell made a similar bargain with one Clarke, another rival candidate, but he afterwards refused to carry out his part of it. As a matter of fact, both Carney and Clarke supported Caldwell enthusiastically, and their friends did the same. These facts are not questioned.

"There is other evidence which cannot be readily stated in the limits of this article, but which is extremely interesting, and on which the Committee say that they 'cannot doubt that money was paid to some members of the Legislature for their votes, and money promised to others which was not paid, and offered to others who did not accept it.'"

"Here, then, is a clear case of corruption. We believe no Senator but the witty and rather reckless Mr. Carpenter, has failed to admit that the transaction of Caldwell with Carney was in its essence corrupt. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. Morton is Chairman, considered whether the offences of which Mr. Calldwell was guilty should be punished by expulsion, or go to the validity of his election. The majority held that they go to the validity of the election, and had the effect to make it void. A resolution to that effect has been reported.

"Of the power of the Senate to expel a member guilty of the acts Mr. Caldwell confesses, there is not, in our opinion, a shadow of doubt. The purchase of Carney and Clarke was an act of corruption. It was an attempt to vitiate the purity of the Legislature, and to impair the freedom of election. Carney and Clarke were both candidates; both had friends and supporters in the Legislature; both were bought on that account; neither would have been bought had they been without influence on members of the Legislature, and their purchase was made with the intent to corruptly gain that influence. The Constitution declares that 'each House (of Congress) may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.' The duty of the Senate is as binding as its power is great, and both in this case are plain. That duty is to displace Mr. Caldwell. Doubtless the duty is, to individual Senators, a painful one, but its evasion ought to be infinitely more painful. It is not a duty merely to themselves, or to the present Senate, but to the whole people, and for the entire future. A great deal has been done lately to shake the confidence of the people in Congress. It is a bad beginning, which may lead to a worse ending. Owing to the complex nature of our Government, corruption in the National Legislature is not readily punished at the polls. The mere lowering of the standard of membership of the Senate unaccompanied by a suspicion of corruption in the majority of the Senate, would be still more difficult

[illegible] By so much the more imperative and sacred is the duty of every Senator to maintain that standard. The first step toward lowering it will be the easiest. It will also be the most dangerous—the one Senators should most hesitate to take. The failure to displace Caldwell would be such a step, and we pray every Senator, of whatever party, to avoid it."

The Cuban anti-slavery committee of New York have published an address expressing the belief that the Spanish Government is not acting in good faith on the abolition question, and appealing for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba.

The Washington Sunday *Gazette* says that a letter has been intercepted, written by one of the Georgia office brokers. The letter was addressed to a certain aspirant for office, and the broker demands the sum of four hundred dollars for a recommendation of the office-seeker to a two thousand dollar position. It would facilitate their business and be a great accommodation to purchasers if Grant's office brokers would publish a schedule of prices at which the various offices in the gift of the Government are held.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Rent,

For the ensuing year—five Tank Turpentine Boxes. Round Trees.

For terms apply to
CRONLY & MORRIS.
Auctioneers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers.
Jan 19 17-tf

Brock's Exchange.

HAVING ENTIRELY REFITTED AND remodelled the late
CLIFFORD HOUSE,
I am now ready to wait upon my old customers and the public generally.
H. C. BROCK,
Proprietor Brock's Exchange.
feb 13 28-3mch

Procter & Gamble's
OLEINE SOAP

Is made from the best materials, but sold prices of ordinary Soap.
Over 1200 Families using it.
All Grocers have it.
D. T. BUZBY & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.,
Wholesale Agent
jan 1 1-6mch

Just Received!

EARLY SPRING GOODS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Sheetings,
Pillow Casing,
Piques,
Marseilles,
White Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

Kid Gloves, &c., &c.,

AT

M. M. KATZ'S.

36 MARKET STREET.
feb 16 41

Just Arrived!

New Crop Cuba Molasses.

Sugar House Syrup in bbls. and Hhds.,
Goodrich Seed Potatoes,
Early Rose Potatoes,
Dry Salt Meats,
Smoked Meats,
Flour—all grades, &c., &c.
For sale low by
BINFORD, CROW & CO.
march 8 56

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

Dr. B. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. BARNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York
Wholesale Agent

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

July 30, 72 [illegible]-cowdw-1yrh

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

The Wilmington Journal

(WEEKLY)

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington JOURNAL (Weekly) on entering upon its twenty-ninth annual volume, has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is the only thirty-six column paper in the State.

AS A FIRST-CLASS NEWS AND LITERARY JOURNAL, IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Embraced in its columns is a more complete, compact, yet comprehensive history of the world's doings, from week to week, than can possibly be found in any other journal.

It is just the paper for the home and fireside, full of good reading; all the best Editorials of the daily; all the Congressional, Legislative and Political news of the day.

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are always full and accurate. The Review of the Markets is accepted by the mercantile community as the true index of the commerce of the city, while its reports of other markets are full and reliable.

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Stories, Tales, &c.

are given every week, making it the best family paper published in the country.

ITS CIRCULATION

is very large throughout the State and the whole South, in New Hanover, Edgecombe, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus it is especially large, while in Halifax, Wilson, Wayne, Carteret, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Cumberland and Moore, and in several counties of South Carolina, its circulation is very good.

It is published every Friday on the following

TERMS:

One copy, for one year	$2 00
One copy, for six months	1 00
Three copies, for one year	5 50
Four copies, for one year	7 00
Five copies, for one year	8 50
Ten copies, for one year	15 00
Twenty copies, for one year	25 00

☞ To every getter up of a CLUB OF TEN, one copy will be sent free for one year.

Address
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Wilmington, N. C.

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I propose publishing in the town of Concord, N. C., on Saturday, 23d inst., a weekly newspaper called the "CONCORD SUN." Its columns will be devoted to Politics, (Conservative), Agriculture, Literature, General News, and to the development of the vast mineral resources of this section. It presents a fine medium for advertisers, as its subscription lists embrace the best names in Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Stanly, Rowan, and Iredell counties. Terms $2 00 in advance.
Address CHAS. F. HARRIS,
Editor and Proprietor SUN,
Concord, N. C.
march 20 59-3t

The Marion Star

Is the only newspaper published at Marion, S. C. Merchants and Dealers in Fertilizers in Wilmington should remember this in the beginning of the season, if they wish to advance their interest in the Pee Dee section—one of the best Agricultural districts in South Carolina. Address
W. J. McKERALL.
jan 16 14-tf

THE "PIONEER,"
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
FLORENCE, S. C.,
By W. WALLACE McDIARMID,
Is the most Prosperous and Flourishing Paper in the State for the time it has been published.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—One Year in advance, $2. Six Months, $1 25. Three Months, 75 cents.
Address PIONEER,
feb 20-tf Florence, S. C.

E. Frank Coe's

AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE!
100 TONS
Now Landing.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
march 18 64-tf

A CARD.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Brock will continue to conduct the business at the old stand, No. 1 Granite Row, where I will happy to see my old friends and customers.
S. WEBB
oct 4 213-tf

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of J. J. SCOTT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. J. Scott is alone authorized to settle up the old business.
J. J. SCOTT.
H. J. SAULS.

The undersigned will continue to transact a commission business under the name and style of J. J. Scott & Co., and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed so liberally heretofore.
J. J. SCOTT.
For reference, refer to Captain I. R. Grainger, President Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C.; E. B. Borden, President Branch Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro', N. C. Hon. W. T. Dortch, W. J. Bryan and Messrs. S. & J. Allcock.
march 11 6m 3mch

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

INSURANCE.

CUARDIAN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK
ORGANIZED 1859.

Assets $3,760,595.76.

Insurance on the Ordinary Life, Endowment and Tontine Plans.
A. J. HILL, Jr., Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office in Market st., two door West of Geo. R. Brenner's Drug Store, with Dr. Thomas', Wool Medical Examiner.
m rch 10 63

INSURANCE ROOMS,

$27,000,000 FIRE INSURANCE CAPITAL REPRESENTED AFTER PAYING BOSTON LOSSES.

Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool and London, capital $10,000,000
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, capital 10,000,000
Hartford Insurance Company, capital 2,500,000
National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, capital 600,000
Continental Insurance Company, of New York, capital 2,500,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, capital 1,500,000
Virginia Home Insurance Company, of Richmond, capital 200,000

MARINE—The old Mercantile Mutual of New York.

LIFE—The Connecticut Mutual of Hartford.

ATKINSON & MANNING,
General Agents.
may 2 339-tf

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Capital $250,000
A. T. STORES, President. | J. B. MCCREE, Sec'y.
JOHN WILDER ATKINSON,
General Agent,
No. 4 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
april 13 269-tf

Baltimore Retort AND Fire Brick Works.

RETORTS, FIRE BRICKS,
TILES, STOVE LININGS,
TERRA COTTA
DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE
OF ALL SIZES,
Far more durable and cheaper than Iron or Cement Pipe.
GEORGE C. HICKS & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
feb 129-1yeh

WIRE RAILING AND ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.

DUFUR & CO., No. 26 North Howard street, Baltimore, manufacture Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c., Stoves, Fenders, Cages, Vanes and Coal Screens, Woven Wire, &c. Also Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c.
may 11, '72 193—1yeh

J. J. SCOTT, H. J. SAULS
J. J. SCOTT & CO.,
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
NORTH WATER ST., UNDER COL'T. EXCHANGE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce of all kinds.
dec 31 373-1y

BURDON IRON WORKS.

Manufacturers of Pumping Engines for Water Works, High and Low Pressure Engines, Portable Engines and Boilers of all kinds, Sugar Mills, Screw, Lever, Drop and Hydraulic Presses, Machinery in general.
HUBBARD & WHITTAKER,
102 Front street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 173—1yeh

New Messina Lemons and Oranges At Low Prices.

For sale by
GEO. MYERS,
13 & 15 Front St.

We Receive by Every Steamer
EMPIRE FLOUR!

The justly celebrated and most reliable Family Flour for sale in the market, at
GEORGE MYERS',
13 & 15 Front Street.
Jan 21 21

STREET RAILWAY
New Schedule.

On and after this date the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway:
Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the Depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30, A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.
Will leave corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern Train.
N. B.—The cars which run to the Depot will have bells attached to the horses.
Regular Schedule.—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M. until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout; and, for the further accommodation of the public one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day.
DANIEL KLEIN, Proprietor.
June 18 222-1

B. F. CROSLAND, GROCER AND Commission Merchant,

SALEM, N. C.

☞ Refer, by permission, to Hon. I. G. Lash, Salem; W. R. Lemley, Cashier First National Bank; Wilson & Shober, Bankers, Greensboro, N. C. Jan 23-2t 3m

COVINGTON, EVERETT & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.,
Will give prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, or any kind of Produce. Cash orders solicited and promptly filled.
June 18, 1872. 224-1yeh

PURCELL HOUSE,
J. R. DAVIS, Proprietor
From this date the rates for Transient Boarding are $1, $2, and $2 50 per day, according to location and rooms.
Day boarders $5 per week.
Jan 21

JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Produce, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Full line of Samples. Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Flour, Fertilizers, &c., constantly on hand. Negotiate purchases and sales in this and Northern markets. Orders consolidated and telegraphed daily.
☞ Agent for sale of Phœnix Guanos.
feb 18 42-3mch

Wooster & Conoley.

Having associated with myself Mr. J. W. Conoley, a well known druggist of this city, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of "Wooster & Conoley."
J. L. WOOSTER.
march 9 [illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ By a *New Method of Life Assurance*, which applies the Tontine principle to the distribution of dividends, and which, by allowing the assured to sell his policy to the Company only after stated periods, results more favorable than any hitherto experienced may be enjoyed by persons possessed of constitutional longevity, who keep their policies in force until the middle or latter part of their lives.

The New TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICY is based on the above principle, and presents the following distinguishing features, which are illustrated by a CALCULATION OF PECUNIARY RESULTS on a policy of Ten Thousand Dollars, at ORDINARY LIFE RATES, [illegible] annual premium, $261 70.

FIRST—SALE OF POLICY TO THE COMPANY.
At the end of 10 years 10½ per cent. of premiums returned. At the end of 15 years [illegible] per cent. of premiums returned. At the end of 20 years 21 per cent. of premiums returned.

SECOND—PAID-UP POLICY.
At the end of 12 years $7,000. At the end of 15 years $10,500. At the end of 20 years, $14,000.

THIRD—AN ANNUITY.
At the end of 15 years the profits will EITHER PURCHASE THE ANNUAL PREMIUM, and, with the subsequent Annual Dividends, will purchase a yearly income of $178 20; or, at the end of 20 years, of $247 40.

Those estimates are derived from a careful digest of Past Experience, AND ARE ENDORSED BY SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

☞ Persons intending to assure their lives will find it to their advantage to examine this new plan with care. Documents giving full particulars of the rules of the Company with regard to the basis of the above Savings Fund policy, extended tables of rates, and other interesting matter, may be obtained by application to the

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Made from Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil and Zinc, And Always Ready for Use.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:

THE PLAINS, Fauquier Co., Va., February 6th, 1872.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT—SIR:—The "Paint" came safely to hand as ordered—two kegs, five gallons each, and three buckets, one gallon each. As practice was sack, I did the job myself. Two weeks, not constant work, completed the house, two coats. The last coat I applied thick, and it is now generally owned it, that for "Enamel" like hardness, and body, and harmony of colors, there is not a handsomer job in the place. I saved SIXTY-FIVE ($65) DOLLARS by the operation, which is an item just now with "Southern People." It should be generally adopted in this State. Any country lad can apply it.

I have never dabbled in such stuff as Testimonials, but I feel it to be my duty to speak of the adaptability of your "Enamel Paint" to the wants of our people in excellency of material, in beauty of color, and in the fact of it's being READY MIXED, that I give you free permission (if it is desirable to you) to make what use you think proper of this letter.

Very respectfully and truly,
S. McGILL, M. D.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10th, 1872.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Brad'ey Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectation in economy, beauty, and, I have every reason to believe, in durability. More than twelve months since I painted the roof of my Hotel—Mansion House—with the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint, and I was so well pleased with it I determined to paint the outside of the Hotel, and am most happy to say it gives me to feel satisfaction. In conclusion I will say, if this testimonial will be any advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it.

Yours most respectfully,
ISAAC ALBERTSON,
Mansion House Hotel, N. W. corner Fayette and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore.

C. P. KNIGHT, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have had Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, which I purchased from you, used inside and outside, both at my dwelling and store, for two years. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that it comes fully up to your recommendations in facility of use, economy, durability and beauty.

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS J. IRVING,
Of Thos. J. Irving & Co., 103 West Balt. St.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in July, 1871, Front Street Theatre was painted inside and out with Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, by which C. P. Knight, No. 93 West Lombard street, is agent, and to testify to its superiority over any and all other paints for similar uses. In no private dwelling can paint possibly be subjected to the very severe test it undergoes at this establishment, where, during our daily cleaning, soap and soda are constantly applied to it, and yet it appears as sound and fresh as when first put on. Of the numerous advantages it possesses over other paints I will mention its being mixed and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers, its quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work where paint is needed, and its very perceptible tenacity, which imparts beauty and durability to the objects on which it is used.

Assuch I most earnestly recommend it to the merchants and tradesmen of our city, believing that it will give them greater satisfaction than they can possibly anticipate.

WM. R. SINN, Front St. Theatre.
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