WEDNISDAY, FFB. 16, 1875.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning, except Monday, at Erony DOLLARS & Year; FOUR DALLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per mor b, or Two Doll. Ans and Twas-TY-FIVE cents per quarter.

thirty-six column paper, Two Dollars she was slow in undertaking cost y per year, three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A BALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A RALF ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty men of the purest integrity and of copies TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

RENITTANCES abould be made by Poetoffice Money Order or Express. If this can not be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft payable to the order of the proprietorat the JOURNAL, or by sending the money a registered letter.

Advertising Rates (per inch of twelve sorid lives of advertising type,) One inch. one lusertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions ONE DOLLAR AND A RALF; three insertions, Two Dollars; four insertions, Two DOLLARS AND A HALF; five inser-LIGHT THREE DOLLARS; six insertions. I REE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelveinsertions, FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF. o emouth Eight Dollars; two months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three months, TWEN TY-TWO DOLLARS.

Contracts for longer periods and longer space made upon liberal terms.

> ENGELHARD & NAUNDERS, Wilmington, N. C.

THE PUBLIC DIRT OF THE

We this morning begin the publication of one of the most masterly productions it has neen our fortune to real for a long while. In our opinion it disposes of the Public Debt question most completely.

From the letter accompanying the communication we make the following estract, giving briefly the points esta dished by our correspondent. W r gret, exceedingly, in leed we are prow ked, that the modesty of our cores pandent prevents us from giving his name. The communication cannot tal, however, to be recognized, as the production of the gentleman from the middle portion of the State, whose admirable letter upon the Convention question, first published in the Hillsboro Recorder and then republished in the JOURNAL, attracted such general commendation last Fall:

Messrs. Engelhard & Saunders: DEAR SIRS: I have employed myself during the late bad weather in drawing up a paper on the State Debt, which I send by to day's mail. It comprises a history of the New Debtupon the basis of the strong circular issued from your office some two years since-in which I have sought to show its utter invalidity; its want of obligation, either legal or moral. Then fol lows a consideration of the Old Debt; a brief (out I believe just) view of the condition of the State; a discussion of the several altenatives presented, to us; and lastly, the conclusion, f. c. that it is the course of true wisdom to take no action at present.

I have endeavored to place the subiect (as far as my space would allow) in all its aspec s, fully, fairly and tangibly before the people of the State. THE STATE DEBT.

The Governor of the State, in his message to the Legislature, urged upon that body the necessity of prompt ac-tion in regard to the "Public Debt" To this recommendation the Legislatu e responded by the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to consider and report thereon. Thus, by the action of two co-ordinate branches of the government, this subject is prominently presented to the attention of the people of North Carolina; and the importance of the sub-ject is proclaimed by the machinery which it calls into requisition-a Joint Commit ee of the two Houses, second only in dignity to a Committee of the It is proposed to take advantage of

the opportunity thas afforded, to give eration to this subject. It is proposed is called the "New Debt;" to consider the manner in which that so-called debt wascontracted, and its obligation, moral and legal. It is proposed further, to take a brief view of the resources of the State, and to consider what action ought to be taken with respect to the "Old Debt." If this inquiry shall encroach a little upon the time of the reader, it is hoped, nevertheless, that that time will be not unwillingly conceded, when it is recollected how large a portion of the mes sages of the late and of the present Governor is devoted to this subject; what an extended consideration it has undergone in former sessions of the legislature; what an intrinsic weight this amount involved; when it is recollectsolution of this question.

should be vindicated; and that the mand interposed at pleasure, and conresponsibility for her inaction in responsibility for her inaction in responsibility

to her herory, so far as relates to her public debt, then can the State of North Corolina She early appreciated as it was called, of the President and acts for rebuilding a government

great-great by reason of her water power, her staples, her mineral-vet without commerce, it would be long before capital could be account-tated for the establishment of manu-factories. But while all these formidable obstacles temsterial greatness existed, all the avenues to moral greatness were open to her. It was then, in this high field of competition, that North Carolina addressed all her efforts to secure for herself a place in the very front ranks, among the States of the earth. And her efforts were success ful. She won for herself the highest of all'renown-that of the honest old State. The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) & Knowing her resources to be builted public enterprises; she was chary to the last degree in issuing bonds upon the credit of the State; and when she did issue them, it was only to stainless character that she entrusted their cus ody and disposal. Such was the State of North Carolina when she had the power of regulating her own affairs-irugal, careful, honest-fulfil ling every promise, and in every trust taking due precautions that she might be able to do so. It was natural that these bonds should be the favorite investment of cantious and prudent men everywhere. It was natural that these bonds should command a considerable premium This was in fact the case one State only commanded a higherthat was the State of Massnehusetts. Had the people of this State continned to enjoy the boon of self-government to this day, these bonds would be as much sought after now as ever; for then the vast assets of the State in Railroads would have been preserved; we should have been free from those shocks produced by the overthrow of our Government und rihe Reconstruction Acts; we should have been peaceful and prosperous, and

the credit of our State would have been totact. Why is it then that the credit of our State is to-day so low, and by whose agency was it that this old Commonwealth, with fame once so fair, is ow reduced to her present condition of shame and humiliation? Does the esponsibility for this state of things t brought upon them by a power over which they had no control? If the latter, then the people of North Caro on are innecent of this great wrong; and whi e they mourn over and de dore the results, to them and to oth s, they are as much entitled to the e-pret of the world in their poverty and helplessness, as they were when a the full tide of prosperity and the

onds of the State were at a pe-m um To the consideration of these ques ons it is proposed to proceed, but as their proper solution involves so in query into the origin of the present

iminary inquiry. dition of the States then lately in rebut one doctrine. This was the docrine embraced in the policy held by President Lincoln and his Cabinet; the doctrine also of President John- a few obvious considerations. son and his Cabinet-bis Cabinet being the same as that of his predecesor, Lincoln. This doctrine was that all political power exercised within these States was absolutely extinguished, and that all civil offices were vacaut, from the highest to the lowestfrom that of the Governor to that of the constable. It was held, however,

that notwithstanding the war and the subjugation of the South, the States rem a ned as political entities, and that the Constitution remained. It was held, further, that certain alterations should be made in the Constitutious to adjust them to the new order of things. The alterations demanded in this State were: 1st, the repeal of the Ordinance of Becession; 2d, the eman-cepation of slaves; 3d, the repudiation of the debt contracted in aid of the rebellion. To effect these changes a Convention was deemed necessary. That Convention was called by the Provisional Governor; for the State until a new Government could be formed was placed under a provisional government-a government mintary in its origin and nature, though making use of civil machinery. This Couven-tion met in the Fall of 1865. At this Convention the several alterations demanded were made and were approved at Washington. The State was now thought to be placed in proper constitutional relations to the General Gov-

ernment. At the same Convention an ordinance was made for holding an election for Governor, members of the something more than a passing conside Legislature and Representatives in uted slaves. This conflict was recog- od. These acts were indignantly de-Congress. This election was duly to retrace shortly the history of what held. The Legislature met on the third Monday of November, 1866, and held a regular session. During this session all the vacant offices of the State were filled, and our people, having done all that was required of them, rested in the hope that they had at

length a civil government.

It was a brief delusion. On the 2d and 27th of March, 1866, the reconstruction acts were passed by Con-gress-sots, the effect of which was to lay in the dust the fabric of government built up by the President and his the time being, and parcelled out into question possesses on account of the the Provisional Government-though by any needy adventurer, who might ed, in fine, how much depends to our dispensed with, perhaps as tending to and confidence. The result proved the State and people upon the proper delude us, as to our true situation, by foresight of Congress; everything It is conceived, however, to be due mand of an army, took possession of shaped by that class of men. The peoto the honor of the State, that the the Department, once the State of ple of North Carolina found none to grounds upon which she has act d in North Carolina. Stark military rule speak for them there. A few would respect to this question should be was established. The will of the comc'early stated; that the position she manding General was absolute; and stitu ions and laws, but they were at has taken in regard to the bonds comprising what is called the "New D bt" und to be held, the General in comprising what is called the "New D bt" und to be held, the General in compression of the control of the contr

that some of the ordinary avenues to Cabinet, and what was called the waich has been destroyed—we are greatness were barred to her She could 'Congressional Policy' is seen at a forced to the conclusion that its pownet some of her si-ter glance. The Presidential policy was ers were limited to the formation of Brates in commerce, for example; her satisfied with such changes in our a Constitution, and to that all ne. The from bound coast preciuded that. Hence she would possess none of those State in, what they deemed, true reproud influences which spring from lations to the Federal government.

large cities which grow up at great marts, and from the dense populations which belong to such cities. Though her facilities for manufacturing were an attendemntation of the State, and because in the Constitution, however great Prinvolved it will be observed that in what is an attendemntation of the State, and the rebuilding of it by the military tion sets, nothing has been said to inthe reducting of the by the inditary page their valuity. It cannot be paged their valuity. It cannot be consistently as lightly as possible, consistently with the end to be attained; the latter strack full upon it, thrust it out of place, and spurned it is obnormant to the contraction of view. The Congressional coli.

The Latter strack full upon it, thrust it out of place, and spurned it is obnormant to the contract of view. The Congressional coli. out of view. The Congressional poli- The feeling once so strong sgainst y went further, even than this; it not a property now extinct, is gathermly set saide our State Constitution ing strength daily against corpoaltogether, but demanded a change in rule property. Since corporations the Constitution of the United States, have attained their present collows. o secomplish which the consent of two-thirds of all the the States was tural interests, moulding at will the required. Accordingly a joint resolu-tion was passed in Congress, propos-our National legislation, there is a ing an amendment to the Constitution settled feeling that they have become of the United States—now known as dangerous to the Government. This the 14th Amendment—the Amendment species of property, in its turn, may respecting citizenship; basis of repre-become the subject of attack. Lookthe 14th Amendment-the Amendment sentation; disqualification for office; ing to the precedent of establishing, and the validity of the Public Debt of by the Reconstruction Acts, the second and the validity of the rubble Leader the Unit d'States. This Amendment rity of this class of propercy much diminished. was ratified at once by the "loyal rigarded as very much diminished. The principle is established that Government applicate at will any way objectionable, their population being hon ogeneous. It was, however, an "experimentum" crucis" to the Southern States, where it was intended its sorce should be spent. But to any objection from this quarter little heed was given; their consent was to be coerced. It cannot escape observation, what

great strides were made towards centralization by this Amendment. These great subjects were orought into the vortex of Congressional action and control, which formerly belonged ex-clusively to the States. But there is no time to pause upon that now.

In pursuance of the Act of Reconstruction a registration was had of the voters of this State, and an election was held for members of the Convention on the 19th and 20th of November, 1869. The results of that election were only known through the General commanding time-then mustarythe returns were made to him at Charleston. The result was proclaimed in favor of a Convention,

and a military order was published requiring the Delegates-a list of whom was stached to the order-to assem ble in Raleigh on the 14th day of Janrest upon the people of North Caroury, 1868. I be semiled according young? Were they the active agents in the destruction of her credit, or was present Constitution and almost a mile liou and a half of our public d. bt, represented by bonds to that amount.

Did that Convention have power to or ate that debt? It is clear that it had not, and for reasone which it is In the first place, the powers of that

Convention were limited by the tails ary order under which it assembled. The terms of that order are clear and unmistakable; they are "to frame a Soustitution and civil government Inis language is so explicit that no ingenuity can pervert it. The Convention was 'to frame a Constitution. tate Government, the attention of They were restricted to dealing with the reader is invited to that, as a pre- the u dance tal law; to defining the powers of the State; the distribution The close of the war left one great than of those powers; the machinery problem to be solved, namely, what was the result upon the political con- and the rights and daties of citiz ns. The terms exclude al. idea of legislabillion. At first there seemed to be tion, and the sutherizing the issue of bonds was clearly an act of legislation.

That the Convention of '68 was a restricted Convention, is manifest from the doctrine which underlaid all the the terms of the above order. The declarations of Congress made, from reasons why it was made so by Contime to time, during the war, and over gress-whose agent the General in and again, proclaimed almost in terms | command was-may be deduced from

lat. The intent and purpose Congress. It is plain that the object was to place North Carolina in proper rel tions to the Federal Government, and to give to her institutious, homogeneous w th those of the loyal States, institutions which should preclude, afar as human foresight could go, all possibility of fature internal disturpance or collision with the General Government. This purpose could be fully accomplished by a restricted Convention.

2d. Congress was fully cognizant of the fact that a Convention called as that was, not by the people of the State, but by a force ab extra was an anomaly in American institutions, and it intended to derogate from the principle which underlies those institutious as little as might be consistent with the objects which it intended to accomplish.

3d. The terms of Reconstruction were in conflict with the fundamental principles of the American Government in regard to all matters of citizenship embraced therein. Congress without power as the Constintion then suffrage scores of thousands of libernized by Congress; it was in fact the proposed. It cannot therefore be presumed that any further invasion of the objects of the Acts, toward the formation of a civil government.

4th. Wise prudential reasons refranchising and enfranchising clauses of those Acts would take the political control from those who were accustomed to the duties of citizenship, from those who were trained in the Cabinet. States were obliterated for study and administration of government, and transfer them to a body of men military districts. Every office was newly emerged from bondage, totally vacated; not a peace officer was left ignorant of the nature of government; within the limits of the State. Even to men likely to be misled or deluded military in its nature and powers-was choose to practice upon their creduity its civil forms. A General, in com- in that Convention was moulded and

fixed, and fix d where that responsit troops on the merch or in the field well settled rules of construction; No S ate can point with more pride acter z d by one term only—that of a and purpose of Congress as expressed

proportions, dominating the agriculing to the precedent of establishing. ernment may confiscate at will any kind of property which has become obnoxious to the majority; though that property be protected by the Constitution, by statutes and by decisions running back through a century of time. It cannot be doubted that the better way would have been that which England adopted in dealing with the same description of property and with the borough interests of that Kingdom. Public feeling was strongly excited against both, but the public sentiment of justice demanded that compensa-

out purpose. So much for the bonds issued under the authority of the Convention. Those were, however, in amount comparatively small. Let us proceed to those is ued by the authority of the L gislaiure of 1868-'69 and '69-'70, which make up the bulk of what is called the New Debt.

tion should be made for both. But

the principle of Reconstruction is a

question which is foreign to the pres-

There is no part of the history of North Carolina, to which an honest man who loves his State, recurs with so much pain as the history of that Legislature. It seemed to be anima-ted by one feeling only, to bring down our dear old Commonwealth to the lovest point of degradation; to destroy, niterly, the few wrecks and remnants of property spared to us by the war. The Fraud Commission Report developes a state of sets in regard to the Legislature alike unprecedented and shocking; yet incapable of denial, being established by the sworn testimony of the chief actors. To assist the deliberations of the members a free bar room was set up in one wing of the Capitol Being freely resorted to the sessions exhibited a continued cene of riotous and drunken revel. If the press of the State can be trusted-and it is always held to be legitimate evidence on questions like this, other so nes were exhibited there of a nature that can only be darkly hinted t; scenes that belong to the lowest haunts of vice and crime. The proco dings of this Legislature were of a piece with these things. *Rings" were formed through whom nly could access be had to the Legislature. At the head of these were & few of those miscreants spawned upon us at that unhappy time, from the worst part of the North-men detested and spurned there as here. With them even joined some few from our own State; fel ows of the baser sort, who had been thrown up temporarily by the agitation of the r just as by deep stirring the mud is thrown up to the suface. By these a sy tem of fraud, peculation and venality was organized, the like of which had not until that time been seen! A regular Legislative brokerage was established, and wh ever wanted an act passed had to pay a fee to the "Ring." What the fee on an ordinary ast was, is not known; the evidence does not show. But the tariff on railroad bonds, we have under their own oath; it was ten per cent. on all the boads voted. What the horde of members received we are ignorant of; for here, too, the evidence is silent. It wieja most profitable traffic, and in the prosecution of it then was thought of the people of North Carolina. No question was asked as to what were the needs of the people, or what the credit of the State would bear? The o ily question asked was, who wants a Railroad Bill passed, and who will pay the per centage on the bonds voted? Our people had loudly expressed their indignation at some of the proceedings of the Convention. assumed to dispose of this matter When they found out, for instance, that the change in the Constood. C tizenship was peculiarly a question for the State, except that Congress might pass uniform Natural-tization laws. By the Acts of Recontization laws. By the Acts of Recontization laws. when they found out that the clause struction Congress disfranchised a in relation to the tenure of office was very large number of the best citizens fraudulently foisted in by one who of North Carolina and invested with piqued himself upon the cleverness with which the fraud was accomplishnounced; but the proceedings of the cause of the 14th Amendment being Legislature so much surpassed in turpitude those of the Convention that our people were left in mute amaze. the Constitution was intended than It is needless to dwell upon the prowas ab-olutely necessary to carry out | ceedings of that Legislature any longer; enflice it to say, that in the name of the State of North Carolinaexhausted and prostrated by a dequired it to be restricted. The dis- structive civil war-bonds were issued to an amount that would have staggered the great and prosperous States

of New York or Massachusetts. [TO BE CONTINUED.] FRESH GROCERIES.

TERRIS HAMS val Breaksast Strips, Coleman's English Mustard, Crosse & Blackwell's Fickies,

Anchory Paste, Egg Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Julianue Sonpa.

G Goods delivered free. FLANNER & SHURE. 31 North Front St.

CASH. SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR GRO.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

Try our prices and be convinced. Pure Baker Whiskey.

FLANNER & SHURE, 31 North Frant Street.

MISCELLANEOUS G0 JACOBI AXE.

AND YOU ARE THEN SURR YOU HAVE New in Stock and Constantly Receiving Ad-

Plows.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades.

Wheelbarrows,

Pitchforks. ANVILS, BLACK MITH'S BELLOWS, Vices, H-mm-rs, Trace Chains, Collars, Hames, Plew Steel, Bar Iron, Bims, Spokes, Hubs,

POTN.
SPIDERS.
OVENS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
POCKET KNIVES.
TABLE CUTLERY.
REVOLVERS.
LONDON TWIST GUNS.
COOPER'S TOOLS.
And a Complete Speck of

HARDWARE. NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

NO. O MARKET ST.

Our immense stock at greatly reduced prices. Same must be sold within next three months. Call and examine.

NO HUMBUG!

D. A. SMITH & CO.

TO ALL THOSE WHO THINK OF THEIR OWN INTEREST AND THE WELFARE OF THEIR FRIENDS AND FAMILY.

We are now offering great inducements to under of ButtTh and ShO'S at our Estab-shmerton rincess street. We have now ful-mes of new stylich and well made Boots and

lines of new stylich and well made Boots and Nheek, which we guarantee cannot be excelled in ourselility, confort and style, and prices as ow as the lower. We have some extra bargains in Children's Hipe and Misses Br uze Shors. Come and see them.

We are continually receiving new additions to our aircad, large stock and we are thank failto say that we are having the greatest success in selling our Boots and Shoes. They are so admirably selected to soit the wants of the name of the same only to show them to will state we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that we have only to show them to will see that the second that we have only to show them to will see that the second them to will see that the second them to will see that the second that the second them to will see that the second them to will see that the second that the second them to will see that the second them to will see that the second that the second them to will see that the second that the second them the second that the second them the second them the second that the second that the second the second the second the second the second that the second the second the second the second the second that the second the se patrile that we have only to show them to sell them.

EVANS & Venglahn,
Who'easle and Reta : Dealer in Boots Stoca,
Leather and Shoe Findin a. &:
nov 98

To the Public.

A L WE ASK OF THE PUBLIC IN PRICE OUR GOODS.

A Few More OVERCOATS

Left TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN COST. DAVID & WEIL.

Niagara Fire

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, \$1,450,000. NORTHROP & CUMMING,

ACENTS. Office with Mr. C. H. Robinson, on Dock Street, who will attend to all orders left with him. [Jan 10-9-1m

Swede Iron, Plow Steel, Smith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Anvils, Sledge Hammers, Hand Hammers, &c. A large assertment of the above goods can be found at the old established Hardware House

19, 2) and 21 Market St,

\$100 REWARD!

WILL PAY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to me of he following named prisoners who broke jail fobruary 3d, 1-75, or Twenty five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of each one :

OKORGE CHAWFORD, (white) 5 feet. 6 inches high; light complexion with light beard, about 30 years of age.

JOE BURKE, (mulatto.) 5 feet, 6 inches high; grey eyes with light moustache and whis-

ARCHIE STEWART, (black.) 5 feet, 8 ARCHIE STEWART, (black,) 5 feet, 8 inches high—about 15 years of age.

JUDGE BOLDEN, (black,) about 8 feet, 5 inches high with broad shoulders wears a military jacket.

S. H. MANNING, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1872.

[6b.3]

96.1w

School for Girls.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRUS WILL be opened in Morganton, Burke county, N. C., by Miss M. SKINSES, February 34, 1878. Num-TERMs-Positively in advance

FOR ONE SESSION OF 90 WEEKS English Tultion, Board, fuel and lights, \$125 00 Latin and French, each..... REFERENCES:

Bishop At Inson, Wilmington, N. C. Kev. A. A. Watsen, D. D., "Rev. N. Fells. Morganton, Rev. W. Okesson, D. D., Norfolk, Va. Rev. Mr. Dame, D. Hon, John Goode, ""
Hon John Goode, ""
Hon John B. Whitehsad, ""
Dr. W. W. Scott. ""

Notice. PPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO

A General Assembly of North Carelina charter the City Bank of Wilmington.

Molasses and offee.

100 Bbls S. H. Molasses, 150 Bags Rio Coffee,

For sie by KERCHNER-& CALDERBROS.

Porous Plasters,

PAIN KILLER,
Parmin a Indenible lisk,
Pond's Extract,
Garden Need,
Fluore S. ed.
Onion Seta. &c., &c. For said by GREEN & FLANNER.

WILMINGTON, N.C., LINES



SEMI-WEEKLY Fast Freight Route to all Points South or East.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore and Southern Steam Trans-Clyde's Wilmington Line

-SAILING FROM BALTIMORE .. -AND FROM WILMINGTON-Wednesday & Saturday.

NEW YORK.

-SAILING FROM NEW YORK-Tuesday & Friday, at 3 P. M. TueSday & Friday, at 3 P. M. -AD FROM WILMINGTON-Wednesday & Saturday.

GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL POINTS IN

North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. For North or East bound Freight to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities. Also, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen, Antwerp, and other European porta,

These Lines connect at Wilmington with the Wilmington. Columbia & Angreta Pailread, Wilmington & Welston Railroad, Carolina Central Lailway, and tage Fear Biver Steamers, with their connecting Roads, offer unequal facilities for the prumpt delivery of freight to all

ints.

As the Steamers of these Lines, on arrival in Wilmington, stop at Railroad depot, the right is transfered under covered sheds to cars without delay and fernanded by the Fast clabs Express that Evening.

of a drayage in Wilmington, and no transfer from Wilmington South. Bates Guaranteed as Low as by any other Route-Losses or Over-

STMARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON LINES. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of t'e Line: EDWIN FITZGERALD,

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
Agent New York Lines,
6 Bowling Green New York Agent halt more Line, 50 south St., Baltimore. A. D. CAZAUX.

Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

KAIL RUADS WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GREEKAL SUPERINTENDENT. Wilmington. > 0. Jan. 9, 1875

CRANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Jan. 3d. Passenger Trains or he W. A W. Railroad will run as follows : MAIL TRAIN

save Union Dopot daily (except | Sundaya | Sund

FREIGHT THAIN AND THROUGH

Mail Frain maker close connection at Wei-den for all points North via B., y Line and Ac-quis Creek routes. of Express Train connects only with Acquit Orock roats. Pallman's Palace Steeps ing Care on this Train. Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-JOHN F. DIVINE,

Carolina Central Railway Co.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Dec. 16th, 1874.

Change of Schedule

On and after the 15th instant, trains will run over this Railway as follows: PASSENGER TRAINS

Loave Wilmington at 7.5 A M Arrive in Charliotte at 7.0 a P M Leave Char o te at 7.0 A M Arrive in Wilmington at 6.45 P M Night trains (fast Freight and Passen-per) in fature notice, FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:40 P M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A M
Arrive at Charlotte at 6:00 P M
Leave Charlotte at 5:40 A M
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:00 P M
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P M Connections.
Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, sn'l Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Hailroads, Semi-weekly New York and tri-weekly Hailtimore and weekly Philadelthia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with its Western Di-vision, North Carolina Railrost, Charlotte and Stateswille Railrost, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Au-gusta Railrosd. Thus amplying the whole West. Northwest and Southwest with a short and chesp lise to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT. Chief Engineer and Superintendent. dec 12 295-tf

Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes. GENERAL SUPERINTEND'TS OFFICE

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21, 1814

後 福油廠 建油脂 油 CHANGE OF SCHEDULE On and after Teeday, 24th, the rollowing NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily). PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN, (Daily

except Sunday.) JAMES AND FRON

Coal--Coal. RED AND WHITE ASH,

Delivered Promptly. O. G. PARSLEY & CO. W GARBE a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BUSINE S CARDS. DR. JAS. E. KEA. Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist

S. E. Corner of Market and Second Streets, W:LMINGTON, N. C. All work done in the best manner and war-

Graham & Nash. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND PRD-eral Courts, and make collections any where in North Carolina. Also negotiate raise of Real Estate. Agricultural, Mineral and Lumber tracts, and desirable City Lots con-stantly on hand.

MICHARL CROSLY. CROKLY & MORRIS. AUCTIONEERS. STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

WILMINGTON, N. O. CAN BE SEEN AT THEIR SALES ROOMS
a plan of the city, on an entarged scale.
Blank Book with the boundaries of every Lot
in the city distinctly defined.
Asserted value, past and present, of every lot Asserted value, past and present, or every in the city.

Any information desired furnished upon application.

INSURANCE.

North Carolina Home Insurance Co.

THIS Company continues to write Policies at I fair rates, or all classes of insurable prep-erty. All losses promptly paid. Encourage Home matituions. R. H. Battle, President; Seaton Gases, Secre-tary. ATRINSON & MANNING,

TAL REPRESENTED AFTER
PATING BOSTON LONGS.

iew York LIFE.—The Connecticut Mutual of Hart ATKINSON & MANNING, General Agents.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Capital......\$250,000 A. Y. STOKES, Presid't. | L. B. MOORE, Sect y JOHN WILDER ATRIBOR, General Agen No. 4 North Water St. Wilmington, N. O. april 18

General Insurance Agency (FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE)

JOHN A. BYRNE,

\$40,000,000 Assets Represented OFFICE. Commercial Exchange Building

North Water Street. No Advance in Prices.

We are selling Wood:

Cut up and haused at sewest possible cost. Consum re can save money by parchasin O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Mens. Boys, Ladies,

MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS Shoes and Boots.

Of all Styles and Grades, AT REDUCED PRICES. EVANS & VONGELAM