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

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

ENGLAND & SAUNDERS, Proprietors, Wilmington, N. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A. T. Stewart is said to contemplate building a hotel at Washington after the plan of the Grand Union at Saratoga.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louisa, contemplate visiting the United States during the ensuing summer.

The prospects of silver mining in Utah this season are unusually favorable. An increase over 1874 of from 30 to 50 per cent. is expected.

Paris has 15,000 laundresses, whose receipts aggregate \$12,000,000 a year—\$10,000,000 for rough work and \$2,000,000 for getting up muslins and fine linen.

A nurseryman at Bloomington, Ill., recently sold a ton of nursery stock to a Californian, which he is sending by mail in 5,000 four-ounce packages.

New York papers say matters are in excellent train for a good year's business, and when the spring trade fairly opens we may safely consider that we are entering upon a period of sound and solid prosperity, which can only be interrupted by some wholly unlooked-for disaster.

Pork-packing this season has turned out about 1,100,000,000 pounds of hog in various forms—or 555,000 tons—enough to load 55,500 cars and 3,700 railroad trains. Ten full trains each day the year round would hardly move the meat packed at the west during the last Winter.

Arbor Day in Nebraska occurs this year on the second Wednesday in April, and the Legislature will be petitioned to make it a legal holiday. The importance of tree-planting is keenly appreciated in Nebraska, and it would be well if the people of other States felt it as deeply.

Experience seems to show that a good business location may be made almost anywhere if the requisite vitality, energy and business talent be directed to it. Buffalo and Pittsburg might have done what has been achieved by Chicago and St. Louis, had the same amount of vim been exerted in those places. And no one can feel any doubt that the concentration at New York is artificial who sees no people past.

A few evenings ago a prominent Congressman called briefly upon Grant. He had happened to be accompanied by Dr. Brown-Sequard—there was a subsequent engagement of the two were to fill together. "As a favor," said the eminent lawmaker, "make a quiet optical diagnosis of the President and tell me what you think when we come out." The interview was soon concluded, and the visitors were presently out. "Well," said the Congressman, turning to the physician, "what do you say?" "I say," answered Dr. Brown-Sequard, "that man must change his way of living or die within six months."

A Russian naval officer has invented a means of quickly stopping holes made in ships by collision or otherwise. His contrivance consists of a "plaster," as he calls it, made of two rectangular sheets of canvas sewed together, bordered with rope, and containing a water-proof material. A sounding-line must be passed under the keel and brought up on the other side; then the plaster can be lowered to the hole and made fast. A large number of ships in the Russian navy are furnished with this apparatus, some of which have already availed themselves of it with highly satisfactory results. It is now proposed to put a certain number of the men employed on each ship through a course of special training, so that they may be ready, in an emergency, to apply the apparatus with skill and rapidity.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The decision of Chief Justice Waite and the full bench upon the case of Minor vs. Happersatt, which came up from the Supreme Court of Missouri to that of the United States, and involved the question whether under the Fourteenth Amendment a woman who is a citizen of the United States and of a State is a voter in the latter, may perhaps disappoint a few of the over-zealous advocates of woman suffrage; but those who wait to see the cause prosper upon its merits could hardly have expected anything else. The opinion, which was delivered by the Chief Justice himself, was to the effect that the Fourteenth Amendment did not affect the citizenship of women any more than it did of men. Without this amendment she had always been a citizen from her birth, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship, but the right of suffrage was not made in terms or by implication one of the rights of citizenship. The Fourteenth Amendment, therefore, did not change the status of women in the body politic, but gave her in common with men additional guarantees in what had been previously accorded. If a different construction could be allowed, and suffrage was necessarily a part of citizenship, then the provision of the Constitution which gives citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in each State the right to vote in each and all the States, which is a manifest absurdity. Evidently it was unwise and unsafe counsel that followed when this case was appealed at all.

THE CONVENTION.

We publish to-day an able letter from a distinguished citizen of the State upon two important questions in regard to the Constitutional Convention, to which we direct attention. While we do not think that either can arise, for we take it that no delegates to the Convention will desire to go outside of the act under which he is elected, these with other questions will be agitated during the canvass, and their discussion now will be a matter of interest.

THE CONVENTION.

ROCKINGHAM, April 2d, 1875.

Messrs. Editors: In a late number of your paper, you called the attention of your readers to the fact that the Convention provided for by the late session of the General Assembly, was a limited or restricted Convention. That is to say, that it has full power over all the provisions of the Constitution, except such as are excluded by the act making the call. The question now arises, and has to some extent, been discussed: Has the Legislature the authority, by the Constitution, to impose any restrictions, or is its power completely extended in the mere question of the propriety of the call? I propose to give my views on this subject, and on another one, german to the matter in controversy. They are submitted with perfect respect for the opinion of those who may differ from me.

I think that the General Assembly has under the Constitution, the power to restrict; and the Convention thus called is invested with just such authority and possesses just such character as the act under which it is elected and assembled has prescribed. Hence, if the Convention thus restricted, shall exceed the limitations imposed, it goes beyond the rightful exercise of power and is guilty, at least of a palpable breach of faith, which nothing but extraordinary circumstances would justify or even palliate. I know that there is but one remedy, outside of revolution, for such an abuse of authority, and that lies with the people at the ballot-box—the only remedy in fact, for the unwisdom acts of all legislative agents, even when they keep within the lines of legal authority.

The Constitution has conferred upon the General Assembly the whole power of determining when the necessities of the people demand a revision of the Constitution by means of a Convention. By a twofold vote of all the members in each House, it is within the legislative authority to call a Convention whenever the Legislature shall choose to do so. That body can call a Convention at every session. For this abuse of a power clearly granted the only popular redress would be either through the Convention itself or at the ballot-box, by rejecting the propositions submitted for their ratification. The whole power of determining, is, therefore, lodged in the General Assembly. They having the whole power, can say how far the Constitution needs alteration. If partial amendments are, in their wisdom, only needed, there is a provision for their adoption. If a general revision is demanded, there is the Constitutional mode, and to what extent this shall be used is purely within the legislative discretion. The Legislature might think it highly inexpedient for a Convention to remodel the Constitution entirely, but equally expedient for it to revise a number of its clauses, sections and articles. Having the whole power in their hands to be used according to their discretion, the manner of its use can only be called in question by the people themselves when they sit in judgment upon the acts of their representatives. The character of the Convention, its powers and authorities are only derived from the legislative bill, so that shall be embodied in the act under the provisions of which the Convention assemblies. If, therefore, the Legislature calls a limited Convention one of any other kind can't come together. The act must be construed as a whole. One part cannot be accepted and the other rejected, and if the Convention should choose to do so it would be acting ultra vires, and its ordinances would only have vitality by a popular verdict in their behalf, and then only by the force of revolutionary power.

I have no fears of the Convention disregarding the Legislative will, as expressed in the Act. My opinion of the character of a majority of those who I think will be elected to this important body, forbids any such suspicion. If, however, unfortunate counsel should prevail, and the lines of limitation be passed, we trust that the people will set their seal of condemnation upon the breach of faith, and reject all propositions made upon

THE HANDSOMEST LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES. That has ever been offered for sale in this market. EVANS & VOGLER, WEDDING CARDS AND PRINTING. GARDNER'S SPECIALTY at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

matters not confined by the act of the General Assembly. Another question has been incidentally presented, and it is this: Is it required by the theory of Republican Institutions that the acts or ordinances of a Constitutional Convention shall be submitted to the people at the ballot-box for confirmation, or are these *proprio vigore* binding as a part of the Constitution, without a ratification at the ballot-box? I am strongly inclined to think that it is now at least the settled doctrine that Constitutional acts must emanate directly from the sovereign power, and cannot be regarded as any binding force, unless they have the popular approval at an election held for that purpose. This view is laid down as the correct one, in "Coolidge on Constitutional Limitations," a work of much merit and high authority, and is, as the author says in a note, the doctrine set forth by "Jameson on Constitutional Conventions." I have not had the pleasure of a perusal of the latter work, but have heard it spoken of as an exhaustive treatise, upon the subject to which it is devoted. It must be recalled that, in its organization this is a representative government, and that the ultimate sovereignty resides in the people. "All political power is vested in and derived from the people only," and, hence, there can be no delegation of the sovereign power, which shall be thorough and exclusive. A Convention—the nearest approach to it—and it, although invested necessarily, with great power, can not be regarded as sovereign except, *sub modo*—after a manner—approximate only, not real. A different rule, I know has sometimes obtained, but the cases were extraordinary and must be regarded as a departure from the ordinary way. The Constitution of 1776, was the work of a Convention, entirely, but then, we were in the midst of a revolution, and Republicanism was only in a chrysalis state, undeveloped and undusted, by success, and practical experiment. Now, the forms of government are more settled, and principles more completely reduced to a system. The true rule is, for the people to be so jealous of their rights and liberties, as to reserve the power at all times, to review, with out force and in a peaceable and legal way, all the acts of their representatives, whatever may be their particular station. In no case, can it be more important to maintain the right, than upon questions affecting the organic law; for otherwise, a Convention might betray the people, force upon them an odious and intolerable Constitution from whose burdens they could get no relief, except by a resort to the *ultima ratio populi*—the right of revolution. We should always guard against the necessity for this resort, and it is only effectually guarded against by a recognition of the right of the people to pass upon all the acts of their Representatives. I know that ordinary acts of the Legislature are not always in fact, though they are in theory, the expressions of the public will. These, however, can be easily remedied by a succeeding General Assembly. It is otherwise in Constitutional provisions. They ought always to be the deliberate will of the people, and permanent in their existence. Hence, impediments to frequent changes of the fundamental law, are always inserted in all well regulated Constitutions. If, therefore, mere Conventions can make Constitutions, it is easy to see how such bodies, under adverse influences, might, in derogation of their trust, prove such a would not convey the public interests, but impose heavy yokes of tyranny, from which no relief could be had, except through the agencies of a revolution. Whether the organic law is the certain expression of the popular will, made in pursuance of law, it will have the value of permanency, and command the respect of the good, and the fear of the evil disposed portion of the people. "But safety lies in fear," and true wisdom requires that representatives should never be invested with such power as to make them superior to those who created them—for human nature is weak, and subject to temptation, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO BUY THE JACOBI AXE.

AND YOU ARE THEN SURE YOU HAVE THE BEST QUALITY. Now in Stock and Constantly Receiving Additions.

Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Pitchforks, ANVILS, BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, VICES, HAMMERS, TRAC CHAINS, COLLARS, HAMES, Files, Saws, Bar Iron, Axes, Spokes, Hubs, &c.

SMOOTHING IRONS, TABLE CUTLERY, REVOLVERS, LONDON WIND GUNS, COOPER'S TOOLS, &c.

HARDWARE, NATHANIEL JACOBI'S HARDWARE DEPOT, NO. 9 MARKET ST.

From this Date PRICE OF COAL WILL BE \$10 Per Ton.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Just Received!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE HANDSOMEST LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES

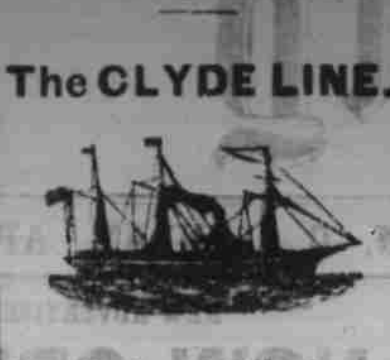
That has ever been offered for sale in this market. EVANS & VOGLER, WEDDING CARDS AND PRINTING. GARDNER'S SPECIALTY at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WEDDING CARDS AND PRINTING. GARDNER'S SPECIALTY at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE.



New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TRADE, we have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13, North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other Steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 25th, 1875.

NOTICE.

Listing of Taxables for 1875.

ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington, on the first day of April, 1875, are required by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1875.

The Tax Lists for the City of Wilmington, J. L. Harlow, W. M. Monroe and Wm. H. Stanks will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for twenty days thereafter, (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and on Friday nights from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of listing all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

All persons and corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with the above will be delinquent, and subject to a double tax thereon.

T. C. SERVOS, City Clerk and Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES.

THE TRUE WAY TO OBTAIN SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE IS TO Patronize Southern Industry.

A Hardware Lot of Salem Cassimeres Just Received.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine these MERITORIOUS GOODS.

In Color and Fabric they are unsurpassed among American Goods and would be creditable to the highest European manufacturing skill.

BOSKOWITZ & LIEBER, march 19th.

A White Cook Wanted.

A white woman—German, Irish or American—who can cook well and make herself generally useful in a private family, can find employment by addressing through the Post Office, JUNIUS, P. O. Box 82, Wilmington, N. C.

Constantly Receiving FRESH SUPPLIES OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Perfumery and Soap.

Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night, at JAMES O. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third Street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

Feathers. A LARGE LOT OF LIVE GEESE FEATHERS on hand and for sale by D. A. SMITH & CO.

Sash, Blinds and Doors. A LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED and for sale at reduced prices by D. A. SMITH & CO.

FINE ARTS. Geo. R. Scott, ARTIST IN CRAYON PORTRAITS.

Samples can be seen and Orders left at the Book Store of P. Meinabeger. The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

Potatoes, Potatoes, Potatoes. 100 BRILLIANT ROSE POTATOES, For sale by KESLER & CALDER, BRUS.

RAIL ROADS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA

AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 3, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, April 27th, the following schedule will be run: PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily): Leave Wilmington at 6:25 P. M. Leave Florence at 11:25 P. M. Arrive at Columbia at 4:15 A. M. Leave Columbia at 4:45 A. M. Leave Augusta at 4:15 P. M. Leave Columbia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 12:50 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:10 A. M. Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take through Train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M.

PAKSENGER TRAIN, (Daily except Sunday): Leave Wilmington at 6:40 A. M. Arrive at Florence at 12:20 P. M. Leave Florence at 1:10 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 7:00 P. M. Passengers going East beyond Columbia, will take through Train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M. Night trains (Fast Freight and Passenger) in future notices.

Freight Trains: Leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:40 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 6:00 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 6:00 P. 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, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; with weekly New York and Philadelphia Steamers and weekly Philadelphia Steamers; and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Salisbury, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroads. Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. 402 12. Papers publishing U. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Jan. 31 Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows: MAIL TRAIN: Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at 11:45 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:45 A. M. Leave Goldsboro at 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:15 P. M. Leave Rocky Mount at 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:15 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1:15 P. M. Leave Rocky Mount at 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:15 P. M. Leave Goldsboro at 1:15 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot at 1:15 P. M. Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 6 A. M. and arrive at 11 P. M. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JOHNSON, HERRINGVILLE, N. C.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE and Distiller of Whisky. Highest cash prices paid for Turpentine and Country Produce generally.

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

PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND FEDERAL Courts, and make collections any where. Also negotiate sales of Real Estate, Agricultural, Mineral and Lumber tracts, and deprecate City Lots constantly on hand.

GRONLY & MORRIS, AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAN BE SEEN AT THEIR SALES ROOMS a plan of the city, on an enlarged scale. Bank Book with the boundaries of every lot in the city, correctly defined, also negotiated sales. Assessed value, plot and present, of every lot in the city. Any information desired furnished upon application.

Boylkin, Carmer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, &c., BALTIMORE, MD.

STILL MANUFACTURE and sell large quantities of their Standard, Perfumery Medicines, and all the latest and most valuable of Dr. W. W. Wood's Vegetable Carbo-Lactic Pills, Dr. W. W. Wood's Colic and Diarrhoea Medicines, Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer, Dr. Boykin's Cough Syrup, Dr. Boykin's Liver Tonic, or "Compound Extract of Mandrake," Dr. Boykin's Hair and Cattle Powders, Dr. Boykin's Worm Confections, Dr. Boykin's Bitters and Schnapps.

All the above goods are fast becoming standard, and are kept generally by druggists and country merchants.

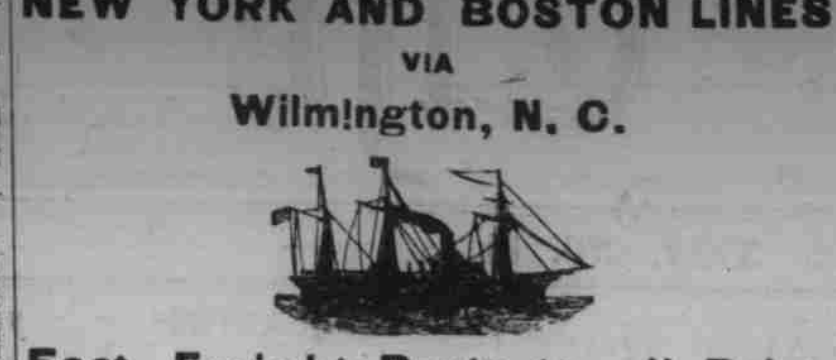
GREENSBORO Gift Concert. THE LAST CHANCE TO GET THE NEW 100 or some other large gift for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents!

The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 17th, when it will, without any further delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to have can do so by sending to the Manager, O. F. Mendall, Box 5, Greensboro, N. C., or at the agents at different places. Tickets for sale in this place by MATTHEW F. TAYLOR, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES

VIA Wilmington, N. C.



Fast Freight Route to all Points North or South.

NEW YORK. New York and Wilmington Steamship Line!

SEMI-WEEKLY, Sailing from NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., and from WILMINGTON, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOSTON AND FALL RIVER. New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, CONNECTING WITH THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD AND STEAMERS.

Daily Between BOSTON and NEW YORK. Semi-Weekly between NEW YORK and WILMINGTON. Wednesday and Saturday from each Port.

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route. NO DELAYS. Connecting at Wilmington with the WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD, THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY, AND CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS.

Through Bills of Lading given to and from all Ports in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and ALABAMA. Also to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER and other Eastern Cities.

Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

Mark all Goods via Clyde's Wilmington Line. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

D. D. C. MINK, General Eastern Agent, 25 Devonshire Street, Boston. W. M. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, New York Line, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent.

Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company

Via WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTE To all Points North or South.

BALTIMORE, Baltimore and Wilmington Line, SEMI-WEEKLY. SAILING FROM BALTIMORE—Tuesday & Friday, at 3 P. M. —AND FROM WILMINGTON—Wednesday & Saturday.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line, Or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia and Clyde's Philadelphia and Providence Line. Semi-Weekly from each Port.

WESTERN CITIES. BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON LINE. Northern Central Railroad AND THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route. NO DELAYS. Through Bills of Lading given to and from all Points in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and ALABAMA. Also to BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and other Eastern Cities.

Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

Mark all Goods via Baltimore and Wilmington Line. For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

EDWIN FITZGERALD, Agent, Baltimore Line, 60 South Street, Baltimore, march 16th. A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Line, WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway, GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE fact that the Carolina Central Railway, being completed and fully equipped for business, with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamers Lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence—unequaled facility for handling shipments from

WILMINGTON AND ALL EASTERN CITIES TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, GREENVILLE, SPARTANBURG.

and all stations on Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Atlantic and Richmond Air Line and North Carolina Railroads as well as all points in GEORGIA and ALABAMA. Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and Rates always as low as the lowest.

Rates for all points furnished upon application to the undersigned. Office in Bank of New Hanover Building.

April 3—1875. F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

M. FRANK & BRO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Desire to inform their friends and the public generally that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by them, No. 17 Market Street. Having disposed of the bulk of their old stock, they have received and are daily receiving new and desirable goods which they will sell at prices to suit the times.

A call is respectfully solicited.

M. FRANK & BRO., No. 17 Market Street.