TUESDAY. APRIL 6, 1875.

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The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a ove copies. FIGHT DOLLARS AND A BALF ten copies. FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty than heirs and freemen. copies TWENTY-PIVE DOLLARS.

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Advertising Kales (per inch at away) sould lines of advertising type,) One inch, one insertion. ONE DOLLAR: two lusertions ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF: three pastions. Two Unit. LABS: four insertions. Two DOLLARS AND A HALF; five tosertions Tuner Dollars; six insertions. . REE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelve sections. FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF, a smooth Ereary DOLLARS; two months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three mouths, Twen TY-TWO DOLLARS. Contracts for longer periods and longer

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ENGRIBARD & SAUNDERS,

THEN AND NOW.

Many apt and apposite sayings might be quoted to point the moral if not to adorn the tale of our morning's meditations. For long ages past, men have freely confessed that "circumstances alter cases" and for long ages past also, expressing the same idea in other and perhaps statelier language, they have continued to declare "the times are changed and we are changed with them." Similar in sentiment too, but more sarcustic in expression is that other declaration which as it fell mutilated from the sable lips of one of Carolina's most noted legislators into the archives of gravity took shape in "consistency thou art a jewelry." And now having -ponted our moral in the mouth of a negro once a slave we rise to explain the subject of our morning's meditations, that is to say the institution of African slavery, how it looked in the past and how it looks now,

Before the war human language was utterly inadequate to express the throughout the South; no imagination ter how fertile or inventive could bevillainies, the Constitution that guaranteed its continuance was a league hell. And so said they all until from the Northern fanaticalhe art the fiction of a slanderous sister rooted out the teachings of the bible and the rifles of her beastly brother now reeking with the filth and stench of Brooklyn's basest bagnio, precipitated a war that destroyed not only slavery but free government and constitutional liberty with it.

That was African slavery then, what is it now? Again we paint the picture arms. with the brush of a Northern artist .-It is well known there is much turbulence and trouble in various portions of the land, brought about by bad laws and bad governments. In Pennsylvania matters have gone so far that large bodies of men have banded together in open deflance of the duly constituted authorities. Riots have occurred, and so threatening is the aspect of affairs that large military forces have been called out to prevent bloodshed and violence. Now this is certainly a serious state of affairs. So serious and of such proportions is the insurrect on that it may be well to know what the insurgents demand. -Fortunately we have their demand in an authoritative shape, as stated to a special correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. And gentle readers what do you think these poor white men have risen in arms to demand? Nothing more nor less than that they may be made as comfortable as the negro slaves were before the war ! Here is what they say :

"Only give us the same treatment the darkies in the South received previous to the war-give us plenty to eat, a good bed place and provide for our children and ourselves when we get aged and infirm-we will be sutisfied. But the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will not do baif of this. We want to be bonest but it will not allow us leave to live. We want to work and get our wages; we do not ask to be permitted to toil and yet have to steal to sustain

Verily will wonders never cease And doubtless many of these very people fought to free the negroes, in other words, took arms to deprive the negroes of those very guarantees of work and wages that they now take up arms to secure to themselves,

And what are all the philanthropists doing now for these poor Pennsylvania insurgent miners? If thousands of We have no comment to make upon

those whose condition is so much absurd. more deplorable that they will be happy to be made even as those slaves

And what about the Government? ernment that lent its whole energies only the level from which the blacks were raised?

These are the questions about which | the more "annexation." we have been meditating this morning. hirty-ex column paper, Two Dollans, Our northern friends are not the only per year; three copies FIVE Dellans and ones whose crimes and whose follies A HALF; four copies, SEVES DOLLARS have made them wish they were as bondsmen and hired servants rather

THE COMING CAMPAIGNS HOW TO PIGHT THEM.

As to the true policy for us to pur sue in the coming campaigns, we most heartily concur with the Memphis Appeal in saying there must be "no usage and precedent. We must draw the lines and enforce a strict party discipline in all elections, whether municipal, county, State or natio al. We have nothing to gain, but all to lose by any other course. The people everywhere are looking to the Democratic party as the party of the future; cussing this suggestion, remarks : the party from which they expect relief from the burdens and oppressions put upon them by the Radicals. They are slike impatient of the Grantites and the Independents. The facile and scheming politicisus, on both shoulders-these have had their day. They must stand on one side or the other. They must either be Democrats or Republicans. In fu- GENERAL WASHINGTON DEture, political contests will be made on party issues and no other, and the e who are wishy-washy, those who have skirmished on first one side and then the other, or played the part of go betweens, must prepare to subordinate themselves to the wholesome rules and direction of party organization, or be ground to powder in the contest between the Democra s and Radicals during this and the years to come .-Even some of the hitherto "indepening their preparations "according."-

one. Choose ye." IMMIGRATION-VIET ARMIS-The Philadelphia North American | nothing more than an empty formula has periodical attacks of great interest and amounts to nothing—nothing bit and intense naxisty about affairs in the coupty and vain words. Even before and intense anxiety about affairs in the South, and just now its fraternal spirit is deeply exercised about the Northern idea of the horrors of African policy of Northern immigration to the slavery to be seen wherever it existed Southern States. It favers the policy Congress should enact a law making it with its whole soul, and isments most no matter how vivid, no brain no mat- sorely that it has not been suc right to punish the stealing of the cessful, and for the reason, as it gin to picture the scenes of hate and alleges, that there is an element in property in the service of the governlast and cruelty and crime that were portions of the South bitterly hostile hourly witnessed in our midst. In a to it-in such States for instance as word while the institution was a Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ala- tutional and the other unconstitutional, relic of barbarism and the sum of all bams and Louisiana. In other States, and the two are so blended as to be such for instance as Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, with the devil and a covenant with Florids, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the policy could be carried out withuot much trouble. How the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas are regarded from a Northern immigration point of view, the American penalties for interference with voters deponent sayeth not. So strong with some is the belief in not only the expediency but the necessity of Northern immigration to the South that it is a serious question with them whether

> The American save We are satisfied that the planters and business men of the South are esten by usurers and financial sharks, who lovy the most extortionate rates of interest, because they have the field to themselves, the honorable Northern capitalists being driven away. We are also satisfied that many of the Southern railroads do not pay because they have not the advantage of first-class railroad talent in their management, and are left to mere politicians, who studiously ignore the lessons of Northern experience. Yet just in the lines where the Northern men could be mo t useful to the South they are allowed no chance, and it seems to be imagined by some conceited journalists that our people must only go South to compete with the negro labor on the plantations or in the workshops Nothing more clearly shows the extent of Southern sectionalism than the fact that the city of Baltimore is ignored by the South as not being sufficiently Southern. It is really true that the prosperity of Baltimore rests upon the rade she derives from the Mi dle and Western States, and that she thrives,

it shall not be made with force and

We had much rather that the northern surplus should go south with the we'come and good-will of the native southerners of the dominant race. But we are free to say that if that element shall remain antagonistic, the north will in the end override and disregard it, as was done triumphantly in Missouri and Kansas. If the whole south were now as open and free as the whole west is, the movement thither would take away our surplus, and afford a new stimul-nt to the general prosperity of the whole country. Just now it is a serious consideration in many minds at the north whether the north ern surplus ought not to go shead and fight its way into a firm establishment at the south. For if violence is not put down with a heavy hand by the southern people themselves, it must be a fight, and just such an one as we endured in Kansas. In that case the south will receive a rougher and more desperate element then the peaceful

one that now asks a footing.

millions of dollars and thousands of the above save to say that their dea that human lives was not too high a price honest respectable northern immito pay for the freedom of the negroes grants with or without capital, will ought not something to be done for not be welcome among us is simply GO

IS IS A WEHAW! The following comments upon the condition and tendency of feeling and A " To Is it exactly consistent for the Gov- affairs in Mexico, which we take from the Washington Republican, may or in favor of black man to exert its may not mean something. Coming as power against white men who seek it does from the President's own peculiar month-piece, it seems to us to be intended to pave the way for a lit-

The Republican says: The condition of affairs in Mexico is, indeed, deplorable. Money is scarce, trade is stagmant, robberies are frequent, and a general condition of dissatisfaction and disquiet prevails. The people seem to be anxious for a change of some kind, no matter what it may be, and the i norant classes go to extremes in their demonstrations in that behalf. The robbing of mines, the majority of which are worked by foreigne s, has become a regular occurrence. As soon as large amounts of bullion have been accumulated, the bandils make a raid on the mines, carry bargains, no compromises, no policies off the treasure, and sometimes make that are not sanctioned by Democratic prisoners of the owners for the purpose of obtaining ransom-money. In short the mass of the people seem to have no conception of law, industry or justice, and the suggestion is made by disinterested travelers that nothing will save them from eventual barbarism except a foreign protectorate. The Star and Herald, an American newspaper printed at Panama, in dis-

The impression is that it should be placed under an American Territorial Government. If the American people are unwilling to assume this responsiother nations from doing it. The interests of civilization and humanity demand as much. The advantages, who delight in feats of agility, and who | commercial and otherwise, that would are never so much in the way of their accrue to California by the welfare purpose in life as when toting water and good government of Mexico would be mealeniable."

W SHINGTON.

SPATCH.

the Hights of White and Black Citizens Under the Enforcement Act.

During the argument on Thursday before the Supreme Court, in the Grant Parish case, involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement Act, Attorney-G neral Williams contended that by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments and the Civil Rights bill, the people of the United States indent papers" admit this, and are mak- tended to secure to the colored man, under the protection of the general It is Democrat or Radical. Either government, the right to make contracts, to sue, to hold property, and the various other rights of citizenship. On the other side it was contended that the fourteenth smeadment was the adoption of the late amendments Congress had the power to protect the

right to vote for Presidential electors. Mr. Justice Bradley said: Suppose a felony to steal the property another. Congress has the undoubted required. property of the government, or of ment; but beyond that the law would be unconstitutional. Now, when a law is so framed that one part is constiimpossible to sever, can you hold one part constitutional and the other part meonstitutional?

The Attorney General replied that the law could be enforced as to those offenges which it is admitted are within the legitimate power of Congress to provide for. As to the power assumed in the Enforcement act to provide at Congressional elections, the very existence of the government depends on these elections. If Congress has no power to protect the voters, then the White League of Louisiana—a mnority of the people—can stand around the pells and prevent the majority fro a voting. The fifteenth amendment confers upon the colored people the right to vote, and nuless Congress has the power to enforce that guarantee it

is of no value whatever. Mr. Justice Clifford said that in his State (Maine) the colored man always had the right to vote. He would ask the Attorney General whether if two ind etments were found of conspiracy-one to prevent a colored man and the other to prevent a white man from voting-would the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of both cases?

The Attorney General disclaimed seserting that negroes have greater rights than whites, but these amendments took the negroes from a condtion of slavery, guaranteed them equal rights with the white man and undertook to protect them against all discriminations. An indictment for depriving a white man of the right to vote at a Congressional election could be maintained in the United States courts, but he could not insist that it could be maintained if the deprivation of the right to vote was at a State elec-

Mr. Justice Strong asked, if a conspiracy was formed to prevent a man not because she is a Southern city, but from voting because he was the son of because she has practically ceased to an Irishman, would the United States Circuit Court have jurisdiction of that? It would certainly be a race

discrimination. The Attorney General said he had no doubt that Congress had the power to provide for such a case, but he did not say that it would come under this

Mr. Justice Strong-Suppose the State of South Carolina, where the mejority of the people are colored, should change its constitution and say that no white man should vote, would a remedyagainst that lie in the United States courts?

The Attorney General said he had no doubt that it would. His idea in the main of these amendments was that any and every right guaranteed by them may be protected in the courts of the United States.

PRINTING SEATER EXECUTED ST resemble to me at the

W EDDING OARDNBURY IST FING CAMBA a specialty at the JOHNAL OFFI

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOBI BUY

Hoes,

Shovels, Spades.

Wheelbarrows,

Pitchforks, ANVILS, BLACK MITH'S BELLOWS ces, Hammers, Trace Chains, Collars, Hame-les Steni, Bar Iron, Erms, Spokes, Hubs,

FN.
SPIDERN,
OVENS,
SMOOTHING IRONN,
UNET HARVES,
FABLE OFFICIALY,
BEVOLVERS,
LOYIDATWINT GUNS,
COOPER'N TOOLS,
a Complete Stock of

HARDWARE, NATHANIEL JACOBI'S NO. O MARKET ST.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

All the latest The CLYDE LINE.



New York and Wilmington

Steamship Company,

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TRADE ave added another Steamer to the Lineard will sail from NEW YORK overy

WED MESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P.M. From Pier 13, North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

de 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

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

Office of City Clerk and Treasurer CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., March 221, 1815.

NOTICE.

Listing of Taxables for 1875.

A LL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS
within the corporate limits of the City of Wilmington, on the first day of April, 1874, are equired by law to list all their Real, Personal and Poll Taxes for the year 1815.

The Tas Listers for the City of Wilmington, I. I., Barlow, W. M. Munroe and Wm. H Banks, will be in attendance at the City Hall Court Room on the first day of April, and for wenty days thereafter. (Sundays excepted between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and ; o'clock P. M., and on Frid y nights from o'elock to 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose o isting all the Real, Personal and Poll taxes within the corporate limits of this city.

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

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk and Treasurer.

From this Date DRICE 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 fer sale in this me EVANS & VORGLAHN.

FINE ARTS.

Geo. R. Scott. ARTIST IN CRAYON PORTRAITS.

Samples can be seen and Orders left at the Book Store of P. Heinsber-

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited,

RAIL ROADS

TENERAL SOPERINTEND TO OFFICE UN STRUMBIA

AUGUSTA BAILROAD CO. ntnopon, M. C., April 3, 1875. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE Oward after Morday, Apail oth the roller og achedule will be run : NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily)

Passengure going West beyond Columbia will take through Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M. PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily except Sun

JAMES ANDERSON Gen'l Superintend Carolina Central

Railway Co. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
Wilmington, Dec. 10th, 1874.

Change of Schedule

On and after the 15th instant, trains will PASSENGER TRAINS Arrivoln Charlotte st.

7 15 A. M T 45 P. M 6: 45 A. M 6:45 P. V Arrive in Wilmington st ... Night trains (fast Freight and Passenger) in future notice. FREICHT TRAINS
Leave Wilnington at 6.00 A.M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 600 A.M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 6.00 P.M.
Leave Charlotte at 6.00 P.M.
Leave Charlotte at 6.00 P.M.

Arrive at Laurinburg at Leave Laurinburg at Arrive at Wilmington at

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, columbia & Augusta Rairrada. emi-weekly New York and Fri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadel, his Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

this Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayette ville.
Connects at Charlotte with his Western Division, North-'archina Railroad, Charlotte and Stateaville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlants Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Au gusts Railroad
Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and 'cheap line t the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT
Chief Engineer and Superintendent dee 12
225-tf

Papers publishing C. C. Rallway schedule will please notice changes. WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERISTENDEST Wilmington, P C. Jan. 2, 1875

OBANGS OF SCHEDULE On and after Jan. 5d Passenger trains of be W. & W. Batteond will can as follows :

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH

og Care on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington trisockly at 5.45 A. M. ard arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,

General Sup't

8-tr

BUSINES CARDS

Herringsville, N. C., DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE and Distiller of Turnentine
Highest cash prices paid for Turpentine and
cuntry Produce generally.

Fr Also, Agent for Wilmington Jouanal.
april 2
d&wilm

A. J. JOHNSON,

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

PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND FED-Peral Courts, and make collections any where in North Carolina. Also negotiate sales of Real Estate. Agricultaral, Mineral and Lumber tracts, and desirable City Lots constantly on hand. WICHARL CHORLY. WILERS MORRI

CRONLY & MORRIS. AUCTIONEERS.

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS WILMINGTON, N. C. VAN BE SEEN AT THEIR SALES ROOMS

A plan of the city, on an enlarged scale.
Blank Book with the boundaries of every Lot
in the city distinctly defined.
Assessed value, past and present, of every lot Assessed value, past and present, of every lot n the city. Any information desired furnished upon ap-plication.

Boykin, Carmer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, &c., BALTIMORE, MD. Successor t Wade Boykin & Co.

STILL MANUFACTURE and sell large quantities of their Standard Proprietary Medicines, such as "Every how's Vegetable Carthartic Pills," Dr. "Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhea Medicine."

dedictioe."

Dr. "Beykin's Worm Killer."

Dr. "Boykin's Cough Syrne."

Dr. "Boykin's Liver Tolic," or "Competend Sytract of Mandrake "

"Baird's Horse and Cattle Powdera." "Bard's Worm Confections."
"Gras go Bitters and Schnappe."
All the above goods are tast becoming a andard, and are kept generally by druggists and
country merchants. feb 16-40-1m

Greensboro Gift THE LAST CHANCE TO GETTHE BEN-

Two Bottars and Fifty Cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, it

Greensboro, N. U., has been deferred until April 19th, when it will, without any further delay, he proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mendenhall, Box 8, Green-boro, N. C., or of the agents at different places, Tickets for sale in this place by march 16-tf MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S

NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES

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,

OLD COLONY BAILROAD 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.
WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.
THE CAR LINA CENTRAL BAILWAY,
AND OAFE FRAR BIVER STRAMBRS
Through Bills of Lading given to and from all Points in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and ALABAMA.

Also to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER and other Mr Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losers or evercharges roughly paid.

Mark all Goods via Clyde's Wilmington Line.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agenta of the Line. D. D. F. MINK. General Fastern Agent, 29 Devouchtre Street, Boston. WM P. Ct.YDE & CO., General Agents. New York I inc, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company



FAST FREIGHT ROUTE To all Points North or South.

BALTIMORE. Eastimore and Wilmington Line

SHMI-WERKLY. -SAILING FROM BALTIMORE-Tuesday & Friday, at 3 P. M. -AND FROM WILMINGTON-Wednesday & Saturday.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE

Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Baltimore, Boston and I rovidence Line, Or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia and lyde's Philadelphia and Providence Line.

Semi-Weekly from each Port.

PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON. Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Co., Daily via Canal between BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

Northern Central Railroad AND THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular salling of thatch 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 6. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other Route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

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For further information apply to either of the undersigned agents of the Line. A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, WILMINGTON, N. C. EDWIN FITZGERALD, Agent

NOTICE.

GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE I fact that the Carolina Gentral Railway, being completed and fally equipped for businessoffers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamer Lines and via Weld n and
Portsmouth, to B diffuse Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence—unequaled facil
ity for handling shipments from

WILMINGTON AND ALL EASTERN CITIES TO CHAR-LOTTE, STATESVILLE, CREENVILLE, SPARTAN.

and all stations on Atlantic, Tennesses & Ohio Atlantic and Bichmond Air Line and North Carolina Bailroads as well as all points in GEORGIA and ALABAMA.

Insurance from Eastern cities and an anteed as low as via any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and Eastern cities and as low as the lowest.

Bates to all points archiebed upon application to the undersigned. Office in Bank of New Hancover Building.

F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

DRY GOODS. 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

M. FRANK & BRO.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,

Via WILMINGTON, N. C.

PRMI-WEEKLY BRIWHEN

WESTERN CITIES.

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON LINE.

Carolina Central Railway.

WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

M. FRANK & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

CROCKERY,

the times. A call is respectfully solicited.

No. 17 Market Street.