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The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a fifty-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; six copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, FORTY DOLLARS.

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

ROBERT H. SAUNDERS, Wilmington, N. C.

A COMMITTEE was formed in Elmira, N. York, last Friday evening, of which ex-Congressman H. Broadman Smith is the head to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead, nearly three thousand of whom are buried in the Woodlake Cemetery there.

The women of Providence, R. I., after waiting in vain for the men to make a demonstration, have decided to celebrate the 108th anniversary of the burning of the Gaspee, which falls on Friday. There will be a sham-battle, a boat race, military display, and the conflagration of a boat on the neighboring pond, as a vivid representation of the destruction of the British vessel 108 years ago.

The noble building erected by the Masons of New York was dedicated to the purpose of the craft last week by a splendid pageant and imposing ceremonies, worthy of an order which numbers more than a half million of members in the United States, and nearly one hundred thousand in New York. Craftsmen were present from every State in the Union, and many from abroad.

We print elsewhere a pleasant and interesting sketch of the ceremonies which we commend to our readers.

The telegraph has announced the bankruptcy of J. Hale Sypher, the carpet-bag Congressman from Louisiana. Sypher and his partner owe over \$140,000 and acknowledge the possession of less than \$25,000 assets. His personal debts are \$16,500, to meet which he has left at the mercy of his creditors the magnificent amount of \$7381.

What has become of the remainder is a tough question. It is hardly likely that it was used to foist himself, as for years he has done, on the people of New Orleans as their Representative; for it was quite probable that Sypher was sharp enough to saddle the cost of that operation on the Southern Federal Treasury—that is, on the people he misrepresented and aided to oppress. He is the man whom the Republican Committee on Elections, after Ben Butler had got him allowed to fill his seat and vote for the gop rules, the force bill, and other infamous measures, and then at the very end of the term, in February last, they reported that he was returned by fraud, and unseated him despite his piteous pleadings. Whether he used his plantation to keep him in Congress, or his seat in Congress to keep up his plantation, the Register in bankruptcy may be able to discover; but his claims to both prove equally unavailing. When his brother carpet-bagger came to the test, most of them will be apt to make a similar showing.

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be President. If the prosperity, much less the independence or freedom of a people be dependent upon the Presidency of General Grant or any one man, then are the foundations of the Republic built upon sand, which cannot long withstand the rains and storms of political revolutions. The death of Lincoln at the time and in the manner it happened, and the accession of Andrew Johnson, all combined to show that the peace and prosperity of the country is not dependent upon any one man. Nay, as it has prospered during the administration of General Grant and the legislation of Congress during the past few years, proves that its march is onward and upward in spite of a bad administration and wicked Congress.

If then the United States could withstand the assassination of Lincoln, just when the Union was torn and trembling, it can do without Grant, when a majority of the people have expressed at the ballot-box their utter condemnation of him and his party, and when every industry in the country is paralyzed from the errors and evils of his administration.

But regardless of what Grant may mean by his letter, or what may be his real purposes, the question is practically settled. There can be no candidate for a third term. Washington set the example, and his spirit of true patriotism still animates the hearts of our people. Away then for all time to come with Cosarism.

IN THE COUNTRY SAFE!

Reverdy Johnson's Criticism of the President's Letter.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 2, 1875.

My DEAR SIR:—One of your correspondents informs me that you wish me to say to you what I think of the President's letter of last Saturday, the 29th ult., known as the "third term letter." This I proceed to do.

There are several matters contained in the letter that have no direct and a very slight indirect bearing upon the question. What sacrifices, if any, the President may have made in accepting his first nomination or his second, have nothing to do with his election for a third term. And whatever abuse he may have been subjected to during the time that he has held the Presidency is equally irrelevant. Although it is no doubt true that his conduct has been subjected in some instances to harsh and unjust criticism, yet, as he admits "in the light of subsequent events" his conduct on some occasions was subject to fair criticism, he has not always been unjustly dealt with.

What those occasions were he ought to say. Were they in his recommendation for the passage of the "Force bill" and the suspension of the habeas corpus, his approval of the conduct of the military at New Orleans in expelling a portion of the Legislature of that State, and in the yet more flagrant wrong, if one more flagrant could be committed, in the recommendation made to Congress in his Message relative to Arkansas, a recommendation in principle absolutely destructive of the right of the people of every State to change their constitution? But these questions are not pertinent at all to the general question of the election of a President for a third term, except as they bear upon his fitness for that office.

What the President says is this, that there is nothing in the constitution to prohibit it, and that it can only come before the people by a proposition to amend the constitution. The precedents, no matter how long established, and no matter what may have been the character of the men by whom they were established, as patriots and as statesmen, no matter what ability, and no matter how universal has been their sanction by the people, these precedents should, in the President's view, have no influence upon the people now or hereafter or upon the determination of him who may have occupied the office for two terms. For he tells us that "it may happen in the future history of the country (and this may be the case during the balance of the present term) that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. It is certainly true that the people are at liberty to elect to a third term; but until the time of President Grant not only did no one of his predecessors, who had held the office for two terms, give the most distant hint that he wished or would accept the office again, but, as far as I am advised, no individual citizen or journalist ever proposed or suggested it.

That a constitutional prohibition does not exist is not proof that the usage of prohibition is not and should not be considered as a custom. It is like to say that in a government like ours, long and uninterrupted usage can safely be disregarded. The power of the veto on the part of the Crown exists in England, but it has not been exercised since 1692. And yet it is a power which Mr. Justice Blackstone says "is a most important and, indeed, indispensable part of the royal prerogative." It may with truth be said that now, when it has been so long disused, that its exercise by the Crown would produce a fearful ferment in the kingdom. Such, in that law-abiding country, is the conclusive force and effect of usage.

The idea of the President that the safety of the country may demand the re-election of a President for a third term, in my opinion, is an idle conceit, having no other support but the most egregious vanity. Of this vanity he himself seems to partake, since he says that he "would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty. Who is to judge whether the duty to accept is an imperative one? It can only be the man himself. May he not well conclude that a nomination by a convention is conclusive as to the duty? The safety of the country he may really think requires his continuance in office, and that his own opinion upon the point, if he has one, is established by the action of the convention, and by this process of reasoning he may be re-elected for as many terms as life is spared him. I think that if the convention, which framed the constitution had known the enormous extent of the official patronage which in time would necessarily be

vested in the President that they would have limited the official term to six or eight years, and have rendered the amendment irrevocable.

The question which is now agitating the public mind is whether President Grant shall be elected by a third term. Does his letter solve it? It may do so practically, because I believe that he will not be re-nominated, or if he is, that he will hardly receive the vote of a single State. The voice of Pennsylvania, as spoken by her recent convention, which has forced the President to write this letter, is judged by all the signs of the times, occurred in by an immense majority of the Republican party in every State in the Union. The President, in fact, so far as he is personally concerned, has no regard to it as a mere matter of dollars and cents; and it may perhaps be legitimately inferred that if the salary which he now receives should be increased to him as a retiring pension he would gladly leave the office at the end of his present term and return to that home "where the peace and enjoyment of domestic quiet" and "with all any appreciation that the people and safety of the country are not as safe in the hands of the successor as in his own hands, and which I have no doubt the public will fully share.

I remain, with regard to your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

THE GOLDEN BAY. Marriage of Lieutenant General Sheridan. CHICAGO, June 3.—The marriage of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan and Miss Irene Rucker, the daughter of Brevet Major D. H. Rucker, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents this evening. The wedding was very quiet, and was plainly conducted, only the friends and relatives belonging to the army being present with their families. The following were invited and were present, with the exception of President Grant and Mrs. Grant, the President having reluctantly asked to be excused on account of the pressure of public business. The President and Mrs. Grant, Gen. B. Knapp, General Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, and Gen. Sherman's staff officers with their wives, and General Van Vliet and Mrs. Van Vliet, General Pope and Mrs. Pope, General Ord, General Terry, General Angier, General Crocker, Mrs. Crocker, General M. Sedgwick, General Ferry. The bride's dress was of white gros grain silk, softened by a little veil fastened with orange blossoms. The bride's ornaments were a good necklace, with solitaire pendant, diamond solitaire earrings and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. General Sheridan and all the army officers appeared in full uniform. The bride's presents were numerous and costly. The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Bishop Foley, assisted by the Rev. P. Horan, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which both parties are members.

Sampson nominating convention. The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Sampson county, met in Clinton on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1875.

The following gentlemen were appointed to call the different township meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in general convention at Clinton, to nominate candidates to represent the county of Sampson in the Constitutional Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September, A. D. 1875.

These Township Conventions are to be called on or before the last Saturday in June next.

Franklin Township Committee—Dr. J. B. Seavy, N. H. Fennell, Dr. Charles N. Kerr.

Lisbon Township Committee—A. J. Johnson, J. Hayward, Boykin, Allen Blackburn.

Taylor's Bridge Township—Henry Mathis, P. B. Murphy, O. P. James.

Turkey Township Committee—L. B. Carroll, W. S. Mathis, Dr. W. J. Thompson.

Many Grove Township Committee—Amos Royal, Jno. W. Giddens, W. A. Andrews.

Hall's Township Committee—A. B. Parker, G. W. Hobbs, O. F. Herring.

W. W. Calkins Township Committee—Wm. Daughtery, G. R. Williams, W. H. Bryant.

Mingo Township Committee—Jesse Wilson, N. B. Barfoot, B. A. Drawborn.

Dismal Township Committee—J. C. Williams, Jas. A. Aughtery, Robert Williams.

Little Coharie Township Committee—Thomas Bullard, Dr. P. H. Hailiday, Murdoch White.

Honeycutt's Township Committee—Jas. H. Turlington, Blum Crumpler, Willie Butler.

McDaniel's Township Committee—Miles P. Owens, H. S. Spill, Jno. C. Wright.

Clinton Township Committee—Owen Holmes, Everett Peterson, H. E. Royal.

Five delegates from each township. Delegates elected are requested to meet in Clinton on Saturday, the 3rd of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. D. 1875.

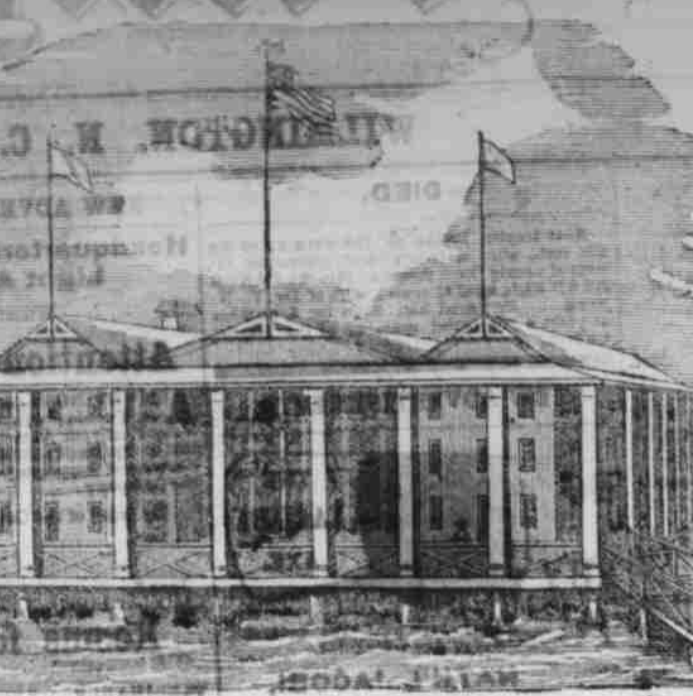
C. T. MURPHY, Chairman. JOHN ASHPOLE, Secretary. The Duplin Record, Fayetteville Gazette and the Goldsboro Messenger will please copy and notice advertised. The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and bowels. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by Parsons' Purgative Pills in small doses.

Merchandise Brokerage. WITH THE REQUISITE EXPERIENCE, I am qualified to negotiate and transact all business of Merchants in Western, Northern and our own market. Negotiate cash and consign. Wines and liquors at my expense or for information desired. From Importers, Retailers, Millers and Manufacturers, full line of samples exhibited daily. Coffee, Molasses, Sorgho, Sugar, Flour, Soap, Bacon, Salt, Pork, Lard, Eggs, &c., all grades; Tobacco, Cigars, &c.; Spirit Casks, Gums, Hair, Corn, &c.; Sates, Seals, &c., &c. Special attention given to securing lowest rates of transportation. Examination of samples, correspondence and orders solicited. Orders sent at Office for "Spot" Goods will have prompt attention. JAS. T. PETTEWAY, Commercial Broker, NORTH WATER STREET, may 25 121 m east

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C.



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC by the late Mr. John H. Graham, of Beaufort, N. C., for the season of 1875, may let to October 1st, open to the public, and the undersigned will be pleased to receive the guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Having been established in the city, where guests may at once enjoy the exhibition of the finest water and air in the country, and the view of the coast from the hotel, the Atlantic Hotel is a most desirable place for a pleasant retreat from the glare of the city, and a most desirable resort for the summer season.

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS, and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

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

MISCELLANEOUS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES.

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

Quarantine Notice. FURTHER NOTICE ALL VESSELS FROM PORT-SOUTH OF CAPE FEAR WILL COME TO THE QUARANTINE STATION, NEAR DEEP WATER POINT, AND WAIT THE INSPECTION OF THE QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN.

WARM SPRINGS MADISON COUNTY, Western North Carolina. THESE SPRINGS are situated five miles from the Tennessee line, on the banks of the French Broad river, in the very midst of the highest range of mountains east of the Mississippi river, in a country generally known and appreciated, called the Switzerland of America.

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES FANCY GOODS WILLIAM FYFE'S, EXCHANGE CORNER.

Importers of Plain and Colored Goods, and of all the latest styles of Dress Goods, and of all the latest styles of Dress Goods, and of all the latest styles of Dress Goods.

Binford, Crow & Co. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Binford, Crow & Co. 1,000 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades; 200 BAGS COFFEE; 500 BBLs. S. H. SYRUP; 2,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT; 200 KEGS NAILS; 50 BBLs. SUGAR; 100 Boxes Dry Salt Sides and Shoulders; 50 Boxes Smoked Meats.

Binford, Crow & Co. We have Now in Store THE BEST LOT OF MEN'S and WOMEN'S every day SHOES, such as Men's best Kid Boots and Women's Buff and Pebble Boots, and prices low. Persons in want of these Goods, at wholesale or retail, will do well to call and see them.

Binford, Crow & Co. 1,000 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades; 200 BAGS COFFEE; 500 BBLs. S. H. SYRUP; 2,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT; 200 KEGS NAILS; 50 BBLs. SUGAR; 100 Boxes Dry Salt Sides and Shoulders; 50 Boxes Smoked Meats.

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CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES

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 8 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.

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

W. M. P. 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.

PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore and Wilmington Line, SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA. Daily via Canal between BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA.

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, 30 South Street, Baltimore, March 1875. A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines, 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, and with its connections at Wilmington, both its direct Steamship Lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, unequalled 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 by any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and rates always as low as the lowest. Rates to all points in United States upon application to the undersigned. Office in Bank of New Haven Building. F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

Binford, Crow & Co. 1,000 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades; 200 BAGS COFFEE; 500 BBLs. S. H. SYRUP; 2,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT; 200 KEGS NAILS; 50 BBLs. SUGAR; 100 Boxes Dry Salt Sides and Shoulders; 50 Boxes Smoked Meats.

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