Morning Daily Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

CONVENTION.

Election, August 5th, 1875.

FOR DELEGATES:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
DAVID S. COWAN,

DUPLIN COUNTY.
J. N. STALLINGS,
WILLIAM FARRIOR,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
JOSEPH A. WORTH,
NEILL R. BLUE,

ROBESON.
DUNCAN SINCLAIR.
CALVIN A. McEACHERN.

BLADEN.
J. W. RUSS.

CARTERET.
JAMES RUMLEY.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
FORNEY GEORGE.

ONSLOW COUNTY.
JAMES G. SCOTT.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
S. J. FAISON,
WILLIAM KIRBY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
GEORGE DAVIS,
ROBERT STRANGE.

PENDER COUNTY.
R. K. BRYAN.

OUR DUTY.

To-day, to-morrow and next day, will pass away to be followed by the dawn of a new era of happiness and prosperity, if the white men of North Carolina shall, meanwhile, do their duty. The State is laboring under grievous and heavy burdens, growing out of the infamous Canby Constitution. A Convention has been called by the white men of North Carolina to change that Constitution and to remove those burdens. On Thursday an election for delegates to that Convention, will be held. The negro party asks that their candidates be made delegates and the white man's party asks that its candidates be chosen delegates. The duty to be done, therefore, on the day after to-morrow, is to elect the candidates of the white man's party as delegates to the Convention. The duty to-day and to-morrow will be to see that every [illegible] white vote on Thursday. Have arrangements been made to carry the lame and the halt to the polls? Let the man who has a vehicle carry his neighbor who has none, and who cannot walk. Have challengers been appointed who will attend at the polls and prevent fraudulent voting? Attempts will be constantly made, everywhere, to put in votes contrary to the law. The law requires that when a voter is challenged he shall prove the fact of his residence in the county and State, by the testimony of witnesses other than himself, and known by the Judges to be credible. This law has never been repealed, nor has any case under it ever been before the courts in which it was declared to be unconstitutional. If any vote hall be challenged, and the poll-holders shall admit it without requiring proof of witnesses other than the voter, and known to the judges to be credible, let the Democratic challengers make a note of the fact in order to contest the seat of the person elected, if necessary, and to punish the poll-holders for violating the law. Never did white men have greater reason to do their duty than we have.

But suppose the white men shall not do their duty. What then? The answer is easy—there will be a hell on earth, here in our midst. There can be no hell on earth worse than that which exists when white men and white women are under negro rule. It is idle to talk as if white men will live under negro rule. They cannot do it if they would, and they would not if they could. If men honestly desire peace in North Carolina, they will vote to relieve the white people of the East from the degradation and disgrace of negro rule.

ARE THE RESTRICTIONS BINDING?

If any man thinks the practice of imposing in the Act of Assembly calling a Convention, restrictions upon its work, restrictions as to the qualifications necessary for its delegates and restrictions as to the qualifications necessary for voters for such delegates, we advise him to read the following extract from the Act calling the Convention of 1789.

It will be seen that the Act of the Assembly calling the Convention specified, particularly the work the Convention was to do, that it specified particularly who should be eligible as delegates, and particularly who should be eligible as voters for such delegates. These restrictions upon the work for the Convention to do, upon the qualifications for its members, and upon the qualifications for the voters therefor, are all plainly written in the act, and they were respected, too. Indeed, we venture to say that no Convention has ever assembled in North Carolina that was not restricted in all these material points by the authority that called it into existence. And it will be borne in mind, too, that these restrictions were imposed by Legislatures that, until 1835, had no express grant of authority from the Constitution for calling any Convention of any sort. If, therefore, there be any question of constitutional practice well settled by precedent and authority in North Carolina, it is that which asserts and maintains the right of the Legislature to impose in a bill calling a Convention, restrictions upon its powers.

The Act of Assembly calling the Convention of 1789, was passed on the 20th of November, 1788, and reads, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, a new Convention be recommended for the purpose of reconsidering the new Constitution held out by the Federal Convention as a government for the United States.

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons at the annual election in August next, to vote for five persons in each county and one person in each borough-town having a right of representation agreeable to the Constitution of the State, to sit as a State Convention for the purpose of deliberating and determining on the proposed Federal Constitution for the future government of the United States, and on such amendments if any as shall or may be made to the said Constitution by a Convention of the State previous to the meeting of said Convention of the State, which election shall be conducted agreeable to the mode and conformable to the rules and regulations prescribed by law for conducting the elections of members of the General Assembly, and every citizen within the State being a free holder shall be elegible to a seat in the said Convention, sheriffs and returning officers excepted.

Can any man doubt after this the power of the Legislature to impose restrictions upon a Convention?

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTIONS.

The first Convention, composed of delegates formally elected by the people, ever held in North Carolina, met in Newbern on the 25th of August, 1774. A brief sketch of this Convention, and the ten others that followed it, in the succeeding century, will, we trust, be not uninteresting to our readers.

In the year 1773, the dissensions that for some time had existed be the Royal Governor on one side and the Colonial Legislature and the people on the other, grew [illegible] as to produce general anarchy and confusion. The courts were closed, and the colony was without laws or judges. So greivous were the burdens upon the people and so determined were they to throw them off, and so bold about it withal, that a Congress or Convention to consist o delegates from all the towns and counties in the colony was agreed to be held at the very place in which the Royal Governor lived. The delegates to this Assembly, or Congress as it was then called, were formally elected and in despite of the Governor's proclamation, met in Newbern on the 25 August, 1774. The Royal Governor summoned his council to advise what should be done but only to be told that nothing could be done. The Convention while professing allegiance to the British crown asserted boldly that allegiance and protection, taxation and representation, must go together; denounced as unconstitutional, the Boston Port bill, and the sending of persons to England for trial for offences committed in North Carolina, and bound themselves not to trade with England either in buying or selling after the coming new year. JOHN HARVEY, who was also President of the Colonial Legislature, and who had been mainly instrumental in getting up the election of delegates, was the President of the Convention. And this was THE FIRST CONVENTION ever held in North Carolina.

The Colonial Legislature was ordered by the Governor to meet in Newbern in April, 1775, and thereupon JOHN HARVEY in February of that year issued a notice to the people to elect delegates to represent each town and county in another Convention to be held at the same time and place, by virtue of authority vested in him by the first Convention. The Colonial Legislature and the Convention both met in Newbern on 4th of April, 1775, and each body chose John Harvey as its presiding officer. The Legislature proved so inpracticable, being composed very largely of delegates to the Convention, that the Governor dismissed it after a session of only four days. Very soon thereafter the Governor left his palace at Newbern and went aboard ship off Smithville, down at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and thus ended British Royal Government in North Carolina. The Convention appointed a council of safety, upon whom devolved the Government, and from that time North Carolina was governed by North Carolinians; and this was THE SECOND CONVENTION ever held in North Carolina.

The next Convention was held in Hillsboro, on the 21st of August, 1775. As heretofore, delegates had been elected under the call of the president of the preceding Convention, one hundred and eighty-four of whom took their seats. Samuel Johnston was made President. The emergency was now very great. The Royal Governor had abandoned his post, and all hope of reconciliation was at an end. The Convention promptly accepted the situation, and proceeded to provide a new government, and to raise troops to support it. The civil power was vested in a PROVINCIAL COUNCIL for the whole State, a committee of safety for each district, and one for each county and town. Samuel Johnson was chairman of the provincial council, and thereby became *de facto* the Governor of North Carolina. And this was THE THIRD CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Halifax on the 4th of April, 1776. The delegates were elected in the usual way, and one hundred and fifty-two of them took their seats. Samuel Johnston was again chosen president. It was this body that first declared in favor of absolute American Independence, by adopting, on the 17th of April, 1776 the following:

RESOLVED, That the delegates from this colony, in the Continental Congress, be impowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies in declaring Independence and framing foreign alliances; reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this colony.

And this was the FOURTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Halifax on the 12th of November, 1776, the delegates having been elected on the 15th of October upon the call of the PROVINCIAL COUNCIL. These delegates, one hundred and sixty-nine of whom took their seats, were instructed, "not only to make laws, but to form a Constitution which was to be the corner stone of all law." How well they performed that duty, the Constitution under which the people lived and prospered so long affords a ready answer, for it was that body that framed and adopted the first Constitution of their own making under which the people of North Carolina ever lived. Richard Caswell was the President. With the successful inauguration of the government under the new Constitution the transfer of the government from the British crown to the people of North Carolina was complete and this was THE FIFTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Hillsboro on the 21st July, 1788. It was called by act of Assembly, although no authority for such act appears in express terms in the Constitution then in force. It was to this body that the Federal Constitution was first submitted for ratification, and by which, through the influence mainly of Willie Jones, it was rejected by a vote of one hundred and eighty-four to eighty-four. The blessings of the Federal Government were neither especially obvious nor much sought after by North Carolinians in that early day. Samuel Johnston was its President, and this WAS THE SIXTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Fayetteville on the 16th of November, 1789, under a call of the General Assembly. It was this body that ratified the Federal Constitution and made North Carolina a member of the Federal Union. Samuel Johnston was its President, and this was the SEVENTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 4th of June, 1835, under a call from the Legislature, and revised the Constitution. Its President was Nathaniel Macon. And this was the EIGHTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on 20th May, 1861, under a call of the Legislature. It repealed the Ordinance of the Convention of 1789, ratifying the Federal Constitution, adopted the Confederate Constitution, and formally made the State a member of the Southern Confederacy. Weldon N. Edwards was its President, and this was the NINTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on 2nd October, 1865, under orders from Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States, through W. W. Holden, provisional Federal Governor of North Carolina. This Convention declared the Secession Ordinances of the Convention of 1861, to be null and void. It framed a new Constitution which upon being submitted to the people, was rejected, Edward G. Reade was its President.

And this was the TENTH CONVENTION.

The next Convention met in Raleigh on the 14th of January, 1868, under orders from General Canby. It made the Constitution under which we now live, commonly known as the infamous Canby Constitution. Calvin J. Cowles was the President. Its members, with the exception of a handful of Democrats, were negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags.

And this was the ELEVENTH CONVENTION.

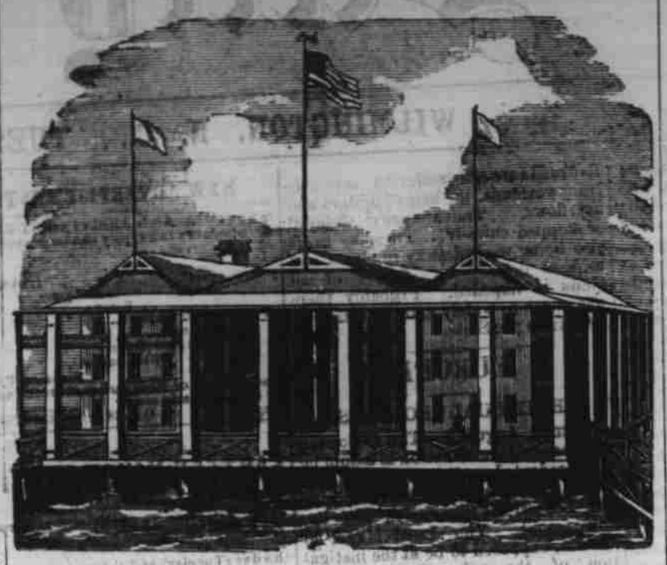
The next, and TWELFTH CONVENTION will meet in Raleigh on the 6th of September next, in pursuance of an act of a Democratic Assembly. Its President will be one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons, and the members generally will be the best men in the State—pure, able and patriotic. Its work will be the revision of the Constitution, and will be well done, and the people will, with one consent, so declare. And then we shall once more have good government in North Carolina!

A cash system is one where a man pays for all he gets, and runs the chances of getting all he pays for.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C.



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last Summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenberg, is for the season of 1875, **May 1st to October 1st**, open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasures of a voyage without peril or sea sickness*

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

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast.

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned

Music Hall and Croquet Parlor open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties

Added to courteous assistants a corps of polite and attentive servants, with simpler rooms and critical improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that the ATLANTIC HOTEL, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his most refined patrons than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors *assiduously* studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

☞ Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

Buildesr Hardware,

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
GLASS, &c., &c

The attention of builders and others is called to our well selected stock, at reduced prices.

Call and examine at

NATH'L JACOBI'S
HARDWARE DEPOT.

Fish Hooks and Lines,

SEINE TWIND, SCYTHES,
Grass Hooks, Garden [illegible]
[illegible] and Rakes.
Lowest prices.

Nath'l Jacobi's
HARDWARE DEPOT.

Rims, Hubs & Spokes!

AXLES, SPRINGS,
CARRIAGE MATERIALS, &c.

Orders by mail promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

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HARDWARE DEPOT,

NO. 9 MARKET ST.
June 20 147

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A. M., Prof. Ancient and Modern Languages.
E. W. ADAMS, A.M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec; 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro (the centre of four Railroads), and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding countries or in the Eastern portion of the State. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be entertained by parents sending their sons to this place, as not a single case of serious illness occurred in the School during the past scholastic year. No parent, therefore, can reasonably be deterred from patronizing this School on the score of the unhealthiness of the location.

Professor E. W. Adams, who has charge of the Mathematical Department, is an alumnus of Randolph Macon College, and has been a successful teacher of youth for many years.

The course of instruction is sound, thorough and extensive and seeks to develop and improve the mental powers of the pupils by training them to think, and by teaching them the right use of the faculties with which God has endowed them.

The discipline of the School, while it is mild and parental, enforces the duty of obedience to every rule and regulation. As insubordination and disorderly conduct are wholly incompatible with scholastic training and mental progress, no boy who is indisposed to improve his time or is an injury to his fellows, will be retained in the School.

Moral and religious instruction receives a due share of attention and consideration; for unless the heart and conscience be instructed and enlightend, mere secular learning will avail but little in the formation of a correct and upright character.

The four religious bodies being well represented in this place, every boarder is allowed to attend that Church on Sunday which his parent may designate. This wish and preference of the parent will be strictly observed, as nothing of a sectarian character is countenanced in the School.

Boys are prepared for advanced classes in College or for the active business of life.

The building, hitherto known as the "Female College" has been secured by the Principal, and will hereafter be used as a school for boys

Deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks, profanity and every species of gambling are strictly prohibited.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks

HALF IN ADVANCE—BALANCE ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Tuition for primary department	$15 00
" " Higher English	20 00
" " Advanced classes, with Algebra, etc	25 00
Advanced classes with Latin	30 00
" " and with Latin and Greek	35 00
German, French, and book-keeping, each extra	5 00
Board, including fuel and lights	15 00
Incidental expenses	2 00

Each student will furnish, for his own use, a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases and his towels

No deduction from Tuition and Board in case of dismission or withdrawal, and only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars, address

M. FETTER, Principal,
july 24—d&w tf GOLDSBORO, N. C

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL VESSels from Ports South of Cape Fear will come to at the Visiting Station, near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Ports where Yellow Fever, or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged Quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to the Station for inspection without regard to the Port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry relative to vessels, crew, &c., and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the Station for further examination.

Pilots wilfully violating the Quarantine Laws are subject to a forfeiture of their branch; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine Laws; and all other persons are liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under above regulations, will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington, N.
Smithville, N. C., May 27, 1875.
may 29 128 tilnov1

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK AND TREASURER,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning Cows and other cattle running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

Section 1. That any cow or OTHER CATTLE of AND KIND, found running at large within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal, and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) Dollars, before the same shall be released.

Section 2 Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875, and will go into effect on after and Monday, June 28th instant.

T. U. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
June 25 151-tf

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,

And a full stock of GROCERIES, which we offer to the trade at low figures.

Special attention paid to securing low rates freight in Car Load Lots.

BINFORD, CROW & CO
may

JOHN A. BYRNE,

General Insurance Agency

(FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE)

$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

OFFICE—Commercial Exchange, Building North Water Street.
oct1 [illegible]

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,
WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD,
THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AND CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS

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 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,
29 Devonshire Street, Boston.

WM. 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.

PHILADELPHIA.
Baltimore and Wilmington Line.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN
BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Co.
Daily via Canal between
BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

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, 50 South Street, Baltimore.
march 18-tf

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, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamer 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 to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned. Office in Bank of New Hanover Building.

april 3—80-1y

F. W. CLARK,
General Freight Agent.

MT. AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Mt. Airy, N. C.

OPENS 15th OF MAY, 1875.

Board Per Month, $30; Per Week, $12.50; Per Day, $2.50.

WATER equal to Greenbrier White in every respect, and superior in many. Parties visiting the Springs by rail will get off the cars at Winston, N. C., where stages will convey them to the Springs.

The Madison Brass Band will be in attendance during the coming season.

N. S. SMITH & SONS,
Proprietors.
april 27 100-3m

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Opens October 1; continues through nine months. It is organized in schools on the elective system, with full courses in Classics, Literature, Science (with practice in Chemical and Physical Laboratories), in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching and Agriculture. Apply for Catalogue to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle county, Virginia. July 17—eod 6 wks

MICHAEL CRONLY. WILLIAM MORRIS

CRONLY & 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.

Blank Book with the boundaries of every Lot in the city distinctly defined.

Assessed value, past and present, of every lot in the city.

Any information desired furnished upon application.

july

Dover School, Va.

THE Twentieth Session, of ten months, will begin the first Monday of September, 1875. A quiet home and a practical education given to boys. Address R. B. McCORMICK, Principal, Alden, Loudon county, Va.

REFERENCES.

General Hunter, Warrenton, Virginia.
Rev J A Bloodice, D D, Greenville, S C.
Prof John Hart, Richmond, Va.
E P Reynolds, San Marcos, Texas.