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they drove out the Bonapartists, as well as their progress in the knowledge of the duties of citizenship, constitute a sufficient rebuke of those one-sided critics who think the Latin race incapable of self-government. The gallant French are showing by progress under their, as yet, crude republic what there is in the race and in right theories of government. The ablest of their leaders, as a majority of their population, are squarely in favor of continuing the republic. It is proving a success.

According to the New York Sun, which appears to be very much in earnest in the matter, Gov. Chamberlain is not the reformer he advertises himself to be. Now we have said some things in his favor, well knowing his antecedents, but hoping that he would be a different sort of Moses from the one who preceded him. As there are two opinions as to Chamberlain's honesty of purpose, we copy a portion of the Sun's latest editorial which we have seen on the subject. The Sun says:

When he assumed the office of Governor he at the same time assumed the part of a relentless reformer, and began a vigorous opposition to certain classes of plunder in which he had no personal interest. He denounced thieves in office as vigorously as he had denounced them years before when defending Scott's financial policy upon the stump; and he even went so far as to institute criminal prosecutions against some of his old confederates. The effect of this strategy has been wonderful. He has succeeded in hoodwinking some of the best citizens of South Carolina. At the same time, the newspapers of both political parties throughout the country are sounding the praise of his integrity; and by the virtuous reputation thus acquired he expects to get market for the consolidated bonds which will afford him greater opportunities for gain than he has yet enjoyed. Meanwhile, if Comptroller-General Dana is to be believed, Chamberlain, Cardozo, and the new king are stuffing the hopper of the funding machine with every variety of fraudulent claims.

Now the truth is right hard to get on this question, and we do not mean to take sides. We are simply a reflector of the phases of the curious drama that is going on in our sister State. We would not at this distance undertake to interpret their meaning.

**THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.**  
The name of ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, will be warmly urged for the place in the United States Senate to be made vacant by the expiration of Senator Johnson's term, and in Richmond it is proposed to make it an issue in the election of the Legislative ticket.

Meanwhile that scholarly and big-hearted statesman, R. M. T. Hunter, with his vast ability and unrivaled experience, remains at the head of the petty Treasury Department, doing his State faithful service regardless of ingratitude and true to the noblest instincts of human nature.

We cannot say a word against Gilbert C. Walker. We would say, on the contrary, many things in his favor were it necessary to his advancement.

**THE COMMITTEE ADDRESS.**  
The appeal made by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party which we print this morning should go straight to the consciousness of every member of that organization in the State. The issue, to be met in August is there clearly and summarily presented, and we advise close and earnest attention to its statements not only of Conservative Democrats but of observant and considerate Republicans as well.

We need a new Constitution. We can secure it without revolution, without impairing the rights of any class of our population, simply by the people electing suitable delegates to execute their wishes, and by these delegates, exercising a wise, liberal and conservative statesmanship which shall look forward as well as backward.

The representatives of the party having a majority in North Carolina after deliberation decided that changes in the Constitution could be made more conveniently, more effectively, and with less cost and risk, by the Convention mode than by the other. It is the duty of all who desire a new and better Constitution, the necessity for which is so widely recognized, to do all in their power to return a majority of the one hundred and twenty delegates, so that the Convention shall really represent the popular sentiment in the State which is assumed to be in favor of amendment. There are reasons of party expediency and necessity which might also be urged to induce all Conservatives to work for Convention.

We make no summary of the Address. Read it all.

**THE UNIVERSITY.**  
The news from the official friends of the University in regard to its reorganization is reassuring. In some localities a good deal of the right spirit is manifested, and it is hoped that the expectations of the most sanguine will be realized in a reasonably short time.

We have heard nothing yet from this county, but feel satisfied that not only will New Hanover, but also Pender, Brunswick, Duplin, Sampson, Onslow, Wayne, Columbus, Robeson, Bladen and Cumberland, as well as Richmond, Anson, Union and other counties in this section, will patriotically respond to the calls that are made upon them for help to set up our fountain of education and culture and keep it running.

There is no cause after holy religion that ought so strongly to stir up the people as the cause of intellectual training. The proper head of this sort of education is the University. Colleges and high schools supply certain wants, the grammar school and the primary school each have their share in "teaching the young idea," but the capstone of the pillar, the "last best" touch, the grace and completion is in the close competitive labors at the University. The last step is as essential to liberal culture as the intermediate and primary steps. We can never hope to have in the South a universal education without all the helps that other people have.

But we are on the well-worn track of argument, whereas we simply intended by these notes to call attention to the noble scheme that is enlisting the sympathies if not the active energies of so many of the friends of liberal education in the State. The meeting of the Trustees on the 16th inst. will show probably what the University spirit is in North Carolina. We hope it will be seen that our people are alive to the project of restoration. We hope further that they mean to make ours a real University and not a State College.

One other thought and we are done. The suggestion has been made to elect for President a gentleman, whether distinguished in military or civil life, of wide reputation for literary culture and administrative ability. We approve this notion. It entitles careful administration for permanent prosperity and at the same time gives the institution a broader introduction, which in the present situation is greatly to be desired. To the great names that have been proposed we are likewise favorable. Either ex-President Davis, General Joseph E. Johnston or General Braxton Bragg would worthily fill the chair of Caldwell and Swain, and perhaps give a more lustrous glory to our venerated Seminary. General Bragg is a son of the State, the others children of Southern soil—all of the spirit and mind to build up the University. Whether the policy of electing a marked North Carolinian or a conspicuous citizen of some other Southern State shall prevail, we are quite sure the President chosen will honor the institution by a faithful course of distinguished service.

**Fighting Joe Hooker** regards Thomas as the genius of the war. On the Northern side, we believe ourselves there was no more admirable commander, though perhaps of technical knowledge of the art of war both Rogers and McClellan were his superiors. Sherman and Grant took the lion's share of the glory in the Federal army which belonged of right to two or three better men.

There is good news from Ben Butler. Interviewed as to what he thought of Grant's letter old Cock-Eye made answer: "I renounce the Devil and all his works."

**Cape Fear Agricultural Fair.**  
It has been decided at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to hold the Sixth Annual Fair on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of November next. Preparations will be at once begun for the fair. The Treasurer was directed to call upon subscribers for money in order that the work may go on without interruption.

An old white man, name unknown, aged 70 or 75 years of age, was run over and killed at a point two miles beyond Laurinburg, on the Carolina Central Railroad, by the down train last night. His remains were taken to Laurinburg.

Prince Bismarck is said to be intensely disgusted because his estate at Lauburg, which was currently reported to be worth several millions of thalers, was put down in the official valuation as being worth only 70,000 thalers. He has called for a new valuation.

**Liberty Point Celebration.**  
The Fayetteville Centennial which is to take place on the 20th of June is this spoken of by the *Lumberton Observer* at the close of an article on the subject:

We predict a grand time at Fayetteville on the 20th. If we were to select a place on this earth where the fires of patriotism would burn longest and brightest we would certainly select old Cumberland. Like their ancestors of 1775 the citizens are ever ready to "sacrifice their lives and fortunes to secure the freedom and safety" of their country. All that is hallowed in action and all that is sublime in devotion to a country's cause were exhibited by the thirteen hundred men whom Cumberland sent to the front in the late war. Every important battle fought from the Potomac to the Rio Grande was stained with Cumberland blood. It is such devotion as this which robs defeat of humiliation and which so gracefully drapes the robes of patriotism around the form of our fallen countrymen. All success to Cumberland and her Centennial!

With the *Observer* we can say that "it is certainly appropriate that the patriotic citizens of that patriotic old town should celebrate the 30th of June in commemoration of the deeds of those who in defense of their country in the perilous times of 1775 united themselves under every tie of religion and honor and associated themselves as a band in her defence against every foe."

A copy of the "Association" in the handwriting of Robert Rowan, one of the signers, is said to be in the possession of his descendant, Robert Rowan, of Robeson county.

**More about the Liberty Point Centennial.**

From the last number of the Fayetteville *Gazette* we learn that on the adjournment of the Conservative Convention, last Saturday, a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the "Liberty Point" Centennial was organized by making Col. John McRae President. Col. McRae, in taking the chair, said that though emphatically a "man of letters"—having delivered more in the course of a long life than perhaps any other man in the State—he did not intend to make a speech further than to thank the meeting for the honor conferred on him.

Messrs. D. Murphy, J. A. McArthur and A. A. McKethan, Sr., were appointed Vice Presidents, and Messrs. William Whitehead and J. H. Myrver were made Secretary and Corresponding Secretary. On motion an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Col. J. B. Star, Maj. Wright Hulse, Capt. O. H. Blocker, Maj. Chas. Hulse, Capt. A. B. Williams, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Capt. T. C. Oakman, Maj. D. G. McRae, Maj. J. C. McRae, and Messrs. W. A. Guthrie, I. A. Murchison and W. J. Smith.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Thursday night. The *Gazette*, in making an appeal for a large attendance, says that the celebration will be an occasion where the people can gather in a reunion, without regard to party, and commemorate the history of our illustrious ancestors.

**Wilmington Retail Market.**

The following prices ruled yesterday: Apples, (dried) 12 1/2 cents per pound; dried peaches 25 cents per pound; walnuts, 25 cents per pound; pickles, 30 cents per dozen; lard, 20 cents per pound; butter, 30 1/2 cents per pound; cheese, 25 cents per pound; grown fowls 90 1/2 cents a pair; corn, 10 1/2 cents per bushel; beef, 10 1/2 cents per pound; mutton, 12 1/2 cents per pound; ham, 16 1/2 cents per pound; shoulders, 12 1/2 cents per pound; tripe, 30 cents per bunch; clams, 25 cents a peck; open clams, 20 1/2 cents a quart; soup, bunch, 5 cents; eggs, 18 1/2 cents a dozen; sturgeon, 25 cents a chunk (5 lbs); potatoes, new Irish, 75 cents per bushel; fish-trout 25 cents per bunch; mullets 10 1/2 cents per bunch; turkeys, 10 cents a bunch; onions, 50 cents a peck; cabbages 10 1/2 cents a head; bologna 30 cents a pound; liver pudding, 12 1/2 cents a pound; hog head cheese, 20 cents a pound; Sound do, 30 cents a gallon; wild ducks 50 1/2 cents a pair; radishes, 5 1/2 cents a bunch; lettuce, 5 cents a head; parsley, 5 cents a bunch; onions, 5 cents a bunch; carrots, 5 cents a pound; rice, 12 1/2 cents a quart; strawberries 15 1/2 cents a quart; beans 50 cents a peck; squashes, 50 cents a dozen; cucumbers, 75 cents a dozen.

**Death of Capt. Dailey.**  
Capt. T. C. Dailey, so well known as an old steamboat man on the Cape Fear River, died of consumption at Mrs. Pickett's boarding house, in this city, on Friday night, aged about 35 years. Capt. Dailey was well known throughout this section. In his last hours he received the kind ministrations of those around him and several old acquaintances and friends in this city. His remains were yesterday sent to Fayetteville, his home, on board the steamer D. McRae, being escorted from the house to the boat by Capt. W. M. Parker and several other former members of the La Fayette Light Infantry, of which organization Capt. Dailey was a member during the war.

**Death of the O. C. Railway.**  
The regular mails for distribution on the Carolina Central Railway will leave on the morning train as heretofore. A through mail, containing the Charlotte mail and mail for the points beyond, will be closed at the office at 6 P. M., and be sent by the night train, arriving in Charlotte at 6 o'clock next morning. This arrangement will go into effect Sunday evening the 8th.

**The O. C. Railway.**  
The following we take from the *Charlotte Observer*: "The O. C. Railway is now in good condition from Wilmington to Buffalo. That part of the road between Charlotte and Monroe, which was in such a fearful state during the winter, has become measurably smooth, and trains are now running, their schedules with almost perfect regularity."

**CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS.**  
Address of the Executive Democratic Central Committee to the People of North Carolina, on the subject of Organization for the Convention Campaign.

ROOMS OF THE DEM. CONSERVATIVE CENT'L EX. COM. RALEIGH, June 1st, 1875.

**To the People of North Carolina:**  
The General Assembly at its recent session called a Convention of the people to meet at Raleigh on the 6th day of September next, for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in our organic law as may be deemed wise and expedient.

**NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.**

The necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing Constitution is generally admitted, and it is apparent to require extended argument. It is true that some of our prominent men at one time opposed the call for a convention; but their action was based on prudential consideration, and not on an indisposition to have the Constitution thoroughly revised. They feared that our purpose in seeking to reform our Fundamental Law, might be misconstrued by the violent and ill-informed men then controlling Congress, and the peace of the State jeopardized by some harsh and unconstitutional action on the part of the United States authorities. That fear no longer exists. We now have every assurance that the Constitution of the United States will be observed by the officers of the Government, and feel a satisfaction in announcing to you that the time has at last arrived when the officials at Washington City concede that the people of North Carolina have the same right to manage their local concerns which the citizens of other States enjoy. We can proceed without apprehension to perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interests of our people.

**THE CONSTITUTION, THE CREATURE OF MILITARY LAW.**

This Constitution, the creature of military dictation, was born in the throes of a military reconstruction. Its authors were mainly scoundrels and adventurers, who had lived among us without premeditation, or possession of qualifications entitling them to it; others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of their masters, and others still were carpet-baggers, both black and white—alien in feeling and radical in education—who sought positions here that were denied them where known to despoil and destroy. Their work was submitted to the people at the polls, thousands of our best citizens were deprived of the right of voting upon it, and over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption. It is no exaggeration to say that not one in fifty had read it or was even moderately familiar with its provisions, and many gave their support believing it would be merely temporary, and to escape further agitation and revolution. It is natural therefore that a Constitution thus formed and adopted should be found unsuited to our condition, and that we should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes as time and experience have shown to be necessary. Our organic law should be expressed in language clear, simple and perspicuous, so that nothing may be left to inference or construction; our rights, so precisely defined as to be comprehended by all men of ordinary intelligence; and each department of the government should be so restricted, that while it is free to discharge its appropriate duties, it cannot by unwarranted encroachments embarrass the proper action of the others.

**THE CONSTITUTION UNSUITED TO OUR CONDITION.**

That the Constitution contains some good provisions no one denies; it would be singular if it did not; but its abominable characteristics were so manifest that not a single Conservative member of the Convention that passed it could be induced to affix his signature to it, as a fit instrument to be submitted to the people. Indeed its provisions are so loosely worded and so badly arranged as to constitute but a medley of inconsistencies that defies the successful construction of the courts; in fact, to reconcile the difficulties arising from its practical workings, the courts have in some instances been driven to supply omissions, and in others to introduce a new principle, hitherto unknown in the juridical history of our State, distinguished as "judicial legislation," an innovation anti-republican in character and invasive of the rights and duties of a separate department. Its provisions are so obscure that within the brief space of its existence many more decisions on constitutional questions have been demanded than in the entire previous history of the State—and of late we have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of judges in both the 2d and 8th Judicial Districts, contending for the same position, one of whom claiming to hold by an appointment from the Governor for a period of ten years, an office that the Constitution seems to say is to be filled by the people at the polls, and whose term is expressed to be only eight years.

In many counties there is a practical denial of justice, the courts are in

adequate to the public demands, and thus they are driven to resort to special terms, which are expensive and unsatisfactory, and persons accused of criminal offenses are often confined for months without trial. We need a speedier justice and a less expensive judiciary system. We should abolish every useless office which is now filled by a mere consumer, for "only by a rigid and prudent economy in our public as well as private affairs can we hope to restore the State to prosperity." It is believed that the laws will be more impartially administered by a return to the old practice of a rotation of the Judges.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAW.**

**NECESSARY.**

It is also hoped that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballot box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise.

The matter of the Penitentiary, which already contains more than a hundred able-bodied men, also demands careful and practical attention to remove, in some measure, that burden from our shoulders. Most of our private legislation should be excluded from the General Assembly. However, our limited space does not permit us to catalogue the numerous defects and imperfections of the present constitution or to enumerate the remedies to be offered.

There should be some general ordinance adopted in relation to private enactments, thereby reducing the expenses of the Legislature, and in order to prevent any hasty and inconsiderate legislation, that no new matters be brought forward within days of their adjourning.

**CAREFUL SELECTION OF DELEGATES.**

As to the specific changes that ought to be made, these are to be considered by the citizens of the various counties who should be careful to select as delegates those who will properly reflect their wishes. Men of enlarged and practical statesmanship, spotless integrity, representatives of all classes of society, and whose position among you will entitle their labors to confidence and support—and in their hands they certainly can more safely confide their rights than in the Convention of 1868.

**METHODS OF CHANGE.**

Of the two methods prescribed for changing the Constitution, that by legislative enactment is expensive, uncertain and dangerous; the several amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people encountered the greatest difficulties in their passage, and even after the will of the people was declared in their favor by a vast majority, the process of ratification was protracted for months, and the people were entertained as to whether they were properly adopted; again, legislators when possessed of qualifications for such duties are encumbered with numerous matters, and cannot bring that attention to each provision presented for consideration without meeting such criticisms as may imperil their labors.

The Convention method is speedy and economical, the body is composed only of the same number of members as comprise the House of Representatives, and their minds are directed solely to constitutional reforms and their work may be completed and ratified, if necessary, in six months. As to the expense that may be incurred, it is believed they will be more than defrayed in a short time by the reforms that will be inaugurated.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanics' Lien, Rights of married women, and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy and are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were incorporated in the bill mainly to remove partisan clamor, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation. They are not the property of a mere party; but had their origin in the necessities of civilized society and found among the statutes of various States previous to the war.

**QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES.**

It is useless, however, to seek to quiet the mere caviller; the keen optics of some persons defy all law. The mere fact that the honor of the best men in the State is pledged to their preservation, should satisfy every reasonable voter. This Convention is called in pursuance of law, and each delegate before he shall be permitted to sit, to be entitled to a seat in this Convention or act as a delegate thereto, shall swear to observe these "restrictions" (see acts 1874-5). Should a party comply and part refuse to take this oath, only those who obey the law are members of the body, nor are we without precedents; similar oath was required of the members of the "restricted Convention" of 1868, and the question was raised, and after debate all the members took the oath and observed the restrictions, and that in time of high party excitement. In that discussion the distinguished Judge Gaston used the following language: "The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people had ratified the act of the Legislature by choosing delegates under it. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein prescribed, we are not the Convention, called by the people, but a self-constituted body;" these views were concurred in by Messrs. Edwards, Morehead, and others. We will dis-

miss this subject, however, by calling attention to the title work of Judge Jamieson on "Constitutional Conventions" where, by argument and the cases cited by him in relation to this matter, he demonstrated that Conventions are bound to obey the restrictions imposed by the Legislature in the Act calling the Convention.

**ADVISORIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

In our last election it was gratifying to see Republicans who had hitherto submitted to the control of unscrupulous leaders under a mistaken belief that they were promoting the general welfare, seeing their corruptness as demonstrated by the "Credit Mobilier revelations," "Sanborn Contracts" and other frauds and defalcations, and their vindictive and relentless policy, whereby they sought to degrade the superior race by this iniquitous "Civil Rights Bill," overcome their party prejudice and give us their cordial support. To them we extend an invitation to remain and continue the work so auspiciously begun. To those who opposed us under the delusion of their leaders, who assured them this bill would never pass Congress and if it did would be vetoed by the President, though it now has his signature; and who have witnessed the earnestness with which the dangerous "Force Bill" was urged upon Congress, we say no longer remain where there is neither safety nor honor to a North Carolinian. The battle for civil liberty is not yet over. "Civil Rights" is still a part of the recent carpet-bag programme for this State; though driven from the halls of Congress, it will be renewed in the Southern States. We therefore invite their co-operation. The Convention owes its final success to the support of some of their ablest representatives in the General Assembly and they are doubtless aware that the wise provisions introduced into the Convention of 1868, by their ablest native representatives were scouted and defeated by that same element that has brought ruin upon their party and confusion to our State.

**NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.**

The friends of Convention should at once perfect organization and bring out their best men in every county in the State. The leaders of the Republican party know that by their reckless violations of the Constitution and efforts to centralize all power in the hands of the Federal government they have justly forfeited the confidence and support of the people; they therefore trust not to their own strength but to our aid, and endeavor to secure our defeat by divisions and false leaders. We therefore respectfully invite your attention to the following resolution adopted and successfully followed in our last campaign:

**Resolved,** That we earnestly recommend to the members of the Democratic Conservative party to discourage independent candidates and all other disorganizers; that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for office who shall oppose the regular nominees of our conventions be duly advertised and see that the people have a full opportunity of attending and expressing their wishes. The contest is important not only in its immediate effects but in subsequent results. The Republican party, under the leadership of carpet-baggers still remaining among us, will advocate the election of delegates who will agree to meet and adjourn without holding a convention, and this in violation of the wishes of the people, expressed through a two-thirds majority of their chosen Representatives, and after a considerable part of the expenses for mileage, per diem is incurred. We believe, however, the promise is but a delusion and snare, for should they ascertain they have a majority in the body, it will be an easy matter for them to evade their promise by the refusal of a few the consent; as they do not acknowledge the "restrictions" as binding, they will resort to the most revolutionary measures to sustain their desperate fortunes, and in the end will fall to submit their work to the people for ratification or rejection.

Let us, therefore, present a united front, and with a general advance along our lines Radicals will not only be routed but overwhelmed, and a victory for Civil Liberty assured for 1876.

**Wm. R. Cox, Chairman.**  
R. H. ELLIS, Jr.,  
C. B. BRADLEY,  
H. B. HAYWOOD,  
J. L. DAVIS,  
W. H. JONES,  
W. H. N. SMITH,  
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

**A Knowing Druggist.**

"Will you please fix this up for me?" asked a woman of an East-end druggist, to whom she handed a prescription.

"Yes, in a minute," answered the vendor of restoratives, as he examined the prescription with a troubled eye.

Failing to decipher what was written he leaned forward with elbows on the counter, held up his eyes fixed intently upon the prescription. He coming vested he asked "Who wrote this?" whereupon the woman intelligently answered "The doctor." He again fastened his eyes on the paper and slowly deciphered "Oleum jecoris asseli," having done which he was still as lost to know what was meant. In the midst of this perplexity he observed a friendly physician passing. He lost no time in telling the woman to wait another minute, and then called the doctor, of whom he asked, "What the devil is oleum jecoris asseli?"

"Jackass oil, I presume, sir," said the doctor. "But if you mean what is called for on this prescription, you had better call it cod liver oil, as that's what 'oleum jecoris asseli' signifies."