

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1878.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The WILMINGTON POST is opposed to a poll tax except for educational purposes.

The WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the laboring men, and will always stand up for their rights.

The WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the Government by paying the taxes.

The WILMINGTON POST is the organ of the true Greenback party, and will always stand up for the honor of the greenbacks and all other obligations of the United States Government.

The WILMINGTON POST is in favor of the wealth of the country supporting the Government, and paying its debts by paying the taxes. It is opposed to the laboring man paying exorbitant poll taxes for the purpose of relieving wealthy property owners. No poll tax should be levied except for educational purposes.

Gen. George Best, the Greenback Democratic candidate for Senator of Missouri, says in a speech delivered in St. Louis: "I do not believe that negroes ought to be allowed to vote, any more than an orang-outang ought to be allowed to vote. If I ever get office it will be on that principle." We call our colored friends attention to these complimentary remarks; they should act for their own interest.

The Review need not have any fears as to the decision of Judge Buxton in the attempt steal of the rights of the voters of Brunswick county. This is the first time that we have ever heard Judge Buxton charged with being a partisan Judge. We say for the benefit of the Review, that Judge Buxton is as pure and unpartisan in his private and official capacity as any other Judge upon the bench in North Carolina. But the Review is right so far in saying that "things are not as they used to be," for the Republicans do not intend to sit quietly and let the Democratic robbers steal from them their rights and preferences as expressed at the ballot box; they have stood that sort of thing long enough.

HON. A. W. TOURGEE.—This distinguished gentleman has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the 5th district against Gen. Scales. The general impression is that Judge Tourgee will be elected. We publish his card below:

In response to the petition of many hundred citizens of almost every county in the district, and of both parties, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives from said district. I shall make an active canvass, and my views upon all pending issues will be clearly and unequivocally announced upon the stump in every county of the district.

A. W. TOURGEE.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
August 23, 1878.

Editor Post:
By reference to the Review of Thursday, I see that Col. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, has been requested to address his fellow-citizens on the financial and other political topics of the day, at the market house on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst., and that he has accepted. I, in common with a large number of Col. Waddell's constituents, especially those of the Democratic persuasion, are more than anxious to hear the financial portion of the Colonel's effort, to learn how he is going to manage to satisfy the opponents of hard money as to his position on that question. Now I am willing to concede that Colonel Waddell knows how to turn over and flap about, but how he is going to get around his hard money doctrines of the past I fail to see. But he will undoubtedly prove equal to the emergency, and make a big effort to satisfy the Greenback portion of the voters. His personal friends will understand and keep quiet. But I think the Greenbackers would stand it; they say that they will see Col. Waddell's nomination and go on their way. Ah, Colonel, I very much fear that the greenback yell that covers your hard money principles are too thin, as you will find to your cost in November. So think an

FROM WASHINGTON.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS SECRET SOCIETY.—DID THE WHITE LEAGUE OF NEW ORLEANS BULLDOZE THE PRESIDENT.—ORGANIZED BULL DOG—ING IN ARKANSAS.—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BY COMMISSIONER RAUM ABOUT REDMOND.

(Special Correspondent to the Post)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23rd, 1878.

One of the sensations of the week has been the New York Tribune account of the new, secret, labor organization, known as the Knights of Labor. It is said this order started some two years ago in Philadelphia among the cloth weavers. Its growth was slow at first. It received its greatest impetus during the strike troubles of last year. No one but laboring men can become members. All professional men like lawyers, doctors and ministers are excluded. It is said that a "General Assembly," in which most of the states of the union were represented, was held in Reading, Pennsylvania, last January, at which, National officers were chosen. These officers are said to control the action of a membership which now reaches the enormous number of 800,000 working men. Their motto is "secrecy, obedience, and mutual assistance." Of this membership, 35,000 are found in Pennsylvania alone, and the whole number are said to be voters. It is reported that there are 45,000 in New York state.

This order has rise to its power and magnitude under the settled desire of the working men to unite all their societies in one organization, working under one head, for a given purpose. The oath is long, and of such a nature as to make it binding to the last degree. The most stringent means have been adopted to secure regular attendance at the meetings. To this end the members are not allowed to talk about the society outside of the lodge room. If a member wants to know what is going on in the society he must attend the meetings. The Master Workman of each society has ample power to enforce this rule. Implicit obedience is required to every order issued by the society.

Butler has at last succeeded in showing that while the highest vote in Louisiana for a Tilden elector was 8,000 more than the vote for the lowest Hayes elector, Nichols majority on the same returns was but 2,000 more than Packard's. The committee is now run by Butler for the one purpose of bringing out testimony to show that he got even with Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, by proving an understanding between the President, the visiting commission which went to New Orleans to see Nichols, and just here comes in a piece of gossip that has so much an air of truth that knowing ones except it as historical. This the story:

When a commission to go to New Orleans was first talked of, and before the members had been named, the Adjutant general of the white league of Louisiana, who was at the time and is now editor of the New Orleans Democrat, sent a telegram to a gentleman in this city as follows: "Go to White House and find out the mission of the commission." The dispatch being somewhat vague in terms, the person to whom it was addressed replied: "What do you want to know? Be more definite." The reply to this came as follows: "I want to know what the commission is to accomplish."

This gentleman did go, but did not see the President. From some other source he got a reply for his Louisiana friend which he put into dispatch language as follows: "The commission is to be organized to accomplish by diplomacy that which would otherwise require force. I have authority to make this statement." This roused the rage of the Nichol's men. It was replied to by a telegram of eighty words. This telegram demanded information as to the intentions of the President toward the Nichol's government, and said that unless there was an authoritative information sent to New Orleans before ten o'clock that night, 3,000 of the White League of Louisiana would at that hour make an attack upon Packard, take possession of the State House, and hold it until restrained by a superior force. The telegram was placed before the President. He hesitated. The gentlemen pointed to the clock. It showed eight in the evening. He left the President with this reply: "I have authority to say that the commission will be organized to secure the establishment of the Nichol's government in Louisiana." The gentleman who bore a part in this alleged transaction is said to be a resident of this city, and reliable.

All this may be true. But when we consider the reliability of the men who have taken part in the Louisiana business, the witty definition a gentleman

once gave to the words "reliable gentleman" when given as authority for a story not quite probable, comes to mind. "A reliable gentleman told you?" said he: "Oh, yes, I see. A reliable gentleman, in such a case is this, is one who lies and relieves."

Phillips county, in Arkansas, in a fair election, will give 2,000 Republican majority. This county has been carried by the Republicans by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority since 1866. By the Democratic election law of this state the election of county officers is fixed on the first Monday in September in order to take it as far away as possible from the election for Congressmen, for the reason that at that election there are federal supervisors to see that there is a fair count. About the middle of July the Democratic leaders commenced organizing military companies. They have also publicly announced that they intend to have the county at all hazards. Some of the companies have been furnished arms by the state, and others provided their own arms. At a recent muster nearly 800 white men were under arms. This represents nearly the entire white Democratic vote of the county. The Republicans are in constant fear of losing their lives. In their extremity they have offered the Democrats half of the county officers. This has been refused. The Democrats say they intend to have all of them. A prominent Republican writes that unless the county protests and demands a fair election the Republicans will not dare to put a ticket in the field, and the election will go by default. There is nothing like conciliation. And, the whole county should be thankful that there is not.

Democratic papers have been saying that Mrs. Jenks had been given a place in the New Orleans Custom House.—The officers at the Treasury Department say that, there is not a word of truth in the statement.

The New York Herald's North Carolina correspondent says that the Republicans will join hands with the Greenbackers against the Democrats. No weight is attached to this prediction in this city. A division of the Democratic party would be the Republicans opportunity, even if they had no principles to sacrifice in forming such an alliance. A thorough organization, and no trades, means Republican success, and nothing else will secure it.

Col. J. S. Mosby has been retained as special counsel to represent the government in the internal revenue cases to be tried in the U. S. Circuit Court before Chief Justice Wait.

The fact that Congressman H. B. Banning, of Ohio, has been refused the privilege of renomination for Congress by his party seems to us to show conclusively that reduction of the number and pay of the Army is not a popular measure. Gen. Banning had made this reduction his specialty. Others had laid their claims for endorsement by their constituents on their views and exertions in finance, or railroad legislation, or the labor question, or the Chinese question. Mr. Banning risked all on his efforts to reduce the emoluments and the numbers of the Army. And with this issue clearly defined, he was not even allowed a nomination by his party, to say nothing of an election.

The case is stronger when we look at some other circumstances. Mr. Banning is an able and industrious legislator. He is a man of large Congressional experience, and the important post he now fills on the House Military Committee he has filled for four successive years. In addition he twice succeeded in defeating the opposing party in his district, when it had been acuted for many years to be carried by them. In his last contest the majority accredited to him was exceedingly small, so that his friends might claim with plausibility that another candidate in his place would have been defeated.

Yet, with these circumstances to aid him, he has lost the renomination. Could anything more convincingly show that the cry of Army reduction is a manufactured, newspaper cry, which has no echo among the people? It is a trap for the unwary; and Mr. Banning has been caught in it. The people do not demand Army reduction; they want economy of administration, but they also want efficiency.

So far as Gen. Banning is concerned, we are convinced that he is better disposed toward the Army than is generally thought. His first two years in his present position were signalized by a much wiser policy than he has since followed—of late he seems to have been persuaded into prosequerous schemes by others. The real Republican on the committee is Congressman Druce of Wisconsin. The worst cut to Mr. Banning would be to find that the newspapers whose falsehood he followed, they came out to him to reduce the Army to 10,000 men. His knowledge of Army requirements suggests that, but he is contented to try to reduce the emolument from 20,000. He failed, of course, even in that; and now he finds the few organs of Army

reduction tracing his defeat for renomination to the fact that he did not insist on the 10,000 basis! Mr. Banning must see that it would have been impossible to satisfy his late guides; he must also see that there is no public sentiment for the task on which he has wasted his labors. During the remainder of his term he might wisely, we think, abandon the policy that has been so useless and fatal to him, and use the large knowledge he has acquired of Army legislation in the direction of a harmonious and rational plan of Army rehabilitation, not of Army destruction. He has expended the better part of four years on a quest which both for his own and his country's interests he might better have left without the waste of an hour. He can now go out the waste of his past mistake, so far as the part of the Army and the country is concerned, though we freely give him credit for patriotic motives in the course which his own constituents have not endorsed. The lesson, also, is a good one for other anti-Army legislators to ponder.—Army and Navy Journal.

CITY ITEMS.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Republicans of the District Committee of the Third Congressional District, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September next, and it is particularly desired that EVERY member should be represented in person or by proxy, as business of importance will be considered. I shall also notify the members in writing.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Chairman.

Two consignments of new crop of cotton during the past week.

Watermelons are thinning out. We don't want any more in ours.

The Review tells its readers all about the meetings of the Greenbackers. Is it preparing to jump?

Employ more carts, ye city fathers, and remove the trash lying around loose in the city.

Our physicians are not being bothered much with calls, the citizens, generally, being in a healthy condition.

Squire Scott had quite a court on Friday, having tried a number of cases for assault and battery, trespass, &c.

Our citizens are promised quite a treat in the way of amusements this season, several excellent companies having already engaged the Opera House.

Judge Russell has removed his law office from his residence, to the office on South Water street next door to Mr. H. B. Eilers, and over the store of Gore & Gore.

The Lockhears, John and Neill and Pompey Easterling, the last of the noted Lowrey gang, were hung at Bennettsville, S. C., on Friday for the killing of an Irish pedlar named Bryce, in February.

Mr. S. B. Jennings, a resident of this city previous to the war, but for the past fifteen years a resident of Columbus county, died at his residence at Peacock's store on Wednesday last.

Johnnie, a little son of Capt. Cranmer of the Revenue Steamer Crawford, who fell from the second story piazza of Mrs. Stewarts a few days ago, is, we are pleased to learn, on his pins again, having sustained no injuries by his fall. Lucky little fellow.

We are pleased to learn that the latest information concerning the condition of Capt. I. B. Grainger, who has been quite ill at Williamsport, Penn., with bilious fever, was greatly improved. We hope to soon see him in this city again in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

Henry Mitchell, a young colored boy was caught in the act of stealing pears from a basket in front of the store of Mr. S. G. Northrop. The Mayor very properly turned him over to his father, with the understanding that he was to receive a severe chastisement. But boys you had better not try that game to often, as some of you may be turned over, not to your parents, but to the tender mercies of the penitentiary officials at Raleigh.

The Supreme Lodge K. of P., of the world, hold their 15th annual convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant. Messrs. Samuel Merrill, of Raleigh, and Alex. L. Blow, of Greenville, are the Representatives from this state. A large number of Knights are expected to be present, and extensive preparations are being made for their reception. A parade, ball and banquet will be given in honor of the Supreme Lodge. Resolutions of great importance to the Order in general will be brought before the Lodge, and much good is expected to result from the legislation of the session.

Go to church to-day.

Smithville is to have a brass band of 16 pieces.

Go to the city hall and procure disinfectants.

What about the bell punch, has it died a natural death?

No excitement in court circles during the past week.

The Revenue Cutter Crawford, Capt. Glover, is on duty at this port for the present.

Rev. B. B. Hall, of the Fifth Street Methodist Church, will preach at Scotch Hill to-day.

Our German friends propose having another of their enjoyable picnics at the Wilmington Gardens at an early day.

Col. A. Pope, General Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, has returned to the city after a three months tour in Europe.

Several of our merchants have gone north to purchase their fall stock. Advertise in the Post, gentlemen, when you return.

From Mr. W. B. Orr, the agent here, we learn that the new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, has again received the highest honors at the Worlds Exposition in Paris.

Alderman Foster now proposes to light the city with coal oil, having received a lamp from a northern firm, which diffuses its rays in front of the Empire House.

City fathers, we call your attention to the gas lamp on the corner of 12th and Market street. We have been informed that the lamp is not lit one half the time. Attend to it.

A large number of colored Odd Fellows and their friends left here on the excursion to New Bern on Tuesday last, and returned on Thursday, having had an excellent time in the Elm City.

Candidates for Congress on the Greenback platform are looming up rapidly; the woods being full of them; but at the present writing, no one has been announced as the nominee, although it is said that several Democrats are willing to give Col. Waddell an opportunity to "go for them."

Judge Cantwell has opened a Law and Commercial School in this city. The first of a course of lectures will be given at the city court room on Tuesday evening next, at 8 1/2 o'clock. Our young men could not do better than to spend their leisure time in the study of the law, and the Judge will no doubt make an excellent instructor.

John Ashe, a son of Mrs. Catharine Ashe, a former resident of this city, died in Baltimore on the 17th instant from internal injuries received by falling from the injury of the U. S. Signal ship Minnesota, while lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard some three or four months ago. Johnny was an only son, and his bereaved mother has our most sincere sympathy in her sad affliction.

It is a principle in hygiene that a torpid liver is a cause of fatal derangements of the physical organism. The blood, the bone, the muscles, the nerves all sympathize with this more prominent organ. Failure to obey its functions in the one is rebellion in every remote issue. As a consequence, disease follows the slightest apathy or refusal of the liver to perform its part. Abnormal condition here for any length of time is death. To induce a normal state, no medicine is more positively adapted than Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. This is not an advertisement, but fact. We have used the Doctor's valuable medicine in our family for twenty years. We know him to be a physician of over thirty years' continuous practice, and that he has used the medicine in that practice. If the thousands of poor, miserable, sallow looking, dyspeptic victims we meet every day would use Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, they would recover health. What more can be said?—The Working Church, New York.

Edison's Megaphone.

From the time of the first man until now, men have endeavored to circumvent nature so as to grasp that which the unaided facilities could never attain. We have telescopes for viewing remote objects, microscopes for making visible the minute, telephones for talking over immense distances, and now, at last, we have a megaphone, which is to the ear almost what the telescope is to the eye, or the telephone to the vocal organ.

The speaking trumpet, which, for two centuries at least, has been employed to direct sound so that it may be heard

over a long distance, is much used at sea, and is often employed on land to direct vocal sounds so that they may be heard above other sounds. It is tolerably certain that the speaking trumpet is of modern origin, and that it is the invention of Samuel Moreland, 1670.

Kircher, in his *Art Magna et Umbra* and in his *Phonurgia*, mentions a kind of gigantic speaking trumpet, described as the horn of Alexander. According to Kircher, this horn enabled Alexander the Great to call his soldiers from a distance of ten miles. The diameter of the ring must have been 8 feet, and Kircher conjectures that it was mounted on three poles.

Late in the last century Professor Huth, a German, made a model of the horn, and found that it served as a powerful speaking trumpet, but we are considerably in doubt as to the distance through which sounds can be projected through such an instrument.

The ear trumpet, which is the counterpart of the speaking trumpet, has been made in various forms during the last two centuries, but no form yet devised has any advantage over a plain conical tube with a bell shaped or flaring mouth.

Professor Edison, in his researches on sound, has made many curious experiments, one of the most interesting of which is that of conveying through a distance of 1 1/2 miles with no other apparatus than a few paper funnels. These funnels constitute the megaphone, an instrument wonderful both for its simplicity and effectiveness. In the plan view the details of construction are clearly shown, and our large engraving represents the instrument as it stands on the balcony of Professor Edison's laboratory. A mile and a half distant, at the spot indicated by the two birds, there is another instrument exactly like the one in the foreground.

The two larger funnels are 6 feet 8 inches long, and 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the larger end. These funnels are each provided with a flexible ear tube, the end of which is placed in the ear. The speaking trumpet in the middle does not differ materially from the ordinary one. It is a little longer and has a larger bell mouth. With this instrument conversation can be readily carried on through a distance of 1 1/2 miles. We have conversed and heard singing through the distance named, although both the singing and talking were in the ordinary tone of voice. A low whisper, uttered without using the speaking trumpet, is distinctly audible at a thousand feet, and walking through grass and weeds may be heard at a much greater distance.—Scientific American.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, no vessel from the Ports of Havana, Matanzas, Key West, or New Orleans, will be permitted to approach the City of Wilmington nearer than the Quarantine Station at Deep Water Point.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician,
Port of Wilmington.

AUGUST 6th

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 5th, 1878.

NOTICE.

All persons passing SOUTH of Wilmington, from any of the cities or towns on the Sea Coast Water: Yellow Fever, or infectious contagious disease, will be Quarantined for Twenty Days before being allowed to visit the City of Wilmington—this order will be entered until November 1st, 1878.

Any person violating the above order will be fined Fifty Dollars and imprisoned not less than one month. There will be a Policeman stationed at the Depots on the arrival of the trains, who will enforce the above order.

By order of S. H. FISHER, LATE Mayor of City of Wilmington.

Improvement of the Harbor of Savannah, Georgia.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Army Building, New York, August 5, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Submerged Dam in the Savannah River, at the Great Falls, will be received at this office, until noon of September 1st, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and all necessary information can be had on application at this office, or to Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lt. Col. of Engineers.

AUGUST 11th

ONE OF IF NOT THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF WHOLESALE GROCERIES OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE State of North Carolina, CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLMER,

Southeast Corner Dock and Front Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

See Orders and Prospectus directed.

JULY 7th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Saws, Shovels, Col. Mr. Hammers, Traces, Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's & Millwright's Tools, Wagon and Cart Wheels, Blank Spokes, Binder Axes, Hollow-Ware, Rope, Twine, Kaiten, Hooks, Spoons, Brushed Fish Lines, Hooks, Stoppers, Cotton Seino Twine, Flax Twine, Twine, Seino Rope, Seino, Beans, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers, use, all of which, and much more, we offer at low prices, at the

New Established Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL,

No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

Improvement of Cape Fear River, U. S. Engineer Office,

3d story, Union Bank Building, Fayette street, Charleston, S. C.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25th, 1878.

PROPOSALS for continuing operations on the work for the closure of the New Inlet, Cape Fear River, N. C. will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m., August 5th, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had upon application at this office.

W. M. P. CHATFIELD,
Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Harbor at Charleston, S. C.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Army Building, cor. Houston and Greene Streets,
New York, July 29, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Jetty in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C. will be received at this office, until noon of August 29, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and all necessary information can be had on application at this office, or to Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lt. Col. of Engineers.

AUGUST 6th

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1-14

N. GREENWALD,

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store,"

No. 26 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 21st

BE YOUR OWN LAND LORD.

BUILDING LOTS, ALSO HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE.

At \$20, \$75, \$100, \$200 and \$500 each, on the installment plan.

On Castle Church, Near Ann, Orange, Charlotte, Walnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Green, London, Front, Pine, Market, Queen, Elm, Ninth, Wood, Charleston, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth streets.

Terms accommodating.

Money loaned to those wishing to build.

Apply to JAMES WILSON,

apt 18th

JOHN DAWSON, HARDWARE MERCHANT.

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

See Orders and Prospectus directed.

JULY 7th