W. P. CANADAY,

Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1878.

REPUBLICAN PROSFECTS We may as well look in the face the significant fact that serious obstructions lie between the Republicans and the possession of the next House of Representatives. The loosening of parties exhibited in the late elections in Vermont and Maine cannot be misinte rpreted, and, unless some remedy for these new disorders is found, we may look foward to more serious trouble in the elections which are before us. It is certain that the Democrats and the Greenbackers are inclined to coalesce in most parts of the country, and so far as elections have occured up to the present time the tendency of this new and extraordinary coalition has been to supplant Republican members. The vote last week in the state of Maine, as we write, indicates that we have lost two members of Congress, and that their places are supplied by two Greenbackers, while the election, of Governor is thrown into the legislature, the char-

a very large majority. It is gratifying, therefore, to observe that there is among the Republicans in most states a disposition to preserve their unity and reconcile existing differences. New York has set a noble example, where the leaders of the two wings of the party, such as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Evarts, have declared for peace, and for the burying of grievances in the common purpose of a Republican success. It only remains to complete in other states the same plans as are fixed upon in New York to change the whole face of affairs.

acter of which is not yet decided.

Enough already appears to convince

one that if these proceedings continue

rages as have characterized the present House is of more importance than anything else. Mr. Conkling and Mr. that every Democratic member of Con-Evarts perceive this and take the lead in that better style of "conciliation."

Nor is it the special occasion on which Republicans ought to spend time in the midst of temptation in opposition to such claims. But, as a Republicans ought to spend time in brooding over the blunders of the past, vote steadily and persistently against great as we acknowledge them to be. Without desiring particularly to force anybody upon the stool of repentance anybody upon the stool of repentance just now, we take the liberty of saying that the Republican party would be much better off if it could blot out a good deal of the history for which it has been made responsible in the last twenty months. We southern Republicans being especial victims, might be pardoned for a little grumbling even now, on our own special account. But even we are willing to forget and for example of their own party associates. The opening will be insignificant; some minor claim will be denominated just, the claimant loyal, and the amount demanded will be small. This successful, the precedent established, and the work will begin in earnest. And it is not alone from party discipline that we may fear danger. Think of \$200,000,000,000 claim before Congress, and the opportunities given for corruption in the handling of such a stupendous sum! It is a scheme even we are willing to forget and for-give injuries, and to suppress rising to be watched and guarded against on give injuries, and to suppress rising complaints, in this period if we can do anything toward restoring the country to a Coadition of safety, and retarding the CO ispiracies that are now on foot. We would be g'ad if we could save several of the Congressional districts which the Democrats now hold illegally in the south, having obtained possession of them by fraud and crime. We think there are at least fifteen districts which ought to be carried by the Republicans and which would be if we could have fair elections, so that what is lost by the defections in Maine and other northern states may be balanced by southern districts now held by the Democrats under the bondage of fraud

THE VIEWS OF A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT OF THE LEADERS OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY. It is written, that "The ways of Providence are past finding out," and generally acknowledged that the ways of the emocratic leaders of the South are nearly so. It sometimes happens, however, that the murky clouds that separate the democratic leaders from the great mass of their voters are dispelled for an instant and their diablerie ex-

A writer in the National, a newspa-per published at Raleigh in the interes of the Independents, who evidently knows of "the tricks that are dark," from long affilliation with the der cratic party, it not suiting his purpose at the present time to have the mass of the Democracy believe in the apos tolic succession of its leaders, gives a few plain truths of how things work for the edification of his friends

hight years have clapsed since the re-

who shall disburse the money

way by the Democratic party.

What has become of the right of the cople to elect their own Justices of the Peace?—taken away by the Democratic

party?
Who has exempted the rich lawyer's braries and salaries to the amount of laboring mans working tools?—the Democratic party. We said that the Democratic party has done those things, and a hundred others detrimental to the working classess. We beg pardon. We do not mean that. We mean to say that the men who claimed to be the leaders of the Democratic party has done these things. The men who constituted the real Democratic party of North Carolina had no hand in these How were they deceived? They have been deceived by electing to office designing lawyers and political tricksters—men who care nothing for the genuine principles of Democracy except so far as they can use them to impose upon the upon being the care of the car

THE PERIL

The Chicago Inter-Ocean speaking of the Southern claims has this to say : The rebel claims now before Congress

aggregate about \$200,000,000. These are of a character not barred by the Constitutional amendments, and are subject to the action of Congress, withthe Republicans will lose the House by out appeal to any other tribunal.

The Inter-Ocean ventures the prediction that the advent of a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress will signalize the opening of legislation which will result in the payment of these claims. And when once the gate is opened the amount named will prove but the beginning of the flood. Then will come the aggregation for the payment of slaves, the pensioning of rebel soldiers, etc., etc., until our own debt will be lost sight of in the magnitude of this raid upon the public treasury,

Do our readers appreciate the dangers of this movement? It is not a secret by any means, though frank avowals of the design are suppressed by the leaders of the Democratic party as It is not now a time to quarrel about far as possible. They cannot prevent what has occurred during the present | the less discreet members of their party administration. The unity of the Republican party, the inflexible adherence to its old principles, and the getting in a position to put an end to such out and that "concilliation can only come through the recognition of their claims

> by the North." We do not believe, by any means, the scheme, while unfortunately, the former, owing to party association and the necessity of "harmony," cannot be counted on to resist the majority of

out of the war now barred by the laws?" This question, or its substance, should be addressed to every candidate of whatever party, and a positive an-

of whatever party, and a positive answer required.

The South has everything to fight for in this Congressional contest. Success means, at least, the temporary realization of her peculiar notions about State-sovereignty; her triumph over the colored race, and the substantial abrogation of the Constitutional amendments; and, finally her enrichment at the expense of the North, whom she plots to divide by other issues that she may the more easily exact the tribute she seeks. The North, confident, easy, prone to independent thought, and, consequently, only united by immediate and apparent danger, goes idly on, seeing, yet seemingly indifferent to, this scheme of sectional aggrandizement.

The Inter-Ocean warns Republicans, and Northern Democrats as well, against a "united South;" and whether, in the mad craze over other issues, this danger should be overlooked or not, we shall have done our duty when we have pointed it out and sounded the alarm.

The St. Louis Journal goes for the Potter committee thusly:

Yesterday's Washington dispatched oring up the famous Sherman battle again. The Democrats have from time, revived the story in order to keep alive the charge of corrupt bargaining for the Presidential result against the Secreta-ry. It is intended that this shall be a strong card in the move against the President when the Democrats get full power in Congress. Weber swore that he found the letter among his brother's papers and destroyed it. Now it seems papers and destroyed it. Now it seems a mistress of Weber had it, and it has been procured from her. Blachburn, of Kentucky, a member of the Potter committee, when asked about the letter would not say anything in regard to it, and significantly added that "he did not like to talk much about the committee combant." No decent and

Democratic Inconsistency. During all the period of the war the Democratic party opposed the issue of creenbacks as being an unconditation-**建设** 排放与标题 d measure. Now they changed their tactics, and "demand" tional bank notes. As a war measure the greenback was condemned by Dem- and manner of management of these ocrats because it materially aided the riends of the Union to rescure it from disintegration. Now the national bank notes are condemned, and "we," the Democratic party, "demand" that greenbacks shall be substituted in their place. This is done to capture votes; but it is a daugerous step. There is no question about the legality of the national bank and their paper is Public opinion is not so pronoun reference to greenbacks or government legal tenders.

"The constitutional right of Congress to borrow money is unquestionable, but their authority to issue obligations for a circulating medium, as money, and to make these obligations a legal tender. can only be found in the unwritten law which sauctions whatever the Rep tatives of the people, whose duty it is to maintain the Government against its enemics, may consider, in a great emergency, necessary to be done.

Chief Justice Chase, in 1870, dissented from the decision of the majority of the court on the Government legal tender question, concluded his opinion in these words:

"If the plain sense of word, if the ontemporaneous exposition of parties, if common consent in understanding, if the opinious of courts avail anything in determining the meaning of the Constitution, it seems impossible to doubt that the power "to coin money" is power to establish a un form standard of values, and that no other power to establish such a standard by making notes a legal tender is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution."

As a war measure Secretary Chase approved the acts authorizing the issue greenbacks. Subsequently, as Chief Justice, with Democratic leanings, he limited his views to Constitutional authority in the matter in time of peace.
At the December Term 1870, when

Judges, all on the bench. Five of those

power of the Federal Government to make a government currency a legal tender it hangs upon a majority of five to four of the Supreme Court; the mi-nority—all Democrats—holding views

say about the meanest man in the

to the grave. And, what is more, the principle of state rights will rule the Republic yet. "The South is marching on?

"Mark that ! "The future belongs to us and ours. Davis and his Cabinet and his soldiers will rank with the Washingtons, the Hampdens, and the Tells in the Pan-theon of History, while Grant and his horde of bloody birelings will be class-ed with the Vandals, Goths, and

It is really a pity there is no Law to prevent Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, from running for Congress on the Independent ticket. The fast that he is permitted, as any other duly quaitfied aition is, to enter the contest, disturbs the Opposition press to the deepest depths of its resources of pathetic and tearful regret. It points out to him the easy path to the penitentiary; but, with great perverseness, he prefers the uneasy one to Congress. The bull-deserm have failed to persecute him into the former institution, but they will undoubtedly prevent him from reaching the latter.—Ep.

No portion of the President's journey is Dakots. The farmers gaye him a most cordial greeting; dropped their work and bitched wagons and carriages, the substitution of greenbacks for ua- and drove the party for two hours over the great fields to witness the threshing toutrol of Mr. Dalrymple are connected played, although it d fields. In one field nine four horse iratory to next year's crop. They to floods of light and drank it greedily and step of an army. The plows are of the most modern pattern, the drivers riding comfortably in their easy, cushioned seats, without a stump or a stone to disturb them. One of the speakers at the Presidential reception at Farms and that seven years before he camped opposite the town, on the bank of Red River, hunting a place where a bridge could be thrown across the attention for the railroad. Now to he attend for the railroad. Now to the commerce, and the great it was like the work of a magi-and for three hundred miles to the party traveled they atill have found the same won-

ople of Bismark, learning that the President would be unable to visit them, forwarded a fat antelope to Farto, which was served up for dinner to

nator Thurman's zeal is betraying im into some inconsistencies, and his ambition to win popular favor is plac-ing him in feolish attituees. He was one of the authors of the electoral commission proposed as a means of settling the presidential difficulty; he was a member of the commission, and as a member he voted against an mendment requiring the commission to go behind the Louisiana and Florida returns. Notwithstanding this, in his last Ohio speech, the senator said "the Republicans have a man in the white house called the president." The senstor was one of the men by whom the At the December Term 1870, when Chief Justice Chase gave his opinion, the Supreme Court consisted of nine dilemma for himself. Either he did a in the payment of debts contracted before and after the passage of the acts. The four Democratic Justices dissented from the judgment of the court.

It will thus be seen that so far as the decision of the highest legal authority goes in favor of the constitutional power of the Enderal Constitutional

Says the Okolona (Miss.) States . The South will never be satisfied until the African is totally eliminated from directly opposite to the new policy of Judge Thurman and his party, who "demand" that the government shall do away with the national bank currency and substitute greenback legal tenders in its place.—Ev.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has this 10.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has this 10.

asy about the meanest man in the country:

It has been supposed that the meanest man in the United States resided in Boaton, but the dispatches from New Orleans show that he lives there, and his name is Schillinger. He had a servent work the country and who, though unacclimated, nursed her employer's children successfully through the fever, when she was taken down herself. At the risk of the poor woman's life the brute hussled her into an open wagon, and sent her to the hospital, in the midst of a drenching rain, remarking that he had had trouble enough in his house with the fever. New Orleans will confer a favor on Northern people and insure new and large contributions if they will throw Mr. Schillinger into the Mississippis River.

Treason Slawders and Threatens—Says the Okolona (Miss.) States:

"The Yankee crusade of 1861 5 was unsuccessful in grafting the hersey of the Satanic hoasts that overrun our plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining the plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining the plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining the plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining the plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining the plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent a legion of glorious Confederates to the grave. And, what is more, the remaining plantation, laid waste our cities, and sent the body of the Satanic hoasts that overrun our plantations, laid waste our cities, and sent the body of the Satanic hoasts that overrun our plantations, laid waste our cities, and t A boot invented by Capt, Barthe of

A correspondent sends to the Jaffna Cutholic Guardian (Ceylon) the following account of a miracle which ocd there on the 14th instant, on the correction of St. Sebastian: "A deaf born of non-Catholic parents at ippay, a close connection of the exert shroff, and about 12 years b, after having been allowed to an a couple of hours tied to the a crected in front of the celebrated ate, was able to hear and to repeat words father, mother, &c., for the time in her life. The parents of sirf, overloved at the circumstance.

Addressing his eledents, Mr. Spur-geen told a story to illustrate the need of preaches being attractive. "When I was in Atran, quite recently," said Mr. Spurgeon, "I heard of a minister who preached in a certain church, and,

Woman's Paradisc.-The Jewel partment of the Great I

Ladies find it worth their w pend hours in the section other day, as he pointed out wonder after wonder, I, too, began to feel some sterest in the emeralds, the sapphires our miles of telephone, so he can shame to lock up all this money in such at he document and direct the work. compact form. I held in my hand yeswhich belong to the collection of the and seventeen two horse teams ex-queen of Spain, sold the other day.
These two mighty diamonds, which These two mighty diamonds, which were purchased by a rich prince who lives here for a quarter of million frances What immeasurable good Queen Itabella might have done with that mone at intervals during her reign! What hospitals she might have founded what naked Spanish beggars might she have clothed! What masses might she have caused to have been said for-But all this is useless theorizing. The diamonds will aggravate the rivals of some other great lady for many and many a year to come. They were but a drop in the ocean of wealth which I saw all around me. Here European luxury showed to what extent its demands can go.

Collars of pearls, tiaras of diame emeralds and rubies were strewn about in reckless profusion. Policemen strolled carelessly about, but were generally in the immediate vicinity of any case which an exhibitor was opening for the purpose of showing goods. There will be two "grand prizes" given to the French jewelers. In bracelets of en-ameled gold there is such wonderful variety as I have never seen before. There is also a mass of small casket bonbonuieres, etc., each of which is worth a fortune. The emeralds attrac ed Castellaui's practiced eye, and while he was pointing out their special beau-ties he told me a story to illustrate the great difficulty nowadays experienced by jewelers in distinguishing between true and false. It appears that at one time in the reign of Napoleon III he was severely presied for money, and it was determined that the emeralds, each one worth a fortune, in one of Eug necklaces should be sold, and false one put in their places. The imperial treas-ury was charged with this delicate task, and succeeded in doing it. After Eu-Judges, all on the beach. Five of those concurred in affirming the constitutionality of the acts of Congress making the United States notes a legal tender doing a foolish thing by assaulting its delaying a making the United States notes a legal tender doing a foolish thing by assaulting its delaying delaying delaying the delaying dela and had it not been for curiosity to discover how much the emerarlds were worth—a curiosity which led him to un-set one and test it—he would never have known that the stones were false. When he found that they were not gen-uine he demanded an explanation, and the whole matter came out.

Emeralds abound in the display of crown jewels in the main corridor of the Champs de Mars palace on the side next the Seine. Within the railing around the priceless collection sits a sharp faced man, who is probably one of the sharpest detectives in France and inside a second ralling stands fou policemen. There is no danger that any one will have a chance to put his any one will have a chance to put his or her hand through the glass and grasp a handful of Koh-i-neors. The police are too quick for that. Even the wandering pick pocket has no chance. Just as he fancies himself safe, he is touched on the shoulder by some quiet faced man, who invites him to accompany him.

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