

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party in the country was never stronger with the people than it is to-day. Its opportunities are as great as at any time since the war of the rebellion; and, in our opinion, if the leaders and managers of the party will but take hold of the great political questions now exciting the people and properly explain the policy of the Republican party concerning them, the people will again show their confidence in the integrity of that party by electing its candidates to office.

The Republican party is the true Greenback party of the country. The greenbacks were first issued by the overwhelming majority of a Republican Congress during the late war. The Democratic members fought the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to issue greenbacks, and from that day until 1876 its leaders were bitterly opposed to the national greenbacks. But they have tried everything else to get in power once more; and now they think, or a part of them think, to steal the Republican greenback policy. In other words, they are anxious for power, and it makes no kind of difference to them how it is obtained, whether on a Greeley horse, a Butler mule, or a Greenback machine. They care nothing for the dear people's interest any longer than they are candidates for public power. As soon as successful they throw aside their disguise, and become the masters instead of the servants.

The Labor, or National party, believe that one man should have as much voice in running the government as another; the poor as well as the rich, the mechanic as well as the aristocrat, the drayman as well as the bloated bondholder. So does the Republican party. The Republican party is made up of the laboring men of the United States. It has always been known as the party of mechanics and farmers; therefore, it is no use for any one to join any other party as long as the great National Republican Greenback party is in existence; for its platform is broad and liberal enough for all. Its protecting arm will defend the poor hard-working mechanic in his rights as well as the creditors of the government in theirs. The widows and orphans must be paid the interest on their bonds, and the mechanic must be paid liberal wages for his produce; all of which will be, if the Republican party is successful.

The Republicans have always studied the interest of the people, and at all times have consulted them directly, and carried out to the very letter the wishes of the majority; and they will continue to do so. They believe truly that the government should be run for the interest of the whole people as "it is of the people." They took hold of the government at a time when eleven of the States were in open rebellion. It took millions of money to put it down, for which the Democratic party is solely responsible. The debt was caused by their trying to destroy the government; the high taxes were the consequence. They now, in the very agony of despair, are crying high taxes and hard times. It requires a remarkable amount of cheek in them to do it; but then take the check away and there would be no Democratic party left; they believe the people are easily fooled, and act accordingly. But the mechanics, farmers and workers of the United States are made up of our most intelligent citizens, and whoever tries to prey upon their ignorance for success will in the end be badly fooled.

The poison so freely used by the Italians in the seventeenth century was called "aqua tofana," from the name of the old woman Tofana, who made and sold it in small flat vials which she called manna of St. Nicholas, on one side of which was an image of the saint. She carried on this traffic for half a century and eluded the police, but on being detected confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her of all rank, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, while persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been used mainly by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose, but the effect was not sudden and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the Pope described it as a sulphate distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallized arsenic. The secret of its preparation was conveyed to Paris, where the Marchioness de Belleville poisoned her father and ten brothers, and she, with many others, were executed, and the preparation of it was burned at the stake.

The more old eyes a man gets down the more he looks to be "all right."

The Labor Question and the Future.

The people of this country should require no urging to give the labor question, in all its phases and bearings, most thoughtful and careful consideration. The nation, it may be said, was hewn out of the chaos of a wilderness by men who were laborers in every sense in which the term can be used, and that they should dignify labor and give much attention to the condition of the laborer was a natural consequence of the conditions under which they established the government. The spirit which animated the founders of the government has been potent in the councils of the nation ever since. Every attempt to degrade labor or to surround the laborer with vicious influences has been resisted and defeated. The question of the rights of the people has always stood first in the list of great questions claiming the best thought in this country, and it cannot now be relegated to the second place.

There is no reason why the pressing of certain claims by the working man should cause irritation or breed a spirit of contempt and defiance on the part of any political organization. The claims should be considered and discussed with the old spirit of fairness, and no attempt made to whistle them down as unimportant and unworthy of serious thought. The labor question is one over which the fathers of the Republic puzzled, and it stands to-day as the most complicated question before the people.

In our eagerness to accomplish great results, and in our enthusiasm over rapid progress, we have unconsciously invited many of the complications that now present a threatening aspect, and in our hasty doing of much good, have sown the seeds of evils now ripening before us. The Republican party, as the organization reflecting the popular sentiment of the country, must meet all the issues grown out of this state of affairs fairly and frankly, or see them made more dangerous by the schemes of shallow demagogues. The questions brought forward in the name of the workmen are not dangerous, only as they may offer opportunities for the very worst class of politicians to take advantage of the dissatisfied state of feeling and ride into power. Ignored by one political organization, it is natural that men, falling to find a friendly spirit where they have a right to expect it, should turn, and in a spirit of revenge, form an alliance with available elements, although such an alliance may promise no more than action with the old party. This is human nature, and the shrewd political manager will always take due cognizance of the fact that the weakness of human nature give impulse to many erratic political movements.

Such an alliance as that referred to, while it fails to advance the interests of the men seeking to influence public opinion, and while it results injuriously, if not disastrously, to the party in power, benefits only the shallow demagogue, who is the representative of no principle, and who casts discredit on the cause he pretends to represent. In the end, the result is not all in accordance with the spirit of the impulse that inspired the experiment, and so far as any progress toward real reform is concerned, the movement had better never be made.

This is the philosophy of rash experiments in politics, and for the unsatisfactory results two parties are to blame. First, the older organization, that will not listen to claims presented; and second, the men who, in their irritation, cease to be politic. Just now there is danger of imprudent and inconsiderate action on both sides. The old problems incident to the labor question have assumed new prominence before the people. They are difficult and vexatious problems, and, naturally, there is great difference of opinion as to methods to be pursued in solving them. On one side men are captious and opinionated, and on the other, irritated and impatient. At such a time there should be no intemperate action, and no sneers at the sentiments held by a large class of earnest men. The general question goes above party, and must be looked at, not so much with the eyes of the political interests in the success of his party, as with the eyes of the patriot looking forward to the future happiness and prosperity of the American people. And, looking at it this way, men must grapple with all the ugly features of the great question as they are presented by the laboring question. The issues cannot be dodged; they must be met and disposed of, and the people who were equal to the emergency in one case should be ready to act in the other.

As the fundamental principles on which the government is founded make the possibility for the laboring man in the way of advancement, as great as those of the millionaire, people must look with distrust on any movement that will tend to lower the character of the laborer, or in any way degrade labor. The Constitution, as amended, contemplates the existence of no laborer in this country who may not exercise the privilege of citizenship, and who may not aspire to the dignity and influence of high office. This gives direction to popular sentiment, and people are not to be censured when they protest against the movement of the laboring man to the exclusion of the laborer. The laboring man has been a part of the progressive march of the nation. Most particularly is this true of the laboring man who has been a part of the nation's growth, and who has been a part of the nation's progress. The laboring man has been a part of the nation's growth, and who has been a part of the nation's progress. The laboring man has been a part of the nation's growth, and who has been a part of the nation's progress.

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The labor question as those who are identified with the country. Their influence must be considered apart from the general labor question, which involves the well-being of men who are part and parcel of the nation. They will no doubt play their part, and in due time cease to be a cause of agitation. But the others and their interests are to remain for all time. What we plan for them now, or what they do for themselves now, is to have bearing on the welfare of the common people for ages to come. The problems are not to be solved in a day; the questions are not to be settled in hot blood; but new steps looking toward solution and settlement are to be taken, and the importance of making no mistake cannot be overrated.

The constitutional grumbler and the professional tramp are outlaws, when compared with the great body of workingmen, and the real grievances of the latter are not to be confounded with the bombastic comminatory of the former. The Republican party has always heard the poor man patiently, whether he was starving white or persecuted slave, and in pursuance of its policy, it must hear him patiently now; and while it may not be able to accomplish all that is desired, it can show its spirit by continuing to do for the workmen of the country more than any other organization ever has done, or more than any other organization now in the field can do.

Fit for Tat.

All the time that the fierce contest was going on in Louisiana and Florida to reach the results of the Presidential election, in those States, Mr. Tilden, with a lieutenant in Oregon, who was no less than a New York State Senator, was working for a favorable result in the closely contested State of Oregon. The correspondence was carried on in a peculiar and unintelligible cypher. No one could tell what it all meant and the "gobbler dispatches" became only the subject of mythical comment. For sometime past the New York Tribune has been industriously digging up and comparing the mass of cypher telegrams and has been rewarded in its researches with a fund and variety of party information, such as Champollion found on a different line in ancient hieroglyphics, but which, in reticence, can be compared with the excavations of a disused city sink.

The alleged bargainings and corruptions of the Republicans in Louisiana and Florida sink to insignificance compared with what was done by Kelly, the senatorial messenger and trusted ally sent to Oregon; by Pelton, the nephew; Patrick, the vicegerent, and by Mable and Hewitt, the political-complotter and bosom friends of the sage of Gramercy park in this and other party fields. Such resorts to unscrupulous means; such free and shameless use of the traditional barrel of money; such efforts at official bribery, and such purchase of official results as are developed by these telegrams, make bare one of the most corrupt and shameless attempts to wring the people out of the results won by fair and honest suffrage, which was ever perpetrated by any party in any country. So astounding and so infamous is the character of the work revealed, that several of the Democratic leaders, among them Mr. Hewitt, declared that if they were traced to them they would feel themselves disgraced for life. Day by day they have come nearer and nearer to them, and now they involve them all and go directly to Tilden himself.

When the Tribune first started on its voyage of discovery these men merely laughed; as the developments increased they pook-pooked and wondered why a paper should waste so much time hunting up dead matter and immaterial issues, and why it did not rather address itself to the live work of the campaign. They begin at last to see the point, and for this purpose we refer to it now and in order to contrast results.

For many months the Potter committee has been industriously engaged in trying to fix similar conditions of facts upon the President and his friends, and has a Congressional backing to stand sponsor for and support them; they had unlimited supplies of witnesses of both sexes, of every grade in society, of every shade of character and complexion and of all party affinities. They have devoted weeks to inquiry into all rules of evidence. They searched diligently in New Orleans until driven out by the plague, under the bracing and inspiring breezes of the Atlantic coast, in the busy thoroughfares of New York city. Archives, records, telegrams, letters, newspapers, crumpled with the history of the times, and so far they have wholly failed to bring up a single fact to connect the President or any of his family or trusted personal friends, or any officials connected with him, with any unfair practices in reaching the executive seat.

On the other hand, a story of fraud, corruption and dishonesty has been brought home to Tilden, his kinsmen and his intimate friends by the simple unfolding of the cypher dispatches. What elaborate machinery and the most unparalleled exertions have failed to accomplish in all rules of evidence, has been brought to the surface in the other as naturally and easily as a drowned body comes to the surface of the water on the ninth day, and, like it, with all the assistance of pretence and corruption.

The people now can understand where the fraud and corruption really are, and why the cry of "stop this" has been so vociferously shouted. It was from those who had attempted to rob the people of their suffrage rights, and the cry was simply to close pursuit.

When the greenbacks were first created, they were freely denounced by the Democrats; they were called paper shams, filthy rags, irredeemable currency, a government imposition, and all that sort of thing. The issue of greenbacks was charged as an unconstitutional assumption of authority by the government. When Congress declared them legal tender, the Democratic leaders of the United States said it was a farce; that no judge of any character or respectable talents in the United States would pronounce the act constitutional.

They went further, and said the judges appointed by Lincoln and Grant were venal wretches, upon the supreme bench of the United States, merely as judicial tools to decide in favor of the Democratic side of the act, and that the judges holding the contrary were wise and good. Within a brief period of time Thurman and Voorhes have bitterly denounced greenbacks, and favored contraction to get rid of them. But now the scales have fallen from the Democratic eyes, and they hurra for greenbacks, there's nothing like greenbacks. There can be only one honest reason for this, and that is that the Republican party has made good its pledge to make greenbacks the equal of gold. The difference between the currency to-day is practically nothing. The Republican party is proud of the work. The Democracy cannot help being so.

The Greasers always have claimed and still claim that the House of the Forty-third Congress did not "count Hayes in." It is known that when Acting Vice-President Ferry announced the result of the electoral count the Democratic side of the House was temporarily vacated by such leading extremists as Mr. Blackburn, who characterized the then pending proceedings as the crowning infamy of the age. These discomfited members, disoriented to the very verge of revolution, only returned to their seats to vote for Hayes, and in declaring the election of Tilden and Hendricks. For this resolution it is claimed that a majority of the States were recorded. They propose now to either carry out the full intent of that resolution, or do the next thing, and declare the office of President vacant by reason of "fraud" and install Tilden or the President pro tem. of the Senate; provided, of course, they retain the organization of the House and the President pro tem. is a Democrat. This is the present Mexicanization program of the Greaser Democracy in a nut-shell.

A Washington correspondent is authority for the statement that the President has taken pains to disclaim the intention of working against Mr. Conkling, and to announce that he is determined to know nothing of factional contests in the party. Commenting on this, the New York Tribune says: "This is as it should be. The civil-service reform machine makes considerable racket when it is set in motion, and the Republicans of our State do not wish to be interrupted in the serious work of the campaign which is now opening. Actions, however, speak louder than words, and if President Hayes wants the people to believe that he is not working against Mr. Conkling, he should cease to select his friends from among those who would prefer the Senator's defeat to that of any Democrat in the country. The President will probably never be just to Mr. Conkling while Schurz and Eraris are his most trusted advisers."

A Democrat remarked to us the other day, that during the late canvass, no mention was made by stumpers of that party, in favor of reducing salaries of State officials, and said that the salary of Gov. Vance, as compared with what Reuben received, \$5,000, owing to the reduced cost of living, was equal to \$7,000 for Vance. This is so. And other State officials in proportion. In the same ratio, tax payers are less able to pay, hence the hard times with them, who are being ruined by pampered officials. Let the next Legislature take this matter in hand. We shall see, what we shall see.—Nashville American.

The man who will wittingly deny who fails to bear the threats of the Democracy that President Hayes shall be "bounced" at the coming winter session of Congress. The feeble opposition of such self-conscious men as Alexander H. Stephens to this burning question will then be no longer regarded by a few of damaging party prospects in any coming election. The election over, the Seneca-Valley of the Backwoods will carry things with a high hand, and the weak-kneed conservatives will be forced to take a look at us.

A New York woman's hair tremors give sight of a snake twenty-five in this long. Had she seen the one she would have been a moneyed man, with a few thousand year old look on her face.

Vaccinating Dogs.—An Operator to Prevent Distemper and Keep Cans in Running Order.

To vaccinate dogs is something that Mr. Senn, a fancier, offers to do. The process, Mr. Senn says, is new only in this country, where the art of keeping dogs is only just beginning, and has long been known and practised in Egypt and even in Canada. Mr. Senn is from Canada. Dogs, he says, are afflicted with distemper, and catch it from one another as human beings catch small pox. The ailments of a dog are not classified, but are grouped under the general head of distemper. If he takes a violent cold, which he is only supposed to do when his system is out of order, there is a copious running at his eyes and nostrils, and that is distemper. If a dog is long haired, and the fleas get at him so as to produce sores, that also is a distemper. Where dogs are many, distemper of one sort or another is common; and it is to guard against the predisposition of the dog's blood to be bad that vaccination is undertaken. At the last dog show held in this city, Mr. Senn says, the advice was given to the owners of dogs by an old fancier to vaccinate. The operation is performed in the same way as vaccination for small pox. If a dog becomes very sick under it, that is considered a good sign, and to the operator is a proof that the animal had the seeds of distemper in his blood, and was in need of the operation.

Mr. Senn has yet vaccinated only the puppies of his own stock, but he expects vaccine matter from Canada every day, and advertises to treat any animals that are brought to him. The place which he selects for vaccination is inside the ear, well down toward the root. Formerly the shoulder was chosen, but the ear was found to be a better place, both for the success of the operation and for the concealment of the scar. After a dog is vaccinated, Mr. Senn says, he is sure to keep in good condition, and his blood is secure against the contraction of distemper of any sort. Although the result of the operation is generally severe, and the animal becomes very sick, the fancier says that he has not heard of a fatal case.

Concerning the frequent poisonous effects of a dog's bite Mr. Senn says that people ought to beware of a dog with a dog's mouth. A dog got of an old pair, he says, is apt to have a cankered mouth. His teeth are loose in the gums, so that they may be moved all about; and they are generally, also, what are called "shell teeth," with the enamel worn off, that is, so that they are collect tartar, which is always poisonous. The bite of a dog with such teeth is very dangerous, and the animal becomes very sick, the fancier says that he has not heard of a fatal case.

The National Republican says: The fippany with which the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer answers our inquiry; what has become of the Republican party in the South which rallied for General Grant in 1872 by telling us it has "gone where the woodbine twined," says a poor compliment to its candor. The built-downs, the rifle-clubs, the murderous Butlers and the usurping Hamptons and Nicholls could give a much more manly and truthful answer than that furnished by the Observer. Manhood is not very expensive; buy some of it.

The parlor matches are in many respects superior, but the old blue fluffers still hold their own with the man who has contracted the habit of using the tassament of his pantaloons in place of sand paper.

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Water Closets, Wash Stands, Pumps of all descriptions, Drain Pipes, Gas Pipes, Can Fixtures, &c., &c. Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed. -December 31-

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LINEN AND COTTON LAWNS. A beautiful stock of figured Lawns, also a few pieces very superior Linen Lawns at 30 cents worth 50 cents. Figured Pique at 25 cents. HEDRICK.

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY. WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, and of best material. Also fresh homemade CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor, dec 21 y 23 South Front Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN WILLIAM R. SPRINGER an interest in my HARDWARE BUSINESS. The style of the firm will hereafter be JOHN DAWSON & CO. JOHN DAWSON. Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1878 - Feb 1-1st

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION. TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON: IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c. CALL AT KING'S MARKET. On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets. ISAAC W. KING. Jan 4 1 y

BLACKSMITH AND HORSE-SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and repair carriages, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work. Feb 1 1 y RICHARD WATERS.

WILL OUR FRIENDS SUSTAIN US? By your liberal patronage you enable us to keep prices within reach of all. Call and examine our stock and price our goods. Malt, Dry Salt and Smoked Hams, Hides, and Shoulders, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Nuts, Raisins, Canned Goods of every variety, Soap, Candles, Candy, Tobacco, Claret, Portwine, Fine Brand Dried Apples and Peaches, Prunes, Eggs, &c., &c. Samples all qualities and sizes. At Wholesale and Retail. FETTERWAY & SCHULZ, Hardware and Commission Merchants, second door to corner of Princess and Water streets. may 18 1 y

WANTED. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN purchasing a fine lot of second-hand clothing, consisting of suits, coats, hats, shoes, &c., &c., &c. Call on W. P. CANADAY, the Proprietor, of the Wilmington Post, at the corner of Princess and Water streets. may 18 1 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm name of Hankins & Bates, and will always keep on hand a full supply of Choice Family Groceries. Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to give us a trial. A. G. HANKINS, R. G. BATES, No. 1, Currie's Block, Second Street, sept 8 1 y

ORGANS. LARGE LOT OF FINE REED AND PIPE TOP ORGANS JUST RECEIVED MASON & HAMILAN ORGANS, NEW ENGLAND ORGANS, BURDETT ORGANS, and JURILEE ORGANS, For sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store, may 18-1 y

THE PURCELL HOUSE HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a First-Class Hotel! Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per day; With Rooms, per month, \$3; Table Board, per month, \$25. Best of Wines, Liquors and cigars ALWAYS ON HAND AT Regular City Prices. We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all. Jan 18- COBB BROS., Proprietors.

JOHN WERNER, H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond, Proprietors of Goldboro, N. C. WERNER & PREMPERT, Personally in attendance at HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment. Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Restoratives, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12-1 y

WM. FUTRELL. No. 10 MARKET NO. 10 SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, COUNTRY PRODUCE. dec 21 1 y CHEAP FOR CASH PARKER & TAYLOR, DEALERS IN Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns, Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales, PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS. DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, No. 19 FRONT STREET, Jan 11 1 y WILMINGTON, N. C. PRINT AND PROSEPER THE NEW STATE, PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO, Is one of the LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, &c., &c. Everything to make it a FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER. Published every Thursday at Two Dollars per Year. oct 12 1 y Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses. 1000 BLS FLOUR, of various brands. 200 BLS SUGAR, of sundry grades. 100 BLS MEAT, HAMS, shoulders, Hides, Strips, Buttes. 50 BLS and BLS MOLASSES. Call on or order direct from dec 21 1 y ADRIAN & VOLLEES BALOON. THE OFFICE SALOON. ON THE STREET WHICH LEADS FROM the Street Bank to the Custom House, IS THE PLACE We get the very best NEW RIVER OTTERS and GAME. All the delicacies of the season always on hand. THE VERY FINEST LIQUORS At the B.A.R., and every attention paid to customers. CALL CHRISTMAS AND GET YOUR HEE BOO. A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL. oct 21 1 y W. K. COLLINGS.