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Col. Waddell.
HIS SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH IN THIS CITY IN 1867.
HOW HE STOOD THEN!
THE GUN THAT KICKS ITS OWNER OVER.
Verbatim Copy taken from the Report which appeared in the Wilmington Journal of June 19th, 1867.
COLORED POLITICAL MEETING OF COL. WADDELL AND OTHERS.
The meeting of the colored people held in the African Baptist Church in this city, Monday night, was attended by a large number of the colored race. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of G. P. Bourke President, who, on being conducted to the chair, thanked his thanks for the honor conferred, and proceeded to introduce Col. Waddell.

COL. WADDELL'S SPEECH.
This gentleman then arose and addressed the meeting.
He said that it was the second time he had been invited by the colored people to address them, and that they would in his ears ever ready to yield them service in public affairs, that an invitation from the colored people was peculiarly gratifying to him at present. He did not run after them and seek to be invited and had expressed no new found love and admiration for them, as some had had done, but they knew what he was, had always known him, and considered it unnecessary to express his feelings towards them.
He then alluded to his former address delivered before them just after the close of the war. At that time the immense results of the war were not appreciated by the people of the North and South; the President and Congress had split, and nothing had been done for the colored race except emancipation. At that time it required some moral courage to accept of the invitation to deliver that address—it was to fly in the face of public opinion, to address a colored audience; but he saw not that he had lost anything by it. He thought that it required no particular sagacity to see that the results of the war were, and it was wise policy on our part to acknowledge it and accept the fact accordingly. He had, in that address, advocated the rights of the black man to qualified suffrage; that it was the only true rule to be governed by, though Congress had settled the question otherwise. Well, said he, I made that speech and the colored people manifested evident appreciation, though a large portion of the public were disgusted at it. Some could give good reasons for their disapprobation, some could not, and laid back upon the old folly of ignorance and prejudice.
The class who opposed it most bitterly were what was known as the "stay at home" men—who, during the war, were content to sit back and curse the d-d Yankees, and who not sit at home deploring the dreadful demoralization of the times.
After having made that speech he had been denounced for it, but he had no abuse to heap upon those people who had condemned him. Since that time he had had a great many of those who differed with him to command say, "you were right then, and we were wrong, the only trouble was, that you were ahead of the times. Since that speech was made he had received a letter written by a distinguished Southern General, thanking him for the speech, and for

declaring his own views so fully, and that all his friends who had seen it endorsed it. I WAS, SAID THE SPEAKER, THE PIONEER IN THIS THING, AND WAS THEREFORE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC. I then declared it as my opinion that in less than five years the people of North Carolina would think and act as I had expressed. Five years have not passed away, and see what has come to pass. He here related the action of Congress. We have now got the choice to remain under military rule, where one man's absolute will is unlimited law, or reconstruct the State. Can any rational man doubt what his duty is in this respect? What are you going to do? You are going to get from under just as quick as you can; that is what you are going to do. You want your rights as American citizens, and you are going to get them. You want the old fashion style of things again; the laws and courts restored, and you are going to get them back as quick as possible. It is the duty of every man who is not disqualified to register and vote and restore the State, and I want to see you vote because I don't want to see the good old State of North Carolina, in which I have lived all my life, handed over to the PHILISTINES. (?) To the convention you must send the best man qualified for office. IT MATTERS NOT WHETHER THEY COME FROM MAINE OR TEXAS; you want the best and most influential man to represent you in the Convention which is to form the organic law of the State and under which you and your children have got to live. The speaker declared that he was not a candidate, if he was he could not hold office, though he thought he could vote but was disqualified for office.
Now I am going to tell you what you all want to know and have been waiting to hear, for I know you have been sitting back all this time and asking yourselves, "WONDER IF THAT MAN IS A REPUBLICAN?"
In North Carolina there is but one party organization that I have heard of or known of and that is the Republican party. They have other organizations in other parts of the country, BUT THEY ARE WELCOME TO KEEP THEM FOR MY PART, IN FUTURE, I EXPECT TO VOTE WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN ALL reasonable measures. I expect to vote with them, not because I have any favor to ask of anybody, but if I don't vote with them where will I vote? (This portion of the address was received with loud and prolonged applause.) I expect to vote for all reasonable men in moderate measures; an opponent to extreme men and extreme measures, FOR UNREASONABLE MEN BROUGHT THIS TROUBLE ON. I was what was called an old line whig, and was raised up with all the prejudices of the Federalists and Whigs, DIDN'T LOVE THE DEMOCRATS MUCH, and said that it was very natural he should occupy the position he does. The speaker here spoke in opposition to the false and corrupt doctrine of confiscation, showed them the evil of it, and that it engendered bad feeling. He was happy to say that he knew a large majority of the Republicans were opposed to it, men who were called Radicals too. ALL THAT THEY ASK OF THE PEOPLE DOWN SOUTH IS TO ORGANIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK MAN BEFORE THE LAW. He was opposed to confiscation and all kindred measures. YOU SAID THE SPEAKER, TURNING TO THE AUDIENCE, ARE NOT LIKE SOME PEOPLE WHO WANT TO PUNISH OTHERS FOR THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS. You don't think it necessary to denounce those who acted with me during the war from a sense of conscientious conviction as thieves, traitors and the like. NO, YOU ARE NOT GOING TO DO LIKE SOME MEAN WHITE MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA. Do you, when the time comes, vote for the best men and those whom you think your best friends. Beware of backsliders and those white men, who seek to gain your favor and your votes by affiliating and associating with you.
The speaker then concluded his remarks by repeating that he was no politician and no candidate for office, but that he never shirks responsibility. WHENEVER INVITED AND WISHED TO ADDRESS THEM, HIS SERVICES WERE ALWAYS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.
Speakers were then made by General Jos. C. Abbott, Rev. S. S. Ashley, Rev. G. W. Brodie, Joel, and Geo. Z. French, Esq., who welcomed the Colored men into the ranks of the Republican party, and who would as Rev. Mr. Ashley observed in the course of his remarks, "rejoice in the peaceful return, and by and by will for him the best call."

WADDELL TO THE DEMOCRATS.
Mr. Waddell has issued an address to the voters of the Third Congressional District, of which we do not complain, but we do complain of its subject matter. We complain first and chiefly because Mr. Waddell unflinchingly goes back on and "ignores" his speech of June 1867, as will be seen by a reference to it as published in these columns, and in which he took the broad ground of acceptance of the Reconstruction Acts, that he thought it required no particular sagacity to see what the results of the war were, and it was wise policy to acknowledge it and accept the fact accordingly; that some who objected to accepting these results "laid back on the old folly of ignorance and prejudice;" that there was no party but the Republican party, and that "for my part in future I expect to vote with the Republican party;" that "unreasonable men brought this trouble on;" [secession and war] that "he didn't love the Democrats much;" and so on, and so on. Nobody can read that speech and misunderstand its import and scope.
When Mr. Waddell was uttering these glowing truths, and delicately boasting of the fact that he was a martyr to those lofty principles in the presence of "a large portion of the public who were disgusted at it," Judge Russell was a young man who had not yet taken a public position, who was lingering and waiting for the mists of those glooming times to clear away and reflecting upon the havoc of great estates and wrecked fortunes, which were around us. It had been seen then with the prophetic eye of Mr. Waddell he had not announced it. But if he was slower, and came to the front later, he has staid longer than Mr. Waddell. He recognized that all the troubles of these southern states arose from the attempt to disrupt the Union, and he has constantly supported bolding the laws and measures tending to grapple with and suppress the turbulence and fierce passions and tumults and crimes of this heritage of an original great public wrong. These remind Mr. Waddell now terms "opinions."
We have no special approbation to bestow upon Mr. Waddell's later career. We have no sort of admiration for his tergiversation and evasions, but we believe that he knows now, as well as we do that the difficulties and embarrassments which the Federal Government has encountered since the attempt at a just peace have been produced, as he said in 1867, "by those unreasonable men [who] brought this trouble on;" that our debt with which we struggle, is a legitimate heritage and result of the war; and that the legislation of Congress, which he now tells "the voters of the Third District" is oppressive and which the "Democratic party has been fighting" is also caused by the turbulence and bad passions of those of whom he said in 1867 that they "laid back upon the old folly of ignorance and prejudice."
If we were a Democrat, and particularly one of those "old line whigs" whose prejudices Mr. Waddell said in 1867 did not permit them "to love the Democrats much," we would quote as soon trust Judge Russell as Mr. Waddell. He has never wavered from the support of those principles which Mr. Waddell was proclaiming while Russell was planting cotton in obscurity and under difficulties at Town Creek. Waddell said in 1867 more ultra things than Russell ever did. And there is no certainty how soon he may again turn "summer" and commence to lampoon his present supporters, judging by his agility in gymnastics heretofore.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.
The Hon. Hugh Waddell, father of the Hon. A. M. Waddell, died on Friday evening, very soon after the Democratic procession had passed his residence. He had been one of the prominent lawyers of the state, and has long been universally respected for his gallantry and virtues. He was born in Bladen in 1799, graduated at Chapel Hill in 1823, settled in law at Hillsboro, and lived there until 1867 when he removed to this city. He was President of the Senate in 1836. He married the daughter of the late Hon. Alfred Moore.
BEATING THE AIR.
The Review says that the Republicans prefer Russell to Waddell, which there is no use in asserting as nobody ever denied it. It is all very fine to deny furiously something that nobody ever thought of denying. But it is a fact not to be denied that the Republicans did not want to see Russell nominated by the Greenback party, because they thought he would take votes from Canaday. A. H. VanBokkelen and the Democratic chairman of the District Committee were buzzing around the streets all the morning of the Greenback convention, button-holing every delegate they saw, persuading them not to nominate either Koonce or Wooten, and begging both not to run.
It must be now perfectly apparent to every ordinarily intelligent white man that the Greenback party in North Carolina is under the control of Radicals, and is being manipulated solely in the interests of the Radical party.—Star.
This is a sweet morsel. Anybody who had eyes on the morning of the Greenback convention saw that four or five leaders of the Bourbon clique here were pursuing such Democrats as Wooten and Koonce and urging them to aid in the nomination of Russell so that he might divide the Republican vote. Myers, VanBokkelen & Co. engineered Russell's nomination.

CITY ITEMS.
Miss Mary A. Boie, the well known soldier's friend died at Aiken S. C., on the 29th ult.
Those who are required to register in order to vote at the coming election should attend to the matter at once.
Dr. J. Francis King, who has been absent in Europe for the past four months, returned home Wednesday.
Those who registered at the last election are not required to register now, unless they have moved into another ward.
The Grand Lodge of Masons will hold its ninety-second annual communication in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next.
Chief of Police Brock gives notice, in accordance with a city ordinance, that no cattle of any sort will be allowed to run at large on the streets between the first day of November and the first day of May.
The Rector, Rev. George Patterson, D. D., having returned to the city, there will be divine service and celebration of the Holy Communion in the St. John's Church this, All Saint's Feast, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
There is an idea abroad that the election this Fall takes place on Thursday, as the old August election, used to do. This is written to correct this misapprehension. The election occurs on Tuesday next, the 6th of November.
Daniel L. Russell has made a very thorough canvass of Brunswick, Columbia, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin and Pender counties. He had large crowds to hear him wherever he went, and notwithstanding the bad character of the fellow Barnits, who went around with him, we believe he will be elected, and we beg all our friends to vote for Judge Russell.
Mrs. J. C. Bauman and Geo. A. A. Pope, who went to Memphis as volunteer nurses on or about the 10th of September last, while the fearful epidemic of yellow fever was at its height, arrived home during the past week, and received the hearty congratulations of their friends. They made a good record for themselves in Memphis, and are cheered by the consciousness of duty well performed.
We understand the Democratic Magistrates of Brunswick county have appointed no Judges of Election or Poll Holders. This is another Democratic trick. We advise all Republicans to go up to the polling places on election day and have their votes taken by some responsible party whether there are regular poll holders or not. Don't fall Republicans of Brunswick to turn out and cast your votes for the candidates of your choice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE
To Liquor Dealers.
City of Wilmington, N. C.
Mayor's Office.
OCTOBER 31, 1878.
THE ATTENTION OF LIQUOR DEALERS is called to the following law of the State of North Carolina:
"No person or persons shall give away in any public place, retail or sell, except upon prescription of a practicing physician, and for medical purposes, any intoxicating liquors at any time within twelve hours next preceding or succeeding any public election, or during the holding thereof, at any place within five miles of any election precinct."
"Any person or persons violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished with a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars."
Bartlett's Revision, Sections 149 and 150.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the above law, all Bar Rooms and places where intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, November 5th, and remain closed until 6 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 6th.
Any violation of the above law at the ensuing election, on the 8th of November, 1878, will be vigorously prosecuted.
S. H. FISHBLATE, Mayor.
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, B
October 30, 1878.
NOTICE.
THE FOLLOWING SECTION OF AN ORDINANCE, adopted by the Board of Aldermen at a meeting held June 7, 1878, will be enforced on and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.
Sec. 2. That no Cow or Calf, Ox or Bull, will be permitted to run at large, within the city limits, between the first day of November, and the first day of May following, of each year.
H. C. BROCK, Chief of Police.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE CAPE FEAR DISTRICT, IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Ignatio Pato, Mariner, vs ADMIRALTY, vs The Spanish Brig Dos' Jor Seman's Canadas.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that in obedience to a motion to me addressed under the Seal of the District Court of the United States for said District, dated the 5th day of September, A. D. 1878, and the provisions of law in such cases, I have attached and set on file in the Clerk's Office, the Adm'rality process in the above entitled cause, and for the amount above specified. Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having the authority to say, why the property and things attached should not be condemned and sold, in payment of the said mariner's wages, are hereby notified to be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the District of North Carolina, on the first Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make their allegations in that behalf showing cause, if any, to the contrary.
J. H. HILL, Marshal.
J. M. VANDERLIN, Deputy U. S. M.
SUPERIOR COURT, BRUNSWICK, Co. Before S. F. Swain, Clerk and Judge of Probate.
W. H. Drew, Administrator of Jesse G. Drew, deceased, vs Ann S. Harper and husband John F. Harper, Mary G. Galloway and husband F. M. Galloway, Maggie J. Swain and husband R. F. Swain, Samuel G. Drew, (minor) Emma C. Gilliam and husband Charles Gilliam, Rebecca M. Boyer and husband Samuel F. Boyer.
This is a Special Proceeding to make real estate assets and it is ordered that the now resident Defendants Emma C. Gilliam, Charles Gilliam, Rebecca M. Boyer and Samuel F. Boyer, be required to appear before the Court on the second Monday in November, being the 13th day of said month, and answer or demur to the complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Sept 29, 78.
Improvement of the Harbor of Savannah, Georgia.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, SEPT. 28, 1878.
SEALED PURSUANT TO THE ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, PASSED AT THE OFFICE, THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878, AND TO BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE, THIS SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1878. Any person claiming an interest in the same, and desiring to be heard thereon, can be taken possession of by the Engineer's Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—FOURTH CIRCUIT.
George S. Brown, Exor. In Rem, vs. The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, Defendant.
In pursuance of a Decreeal Order heretofore rendered in this cause, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, to present the same to me at my office in Wilmington, before the first day of November next, to be by me reported to the Court for such action as may be had in that behalf. This notice does not apply to any claim contracted since the 13th day of April, 1878, as all such claims will be paid by the Receiver in due course of business. All parties presenting claims to me will exhibit any evidence or claim of lien or other incumbrance which may be claimed on any of the property of the Defendant Company. This notice does not apply to the bonded debt of the Defendant Corporation.
D. L. RUSSELL, Special Master in Chancery
sep 29-1m

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.
Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.
WILMINGTON'S DRUGGISTS.
CITY HALL WILMINGTON, N. C.
Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.
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 21-1y

JOHN DAWSON, HARDWARE MERCHANT.
HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDWARE IN the State of North Carolina. He has established HARDWARE HOUSE OF JOHN DAWSON, 13 North Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
dec 21-1y

Carolina Central Railway Company.
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERVISOR, WILMINGTON, N. C., SEP. 12, 1878.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, 10th instant, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:
PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Raleigh at 10:00 P. M. Charlotte at 1:00 P. M.
No. 2. Leave Raleigh at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 10:00 P. M.
SHELFY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN
No. 1. Leave Charlotte at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Shelby at 10:00 A. M.
No. 2. Leave Shelby at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 10:00 A. M.
The above trains have freighting accommodations, and are to carry passengers and to carry passengers.
V. Q. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

D. L. RUSSELL.
Attorney at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C.