

The demands from all quarters for retrenchment in state expenditures is a trumpet-tongued indictment against the Democratic party.

Some men assume such an enormous amount of virtue that would exclude all imputations and all investigations.

Was not this the attitude and defence of the late defeated candidate for the presidency before the investigating committee, on the subject of an attempted purchase of that high office?

When the venerable kingdom of Spain presented to the world its choicest product in the shape of its twins, Chang and Eng, scientists thought that nature had almost eclipsed herself.

It is generally known that the Twins after exhibiting themselves for many years in Europe and America settled in Surry county in this state.

One day last fall a wayfarer was passing through one of the houseless pine barrens which adorn the eastern counties.

While entering one of those dreary wastes in which no human inhabitant can dwell, an awful cloud arose in the northwest.

He tried to remember whether the hair of the old mare, and the hair of the hog were more powerful to attract the electric fluid than his own person.

How many persons in North Carolina who are exposed to the storm of Retrenchment, are working and praying for the lightning to strike anywhere but on their heads?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It is the style among certain politicians and political papers to boast or deplore as their feelings suggest, the death of the southern wing of the Republican party.

Some argument in favor of its existence may be drawn from the fear of its enemy. If there be no Republican party in North Carolina, why do the Democrats so earnestly work?

In addition to this is a bill of \$192 for a Pullman car for the use of the members of the House on the trip, notwithstanding the fact that \$275,750 was paid for railroad tickets.

necessary to add to these illustrations—the Democrats recognize a Republican party in North Carolina.

Suppose a calm and candid mind be required to measure the dimensions of this spectre which haunts the Democracy. After a careful survey the report would be: "The Republican party in 1876 increased its vote in this state by near 13,000.

The only disease even, with which the Republican party of North Carolina is afflicted is the want of unity of its leaders. Could that but be healed we should see it renew in 1880 its youth of 1868.

We ask any reasonable person: Is North Carolina less a Republican state than New York, Indiana, Connecticut or New Jersey? Yet what Republican in either of those states has struck his flag, and acknowledges defeat in 1880?

We hope to hear from every Republican in North Carolina a response on this momentous subject, and we will not cease to agitate it until our political lethargy is removed, or is succeeded by actual death.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The eccentricities of a Democratic Congress are brought out in strong light by the report of expenditures from the House contingent fund, just published. This includes the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and gives us a glimpse at the life behind the scenes of the gentlemen who tread the Congressional stage as reformers and strict economists.

Among the first items to attract attention are those entered under the head of disbursements for fuel and oil, viz:

One dozen "squirt cans," \$7. The government is also indebted to "J. H. K. Wilcox, expert to Committee on Expenditures at the Treasury Department, from March 8 to May 7, at \$6 per day, \$360;" also to "J. H. K. Wilcox, expert, etc., from May 8 to June 8, less three days, at \$6, \$180."

This is Glover's celebrated expert, Professor Wilcox, the famous statistician, political economist, man suffragist, and above all, reformer. He is the man who claims that there have been millions of dollars of money and bonds printed in the Treasury Department and carried off by the Secretaries, from Chase to Sherman; and his eminent services are paid for as fuel and oil, along with "one dozen squirt cans."

Just why Professor Wilcox's services should be classed with wood, oil, and other combustibles is not explained. His proximity in the catalogue to squirt cans may be accounted for on the law of association and analogy.

John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms, presents an account or \$957.80 for expenses paid by members of the House who went to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton. A much larger number of Senators attended this funeral than members of the House, yet the Senate bill was but \$750. Among the other items of this outrageous bill is one which reads:

"Amount paid George W. Driver as per bill, \$419.10." George W. Driver keeps a liquor saloon and wine room near the Capitol, and although no bill is printed in the report, it is of course understood that this \$419 represents the wine and whiskey purchased for this trip.

In the chief countries of Europe the Jews number as follows: Austro-Hungary, 1,375,000; Germany, 512,000; Russia, 2,700,000; Great Britain, 40,000; France, 118,000; Holland, 64,000; Belgium, 2,000; Norway and Sweden, 2,000; and Italy, 36,000. It is said that the new Jewish Synagogue, just opened in Warsaw, is one of the finest in Europe, having cost \$200,000.

committee of Congressmen over to Chester, Pa., to attend the funeral of the late Congressman Leonard Chester is about thirty miles this side of Philadelphia, and \$78.75 was paid for gloves and sashes for this funeral.

One of the curious features of the account is the expenditure of several thousand dollars to pay for an investigation conducted by the Hon. Thomas Ewing and others of the committee on Banking and Currency, "into the practicability of resumption and specie payments."

Glover, the great reformer and investigator, had several men on his payroll as "witnesses" for months at a time, who were in reality discharged employees of the Treasury Department and the Marine Hospital service, who were engaged, under Glover's direction, in hunting up scandals. The report shows that Glover has expended several thousands of dollars in his fishing exploits, but has not found anything upon which he can make a report.

For a "reformer" Congress, there has been the greatest extravagance in the payment of temporary employes by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the employes being generally Ohio politicians. The Sergeant-at-Arms has power to employ deputies when necessary. He paid William Whalen \$115 for subpoenaing fourteen witnesses to attend the investigation of Doorkeeper Polk, and twelve of those witnesses were employed under the roof of the House wing of the Capitol.

Brook Meckell, Jr., was paid \$90 for serving subpoenas upon eight witnesses to appear before Glover's committee, two of them being employes of the House, and the other six being, five clerks in the Treasury Department, and one the manager of the telegraph office at Washington. The same man was paid, at another time, \$165 for serving subpoenas on twenty-seven persons, all of them clerks in the Treasury.

Under the title of "disbursements for stationery" appear some interesting items, of which the following are samples: "Twenty dozen 'magic pencils' at \$1.00 per dozen; 'magic pearl pencils, diamond,' at \$102 per dozen; one dozen ivory desks at \$21.25 each; one dozen pearl desks at \$23.50 each. Solomon & Chapman present a bill for ninety-three dozen knives, and four knives for every member of Congress. Cork-screws were also purchased to the extent of about thirty dozen. It is not difficult to imagine what a Congressman wants with a cork-screw, but it is difficult to see just why the United States should buy it for him. Several purchases of 'champagne knives' were made, and 'cork-holders' were bought by the dozen. About forty dozen diaries are accounted for, or two each for every member. Fans were purchased by the dozen, a lot of other professional supplies, as well as about forty traveling bags.

The following are interesting individual purchases, which are charged to the contingent fund of the House: One Honner's "Bible," for W. A. Phillips, of Kansas, \$3.00; One set of "Gleanings of Europe," for L. F. Watson, of Pennsylvania, 5.00; One copy of "The Bible," for W. J. Bacon, of Pennsylvania, .75; One silver slate, for W. J. Bacon, of New York, .75; One opera glass, for W. S. Stenger, of Pennsylvania, 12.00; One writing list, for Thomas Ewing of Ohio, 1.00; One photographic album, for A. W. Cutler, of New York, 2.50; Tea trays of "shell paper," for B. W. Townsend, for C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, 2.50; One opera glass, for C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi, 10.00; One "Baby Opera," for W. J. Bacon, of New York, .50; One "Songs for the Sanctuary," for W. J. Bacon, of New York, 3.00; One ivory pocket-book, for F. H. Manning, of Mississippi, 2.20; One family Bible, for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina, 20.00; One hymn book, for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina, 4.00; One opera glass, for H. D. Money, of Mississippi, 1.00; One night pencil, for H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, 3.50; One pair of dumb-bells, for J. R. Chalmers, of North Carolina, 1.50; One floral album, for C. B. Roberts, of Maryland, 1.50; One razor strap, for H. A. Herbert, of New Jersey, 1.00; One pack of cards, for John Goode, of Virginia, 1.00; One microscope, for H. D. Money, of Mississippi, 5.00; One opera glass, for C. E. Hooker, of Texas, 20.00; One set of cutlery, for R. Q. Mills, of Texas, 14.00; One "Bible of the Bible," for N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1.25; One "Bible for Learners," for N. P. Banks, 2.00; Three diaries, for S. S. Cox, of New York, 4.00.

These are only samples of a long list covering several printed papers. The expenses of the Potter committee are not itemized at all, but there are two entries showing that \$7,500 was drawn at one time, and \$2,500 at another, making \$10,000 in all.

So much for the record. The people would like to know why the government should purchase an opera glass for the much-involved Stenger, or a pair of dumb-bells for the ferocious Chalmers. Why should the government donate a Bible and hymn book to Yeates, of North Carolina, and neglect missionary work with so many others? Why should Mills, of Texas, be given a set of cutlery, and Goode, of Virginia, be put off with a pack of cards? Why should Money, of Mississippi, be amused with a microscope, while Hooker, of the same state, gets two opera glasses, and Manning an ivory pocket-book? It is likely that some of these articles were recharged to the members and deducted from their stationery accounts, but in the great majority of instances no doubt the items are clear steals. It is high time that these petty and scandalous thefts ceased, and all parties concerned in them ought to be jashed through the public prints until they cry for quarter and pledge themselves to reform.

Inter Ocean.

In the chief countries of Europe the Jews number as follows: Austro-Hungary, 1,375,000; Germany, 512,000; Russia, 2,700,000; Great Britain, 40,000; France, 118,000; Holland, 64,000; Belgium, 2,000; Norway and Sweden, 2,000; and Italy, 36,000. It is said that the new Jewish Synagogue, just opened in Warsaw, is one of the finest in Europe, having cost \$200,000.

And this is what is said by a statesman in the Charlotte Democrat: "The Democratic Party went into power and have had control of the state &c. There has been neither retrenchment nor economy. The people pay the same taxes paid under Radical rule and there is a large deficiency in the Treasury. The expenses in nearly all the branches of the state government have been increased instead of decreased as promised."

Some will say—"Silence, for fear it may hurt the party. Let us not expose our party, friends." This will not do.

W. J. Watson, of this county, Deputy U. S. Marshal returned last week from quite an extensive raid. Conducted by Col. Kellogg, Internal Revenue Agent, the raid extended through portions of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery counties, and resulted in the capture and destruction of 21 stills, 15,000 gallons of beer, 231 still tubs, 90 bushels of malt, 202 gallons of low wine and 90 gallons of whiskey. In addition, one wagon and two horses were seized. The expedition set out from Greensboro, on the fourth of this month, and was gone seven days. There were no arrests made, but the names of offenders against the revenue law were noted, and a number of prosecutions will follow.—Atlantic Greener.

The Buffalo Express thinks that prevailing economy is "lighting a match with a bank-bill to see whether a ten-cent piece is made of silver or pewter."

The Capacity of the Colored Race as a Governing Power.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, in the North American Review for January: If we turn now to an examination of the conduct and capacity of the colored race, as shown during the period of its free exercise of the suffrage, it will appear that that race exhibited qualities entitling it to all the political privileges conferred by the reconstruction measures. It is necessary here to shut out the partisan clamor and misrepresentation of the day, and attend only to the authentic facts as the ground of judgment. First, then, it may be said that the colored race gave to the southern states, liberal and just constitutions. Under influences which elsewhere had led to punitive and proscription measures towards those who had supported slavery and rebellion, the organic law of the ten states embraced in the reconstruction act of 1867 shows no instance of a purpose or effort to exclude any classes or individuals from an equal share in all political privileges. The demands for public education were fully recognized and provided for. The methods and principles of taxation were just and enlightened. The modes of selecting judicial officers were such as prevail in the most populous states of the north. In a word, the constitutions of the reconstructed states would have met the approval of the most unqualified approver of all competent and impartial judges and critics. And the same conclusion will follow from an examination of the general legislation in the states during the same period. It was, with few exceptions, dictated by the public wants and suited to the public needs.

In the ordinary conduct of the practical affairs of government, much must be said in approval of the spirit and methods which then prevailed. Elections were free fair and honest. Political canvasses were conducted by the colored race without violence or disorder, or excessive rancor. The power which they held they put fairly at hazard with each recurring election. They neither cheated nor intimidated nor sought to intimidate their opponents. Their popular assemblies listened with respect and attention to the arguments of their embittered political foes, and on rare occasions when their consciences addressed them with argument. There was a period of official profligacy and corruption in the states, in which the colored vote predominated, extending generally from 1869 to 1872. It arose from causes already explained. It was confined to official life; it was produced and inspired by a few leaders who had, for purposes of plunder, made their way to public places. As in the similar condition of affairs which prevailed in the city of New York from 1866 to 1873, official corruption at the south for a time baffled investigation and defied public sentiment. In the worst stages it did not equal this description given by the 'Committee of Seventy' of corruption in New York. It has bought legislators, controlled Governors, corrupted newspapers, defiled courts of justice, violated the ballot-box, threatened all forms of civil and religious liberty, awed the timid rich, bribed the toiling masses, and colored respectable citizens, and has finally grown so strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which is believed to be inert, voiceless and powerless to stay its aggressions, or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice.

Southern corruption assumed more grotesque, and, perhaps, more offensive forms than were displayed elsewhere; but it was never so powerful, daring or pervasive as in other sections of the country. It never polluted the sources of political power; it never violated the ballot-box; it never bribed the 'toiling masses.'

The proprietor of a popular restaurant in Berlin has instituted what he calls the Dinner of the Golden Sausage, the attraction of which is the insertion in every thirtieth sausage designed for his guests of a small gold coin, which becomes the property of the individual to whose lot it chances to fall. It is quite a study to observe the guests seated round the numerous tables, each accommodating thirty persons, all of whom are moving their jaws most cautiously. Of those favored by fortune, some are unable to conceal their satisfaction, while others try to convey the coin unperceived from their mouths to their pockets. As a matter of course, every one is obliged to masticate his food slowly, instead of bolting it in the national fashion, otherwise the tiny golden coin might slip down his gullet unawares.

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Justice in the Senate.

It is rumored of certain Republican Senators—the number is very small we are happy to say—that they are hesitating as to how they shall vote in the Corbin-Butler case before the Senate, because certain Democratic Senators have declared that if Mr. Corbin is seated by the present Republican Senate, the next Senate, which will be Democratic, will turn him out and also turn out Senator Kellogg of Louisiana. Now, hesitation from such a cause is unworthy of Senators. If Mr. Corbin has been duly elected Senator from South Carolina, as the very able and exhaustive report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate shows he has been, then let him be admitted to his seat at once. Let this be done because it is right; because it is due the people of South Carolina, who chose him to be their Senator, and it is due to Mr. Corbin himself. To decline to vote for the admission of Mr. Corbin to his seat because Mr. Butler and his fellow Democrats declare—as we are informed they do—they will turn him out next session when they will be in the majority, is to yield to most contemptible bullying, and bull-dozing, precisely similar in effect to that practiced in South Carolina to intimidate and control the Republican negro vote. We are confident that no Senator will, on reflection, be influenced by such threats. Let Mr. Corbin be promptly seated now, because he is entitled to his seat, and then, if the next Senate, which will have a Democratic majority, is bold and bad enough to turn him out then let it do so, and take the responsibility of the act. The country will be here to see it, and to hold the plotters and perpetrators of such an outrage to their proper responsibility and punishment. If the Democratic party can afford to perpetrate such a wrong, then Messrs. Corbin and Kellogg and the Republican party can well afford to be the victims of it. But there is not the slightest danger of this Democratic threat being executed. The seating of a Senator upon a full inquiry and report upon the merits of his case by a committee is a final adjudication, and precludes further inquiry and investigation into his case. This is the law as settled by the Senate itself. It was determined in the celebrated case of Bright and Fitch, Senators from Indiana. To reverse this established rule and retry a case once settled and after a session has passed, would be revolutionary. No political party could afford to do it, as in so doing it would dig its own political grave. We say to Senators that beyond all question the only correct and sensible thing to do is to seat Mr. Corbin, seat him because it is right, and let the future of the matter take care of itself. That is not your responsibility, but the responsibility of those who shall then control the Senate.—Washington Republican.

A Chinese Funeral. Philadelphia Times: I never attended a Chinese funeral, but I have seen their graveyards, and a great many of their processions through the streets on those mournful occasions. They generally have two or three hacks immediately following the hearse, and containing the near relatives and friends of the deceased. One of their number sits beside the driver of the hearse and one with each hackman. As they move slowly along they drop bits of red paper bearing some Chinese characters upon them. They are uttering in fevry direction all through the streets and along the road to the cemetery. Behind these they have a lot of express and job wagons, which they hire on any street corner, and, as they never forget their economy, even in grief, these wagons are packed with as many Chinamen as they can possibly hold. If the deceased is of the better class, there is a hired mourner in attendance. He walks barefooted immediately behind the hearse, and is completely enveloped in a long robe of white, which drags on the ground and soon loses its purity—in fact, drabbed with mud about two feet in depth. He assumes an attitude of abject woe and bows with heed almost to the ground. He is supported in this position by a man on either side, who almost drag him along by the arms. As they move along he gives vent to his hired grief in low dismal wails.

After they get out of the city he is permitted to straighten up and step out briskly after the hearse. The relatives take with them a quantity of cooked provisions, consisting of roast pig, boiled rice sweetmeats, &c., which they deposit upon the grave. The deceased is supposed to subsist upon this for a few days until his stomach becomes accustomed to celestial diet. It is not considered etiquette to watch the spirit taking his nocturnal meals, so the tramps are sure of a "square meal" after a Chinese funeral. They can have very little affection or human feeling, for they will take their sick and aged when near death, when it is certain there is no hope for them, and put them during the night in some dark alley and deliberately leave them to die alone. The bodies are found by the police and buried at the city's expense.

Secretary Sherman says his estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year is \$284,562,419, and his estimated receipts \$257,500,000, leaving a deficiency of over \$27,000,000, which he thinks should be met by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. JOHN WERNER H.C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond Formerly of Goldsboro, 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, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. April 12-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IRON, Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hammers, Trade Chains, Ploughs, Cast-ings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Belts, Axes, Axes, Axes, Wagon and Car-Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Bolt and Wares, Rope, Twine, Knife Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Siders, Cotton Twine, Twine, Milling Twine, Rope, Rope, Beans, Pots, Spiders, Cans, Fry Pans, &c. We have special attention to our large stock of hardware, and we are prepared to do an extensive assortment of IRON, selected especially for Smiths and Farmers use, all of which, and much more, we offer at low prices, at the

Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL, No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C. march 1

FOR RENT. THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including every thing necessary for carrying on a good Family Grocery, situated corner Mulberry and 4th streets, with best room if desired, from October 1st. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or to W. S. GERKEN.

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night. FANCY GOODS and Toilet Articles. CITY HALL WILMINGTON, N. C. Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use. march 1-17

CUTLERY. JUST RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Shavers, and general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at N. JACOBI'S Hardware Dept. No. 10 South Front Street. dec 21 ly

ORGANS. A LARGE LOT OF FINE REED AND PIPE TOP ORGANS JUST RECEIVED MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, NEW ENGLAND ORGANS, BURDETT ORGANS, and JUELLEE ORGANS. For sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store. may 10-17

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. 23 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, N. C. dec 21 ly

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 ly WILMINGTON, N. C. HOME MADE CANDIES. WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVOR-ED with the very best Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Essences of Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand. F. G. NORTROP'S Fruit and Confectionary Store. march 1

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands. 200 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades, 150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies. 200 Hbls molasses. Call on or order at F. G. NORTROP & VOLLERS dec 21 ly

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12, 1878. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, Nov. 18th, the Passenger Trains on the W. & W. R. R. will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:00 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 1:00 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:00 P. M. Leave Weldon daily at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 1:00 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave R. C. Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 1:00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:00 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North of the line, daily except Sunday, and daily for Richmond and all rail routes.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north to Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent. GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & W. R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1878. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, Nov. 18th, the following schedule will be in operation:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN (Daily). Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Florence at 12:15 P. M. Leave Florence, at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:00 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Florence at 12:15 P. M. Leave Florence, at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:00 P. M.

This Train will only stop at FARMINGTON, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Easton, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily except Sunday. Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Columbia at 12:15 P. M. Leave Columbia, at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Florence, at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 5:00 P. M.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington. Through Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Charleston and Augusta, S. C. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt. nov 10-17

Carolina Central Railway Company. OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sep. 12, 1878. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Monday, 19th inst., the following Schedule will be in operation on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Wilmington at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:15 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:00 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Hamlet at 12:15 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 5:00 P. M.

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones provided to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. sep 15