

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r. WILMINGTON, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1879.

Zach Chandler should by all means send a goodly lot of his liniment to the editor of the Star, for its spinal cord seems to be out of joint.

Col. Buford who set out the other day to reform the Bench of Kentucky, and murdered in cold blood, Judge Elliott, is declared by some of the press of that state to be insane. If so, he is dangerously insane.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Spofford intends to revive his contest for the seat held by Gov. Kellogg in the Senate. As the Senate has once passed on this controversy, it is difficult to see how it can be renewed.

The exodus of colored people from Louisiana is attracting, as we predicted, much attention at the north. Money is being raised to help them on, and better than that, gentlemen of experience are visiting the Mississippi valley, to superintend and direct the movement.

It is said that the Nihilists of Russia have notified the Czar that while they do not intend any efforts on his life, yet his ministers, particularly the Chiefs of the gendarmarie will stand in much danger. The repeated attempts on their lives during the past year seem to indicate it to be no empty threat.

A few nights ago thirty-five Democrats met at the residence of August Belmont in New York. The object was to devise some scheme to head off Gov. Tilden in the next Presidential race. To do this they want to prevent Gov. Robinson from being renominated for Governor. They adopted the wise plan of putting up Gov. Seymour against Gov. Robinson. It is improbable that Gov. Seymour, would accept a nomination for the Governorship of New York.

Mr. Tilden has a mortgage on the Democracy, and he designs to foreclose next year.

California holds a special election the first Wednesday in May, when the new Constitution will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The California papers do not speak enthusiastically of the work of the Constitutional Convention, and there are doubts as to the legality of that body. One novelty in the document is a provision prohibiting the Governor of the state from being elected to the United States Senate during his term of office. The Chinese are denied the ballot in positive terms, and their employment on any state, county, municipal work, or by any corporation is forbidden. The legislature is authorized to delegate to cities and towns the power to remove them.

MURDER.

Last week at Smithville Judge McKoy made the last and extreme sentence of the law on John Davis, on the eleventh day of July he will be suspended by the neck.

It is not a matter of much consequence, except who will execute the judgment. The acting Sheriff of Brunswick county, Mr. Sam. Chinnis is not the Sheriff. Mr. Chinnis knows that he was not elected Sheriff—and he knows, too, that the Supreme Court of the state has passed upon his title to the office he pretends to fill, adversely to him.

Now if he executes Davis will he not be guilty of murder? The editor of the Star must have a very short memory indeed. Read what it says about Senator Bayard and the Democratic party.

"It is a good sign for the country when Democrats are honest enough to treat questions upon their merits and not upon their political bearings. We have already stated that the weight of authority appears to be against the admission of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire. Senator Bayard takes another view of this matter. It is said that other Democratic Senators agree with him. So the vote on the Democratic side will be divided, and not partisan. Republicans always go for party. A contract."

Now, above this article, in the same column, it says, speaking of Senator Carpenter, a stalwart Republican from Wisconsin:

"Senator Carpenter made a very able speech against seating Bell. He is much complimented."

A NEW SOUTHERN LIGHT.

A new meteor has darted athwart the southern political sky, like the train of some rare comet returning from its untracked orbit and lighting up the leaden clouds with its hairy train of fire. The speech of Mr. Houk, the only Republican member from Tennessee, and one of the three from the south, is a political event. It speaks from out this southern charnel house of Republicanism, this gloomy sepulchre of Republican death, in a living voice of truth which carries with it invincibility. We copy the somewhat tame abstract of the Associated Press report, as the best we can do now, but every line of which is an exposure of the true character of southern Democracy. The following is the only report as yet given of the first Republican protest from the south in this Congress:

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, cared not

who had enacted the law which it was proposed to repeal, whether Democrats or Republicans. That was immaterial to statesmen and patriots. When that law had been enforced—as he trusted it would be enforced again—the only fair elections which the south had ever had since reconstruction had taken place. When the President had offered peace and conciliation he had been answered with bloodshed and riot. Today it was well known that a majority of the southern states were Republican, if an honest election could be had, and yet he looked around him and saw only three Republicans from the southern states. He placed his opposition to the present measure on the broad ground of its merits. If permitted to stand on the statute books, there would be free elections in the south, and Republicans would be returned to Congress by the voice of a free people, unawed by bulldozers and rifle clubs. Others might do as they pleased, but never would he had a vote on this floor, would he vote to repeal those statutes, until every man in the south, whether white or black, whether a carpet-bagger from the north or a scawlag from the south, should have a free and equal chance at the ballot-box. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Houk said he should continue day after day, and time after time to vote against the repeal of this measure, which, if wiped out, would give an opportunity to the Democrats to carry elections by the Democratic methods, which everybody understands. It was said that the present law was unconstitutional. He was too young to be much of a constitutional lawyer, but he had never seen a Democrat who did not claim to be a great constitution lawyer, whether he could read it or not. [Laughter on the Republican side.] In 1861 the Democratic party had said that it was unconstitutional for Abraham Lincoln to put down the rebellion. The government had to be wrecked or the Democrats had to rule. Unless they could control the government they would starve it. He was not authorized to speak for the President, but he knew that if the President was a good Republican he would veto the bill. It might be said that he [Mr. Houk] was waying the bloody shirt. Well, if his friends on the other side had not made it bloody, he would not have it to shake. He informed his friends on the other side that in 1880 the place that knew them now would know them no more forever. Then, if he was a member of the House, he would vote for a bill providing for holding all national elections under the authority of the United States, under the protection of the United States entirely. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

These truths were uttered in the course of the debate now going on in Congress on the proposition on the part of the Democrats to repeal the laws which secure to the people free elections. The N. Y. Times special gives the following paraphrase of this one Republican gun from the south: "Mr. Houk spoke plainly about the political situation in the south and the means by which the Democrats succeeded in making that section solid. Ten years ago, he said, a majority of the Representatives from the southern states were Republicans, and an honest election and a fair count would furnish the same result now; but the Democrats, by organized violence and crime, started a plan in Mississippi to stifle the voice of the people, and to destroy the purity of the ballot. This plan was successfully introduced in the other southern states, and the result is seen by the solid Democratic delegation from these states in the present Congress. He believed the purpose of the Democracy now, in seeking to repeal the safeguards thrown around the ballot-box, was to carry the Mississippi plan to northern states, so far as it was possible and prudent. He did not care whether the laws which it was sought to repeal were constitutional or not. He would oppose every effort, no matter in what shape made, to repeal those laws until every man in the south, black and white, had a fair and even chance at the poll."

The Times adds that Mr. Houk has a good voice and a fervid manner, and that the matter of his speech as well as its manner secured to him an unusual attention, especially for a new member.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia legislature providing that if any person, deliberately, with the intention of degrading another, assault or strike him with a cowhide or horse-whip, it shall be a felony, punishable on conviction, by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. This grew out of the failure of justice at the trial of Poindexter for killing Curtis a few weeks ago in Richmond. The jury disagreed, and though Poindexter probably deserves to hang, yet it is not likely any jury selected in Richmond can ever be brought to convict him of even manslaughter.

A move in the right direction: A number of representative colored men of Boston held a meeting last night to consider plans for furthering the negro exodus from the south. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, and to arrange for raising means to transport as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the west.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean thus sums up the whole matter: "Twenty-seven loyal states furnish 269 Senators and Representatives, eleven disloyal states furnish 93 Senators and Representatives, of whom 85 were rebel soldiers."

The Kansas City Journal says "the debate now going on in the House of Representatives at Washington is rousing the old loyal spirit of the country. The people will not suffer the destruction of the Government any more by starvation than by shot and shell."

Kentucky—Meeting of Republican State Convention—Nomination for Governor.

The resolutions passed by the Louisville convention of Republicans have the true tingle. Taken from the Star telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, with a large attendance, and ex-Representative John D. White presided. Walter Evans was nominated for Governor.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the acts of the Republican party, adhering to the principles adopted at the Republican Convention in 1876, and condemning the management of public affairs in Kentucky by the Democratic party. The resolutions further declare that the determination of the Democrats to rule or starve the government is another exhibition of rebellion, and that duty to the country demands that the President shall resist by every constitutional means this spirit of lawlessness. Also, that the name and fame of Grant are inseparably linked with the most important events in the country's history, and it is our pleasure thus to declare our admiration and esteem for him, our gratitude to and our confidence in him.

Our New Minister to Berlin.

There is so little known in the south of the gentleman who has been recently appointed Minister to Germany, by President Hayes, that we publish his biography in full, taken from Harper's Weekly.

The choice of Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, to fill the position of United States Minister to the court of Berlin, made vacant by the death of the lamented Bayard Taylor, is one that appears to give universal satisfaction. It is greatly to the credit of the administration that, in choosing our representatives abroad, men should be selected whose eminent culture and proved ability enable them to take their place worthily among the diplomatic circles of the Old World. President White is peculiarly well fitted for the position that has been tendered him. An accomplished scholar, and thoroughly familiar with the distinguishing features of our own commonwealth, he has at different times spent several years in Europe, where he improved excellent opportunities for study and observation. Possibly no American has a better acquaintance than he with the institutions, the literature and popular characteristics of Germany.

President White, now in his forty-seventh year, is a native of Syracuse, his father being a prominent and wealthy resident of that city. As a young man he entered Hamilton College, but remained only a year, finishing his collegiate course at Yale. From this institution he was graduated, having been a member of what has since become known as "the famous class of 1853." While at college he evinced unusual ability, standing at the head of his class, and during the last year carrying away the first prizes for scholarship and oratory. On leaving the seclusion of Yale he went abroad, and saw much of social and diplomatic life as an attaché to American Legation at St. Petersburg. Here he laid the foundation of his present library. On his return he was elected to the chair of History in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, which he accepted, after declining a similar position offered him at Yale. Owing to ill health, he resigned in 1863, and visited Europe again, but only for a brief period.

The connection of Mr. White with the educational institutions of which for many years he has been the head appears to have grown out of his election to the state Senate for the district of Syracuse in the autumn of 1864. Here he met the late Ezra Cornell, who afterwards founded the University which bears his name. The acquaintance between them grew out of Senator White's interest in educational matters and Senator Cornell's desire to found a collegiate institution where, to use his own words, "any person can find instruction in any study." Mr. White had introduced the bill which defined the school laws, and that which created the new system of Normal Schools. His advocacy of these measures led Mr. Cornell to disclose to him his plan for a liberal institution of learning, and in 1865 Mr. White introduced the bill which incorporated Cornell University, in 1866 he was chosen first President of the University, and soon afterward he visited Europe to study modern educational methods, and to purchase for it books and apparatus. After its foundation, the University has been indebted to no one so much as to President White, who, to a very large degree, has formed and directed its system and character. From his own private fortune he has constantly given to it books, objects of art, and sums of money. He has the residence for the President of the University, and the University grounds, was built by him, and the total amount of his gifts would probably reach fully \$100,000. Besides his work as President, he has filled the chair of Modern History, and his lectures on the history of France, especially the period of the great Revolution, have always been one of the most popular courses in the curriculum.

With politics the name of President White has been at times associated since his leaving the Senate of his state. Several times he has acted as delegate from Onondaga county to the state conventions, and in 1871 he was made President of the Syracuse convention. Always a warm supporter of General Grant, he was the same year appointed one of the Commissioners to San Domingo to report on the question of annexation. Two years ago he once more visited Europe for his health, and was appointed by President Hayes as one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Although President White has always been a prominent Repu-

lican in politics, he has not been active in partisan affairs.

President White's sojourn in Berlin will not sever his connection with Cornell University. During his absence Prof. Russell, now Vice-President, will act in his stead. In this way the interests of the institution will suffer but little by his temporary withdrawal, while the people of the United States will have the consciousness that they are faithfully represented at the German capital.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts is entitled to a great deal of consideration. It has actually put down a clerk of a fashionable hotel, one of the most formidable creatures the young Republic has to contend with—a modish monster unknown and incomprehensible to foreign lands. It probably required the Supreme Court to achieve this most desirable end. No ordinary court could have managed it. The facts are as follows: The clerk, a Bostonian, in addition to the well selected assortment of odious traits belonging to his guild, was at times insufferably familiar. Only the people of the United States will have the consciousness that they are faithfully represented at the German capital. The clerk was a Bostonian, in addition to the well selected assortment of odious traits belonging to his guild, was at times insufferably familiar. Only the people of the United States will have the consciousness that they are faithfully represented at the German capital. The clerk was a Bostonian, in addition to the well selected assortment of odious traits belonging to his guild, was at times insufferably familiar. Only the people of the United States will have the consciousness that they are faithfully represented at the German capital.

Why the clerk was not turned into a statue of frost covered granite cannot be fathomed. But he was not. He continued to call the waltzes of the hour that he had been engaged in, and he continued to play the piano. He was extremely indignant and amazed; he believed he had been honoring the important guests descending from his Alpine heights, and being actually familiar with them. He brought suit to recover his wages for the unexpired portion of the year for which he had been engaged. The court rejected his suit, and the Judge gave a detailed opinion on the enormity of addressing gentlemen by their first names, pronouncing the custom, unless warranted by intimacy, a positive insult.

Southern Pyrotechnics.

The Okolona (Miss.) Southern States has treated the country to another pyrotechnic display, consisting of rockets, mines, wheels, and serpents, as follows:

The guilt breeding amendments must go. The principle of secession must be vindicated. The lie must be strangled out of Lincolnism.

The Federal brigadiers, whom the government educated in the doctrine of State Rights, must be denied a voice in the restoration of the Republic, for they sinned with their eyes wide open to the enormity of coercing sovereign Commonwealths, and knew that it was point-blank treason.

The doctrines of Jefferson, Calhoun, and Jefferson Davis must triumph. You may cry "Peace! peace!" but there will be no peace! until these things have come to pass. Our Yankee enemies are sharp-witted enough to see that the States speak what the southern people feel and believe, and they are alarmed at the situation; but they may just as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable, for this Republic has passed into the hands of the old Democracy, who propose to hold the fort.

The London papers record the death of a man who, probably, was the repository of more dark secrets than any man in England, save his own son. The gentleman to whom we refer was head of the famous Hebrew firm of solicitors, Lewis & Lewis, of Ely-place. If any one of the British Dominions can "pull a fellow through," they are the men, and albeit they take cases of the darkest complexion, they have always maintained the highest standard of personal integrity and respectability. The gaining of this firm are believed to have been during the past 20 years, as large as those of any attorneys in London, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two firms who receive immense sums as advisers of great commercial houses and companies. As a sample of the cases some may mention with which Lewis, we may mention one which came within their ken some 25 years ago. A young Guardsman, of highly aristocratic connections, was charged with a most serious offence. The family Tullingham at once saw that Lewis & Lewis were under the circumstances, the only loop-hole of escape. The young man appeared before Sir Thomas Henry, then chief magistrate, under an assumed name, and Mr. George Lewis begged that the magistrate would deal with him as a friend. "If you talk all night," Mr. Lewis said the magistrate, "it will make no difference. I shall still commit the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court." He was accordingly committed. But when the case came on not a witness was forthcoming. Messrs. Lewis's fee was \$5,250. They were in the office would, if published, convulse society. Mr. Tullingham knew a thing or two, but they know hundreds.

Candidates never look well astraddle of a fence, or even nicely balanced on the top rail. Get down on the ground, even if you have to fall down. People like positive men, in peace as well as in war, in politics as in religion. A brave man who has principles, and stands by them courageously, will command the respect even of his enemies; while a good man without courage will excite no enthusiasm from friend or foe.

Patriotism and Capital.

The more obtuse of the Democratic organs are now contending that the late sale of forty-nine millions of dollars of 4 per cents in a single day is attributable to the pending assaults of the Democracy upon the Constitution, the laws, and the rights of citizenship, for the reason that such assaults tend to strengthen the government and its institutions in the confidence of capital. Such reasoning and such conclusions are unbecoming any man who has intelligence enough to hit the ground with his hat. It is the conception of incarnate stupidity. The patriotism of the people, coupled with the timidity of capital, have no doubt led to the late heavy investment in bonds at a low rate of interest. Capitalists see the tendency of the present Democratic war upon the integrity of the government, the laws of protection, and the rights of citizenship, toward direct and certain revolution. They see the dangers that impend over the Constitution and the laws, and they are prompted to render aid to the government under that patriotic impulse which during the rebel ion, when the national life hung in the balance, brought forth individual aid under the impression that unless the national life was saved there was nothing worth living in the American Republic. It was the duty of the hour that prompted individual aid to the government then, and the same sense of insidious peril leads the patriotic now to intrude the National Treasury. A determination to sustain the government in the midst of the assaults now being made upon it by menaced starvation, and by those, too, who sought to shoot it to death eighty years ago, has induced the capitalists to promptly and efficiently fortify the National Exchequer with material aid and confidence by taking largely of its lowest priced bonds. Then, again, the revolutionary policy of Congress has weakened, if it has not crushed out the struggling hope of a revival of business, until the existing perils which destroy confidence and hope in trade, commerce, and manufactures, and bring discouragement to all private enterprises, shall have passed.

It is capital believed that the Democratic policy of revolution would bring renewed energy to private enterprise and business, it would not seek investment in 4 per cents. It seeks this investment for the same reason that the ship in a storm seeks refuge in a safe harbor. It has confidence in the loyal patriots of the north and west to sustain the national integrity in this crisis as it did during the rebellion, and that confidence leads to an investment in government securities rather than in real estate or in the speculative industries of the people. The want of confidence in the Democracy and its revolutionary schemes leads capital to rally around the government in this hour of peril.

We should like to ask these wisecracks of the Democratic school what amount of these government bonds are taken by the Democratic capitalists of the south, or even of the north as an earnest of their confidence in the permanence and success of this government under the prospect of Democratic rule? How many millions of dollars of 4 per cents has Tilden or any other Democratic millionaire taken in the form of securities, as an evidence of his confidence in the stability of this government? We pause for a reply.

John Brown committed treason by rebelling against the constitution and laws of Virginia, and was hung for the purpose of making treason odious, as we are informed by Mr. Chalmers and his friends. Now, let them give us some further information in the premises; let them explain by what course of argument and thread of logic they reach the conclusion that the United States should not make treason odious by hanging rebels against the laws and Constitution of the general government. If it is, or was, not right for the United States to hang the rebels against its flag, the state of Virginia was guilty of downright assassination in hanging John Brown. It should be remembered in this connection, however, that the Democrats in the House, as represented by Mr. Chalmers, dragged this John Brown feature into the pending discussion. And it was very natural that they should do so. There is something in the air which recalls to mind the patriotic inspiration of that period when the popular patriotic song was—

His soul is marching on. The echoes thereof will not die away until the election of 1880. Mr. Chalmers is to be thanked for having revived so many patriotic impulses in such a pertinent manner.

Social Lions.

A native of Ukarauga asserted that in the village next to that in which he lived the people were on most friendly terms with the lions, which used to walk in and about the village without attempting to injure any one. On great occasions they were treated to honey, goats, sheep and ugali, and sometimes at these afternoon drums as many as two hundred lions assembled. Each lion was known to the people by name, and to these they responded when called. And when one died the inhabitants of the village mourned for him as for one of themselves. The village was reported to be situated on the shore of lake Tanganyika, not very distant from Jumah Merikani's house; and he also told me that the friendship between the natives and the lions were commonly spoken of at the gatherings. The Mananga, however, asserted that he had often witnessed this friendly intercourse between man and beast, and brought several of his tribesmen to testify to the truth of his statement. Certainly, if this be true, our most famous lion-tamers have yet something to learn from the natives of Africa. —Across Africa.

There is a curious creek in west Texas, which enters a rocky gorge and runs underground for forty miles. In some places natural wells two hundred and forty feet deep are found, through which the roaring of the subterranean creek can be heard plainly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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March 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of racists, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve no hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1877, or any year since. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with no mitigated brightness. While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history, or a record for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of today. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth their attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established property will be liberally employed. The present disjunct condition of the future, and the uncertainty of the future, lead us to believe that the discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, the conspiracy of 1870, the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880, and every subject must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread of the gathering everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the ancient history of 1870, according to varying phases, and to expose the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread of the gathering everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the ancient history of 1870, according to varying phases, and to expose the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread of the gathering everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form.

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