

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1879.

It is said that many of the young Democrats in this state are getting very tired of the eternal ding-dong in the newspapers about "our fathers." They have got an idea that possibly this present generation are entitled to some little consideration. They would rather run next year some fast young horse on the course, than one of these old, stiff-jointed, spawled animals, like Jarvis, Vance, Fowler, Schenck and the like, who have done nothing but whine since 1865.

There are disturbances in South America, amounting to war. In Brazil, because the Emperor, Dom Pedro removed one of his ministers, there came a riot in Rio Janeiro. There is trouble also in some of the Central American states. There is absolute war between Peru and Chili, aided by Bolivia and a little by the Argentine Republic. The latest news is that there was a battle near a place called Calama, where the allies lost 1,500 men. This must be taken with some grains of salt, for a war among the Latin races is apt to be a very harmless affair as compared with a war among the Anglo Saxons.

It appears now that the first convention, at which the term "Republican" was adopted, was held at Jackson in Michigan, and was reported to the convention by the late Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of that state. The next four were held as follows: Ohio, Wisconsin and Vermont on the 13th, and Massachusetts on the 19th, each of July. The repeal of the Missouri compromise law in 1854 was the occasion of the concerted action of the element in the north opposed to the further progress of slavery. The progress of consolidation had not really arrived at maturity until the Fremont campaign in 1856.

Between the efforts to satisfy the hard money Democrats and at the same time take the Greenback votes in the coming canvasses, the Democrats are in a good deal of embarrassment. They are afflicted with the old trouble, to the human race and parties, of attempting to ride two horses and wear two faces at the same time. There is an evident attempt on their part to put financial issues—resumption, hard money, rag money, silver inflation and all questions connected with money—in the background, and conduct their canvasses on the issues made during the special session. So Gen. Ewing, their candidate for Governor in Ohio, who was nominated in order to catch the Greenback vote, was nearly silent in his late speech at Columbus on financial questions. This shows that the people have a healthy respect in that state for Sherman and resumption.

THE LATE SPECIAL SESSION.

In order to arrive at an intelligible understanding as to the results of the late session of Congress it is necessary to recapitulate the attitude of both parties at its commencement. Congress had adjourned from the regular session leaving two of the general appropriation bills unprovided for—viz—The legislative, executive and judicial expenses and the army bill. These bills had passed the House with provisions that the army could not be used to preserve the peace at the polls in a national election, and U. S. Marshals were prohibited from acting at the polls. The test oath for jurors in the U. S. Courts had been repealed.

When the special session commenced both Houses had Democratic majorities, and they proceeded through a long debate to pass all these bills with the objectionable features attached. These bills were passed by the House with provisions that the army could not be used to preserve the peace at the polls in a national election, and U. S. Marshals were prohibited from acting at the polls. The test oath for jurors in the U. S. Courts had been repealed.

The commencement of this Democratic assumption was accompanied with the utmost insolence and violence of speech. They first decided on the bad measures in caucus, and there it is stated that the most violent and malevolent tongues were let loose, and threats were made that they would stop the wheels of the government if the President vetoed the appropriation bills as passed by them. Senator Beck of Kentucky declared: "If however the President of the United States, in the exercise of the power vested in him, should see fit to veto the bills thus presented to him."

Whether that course is right for wrong

it will be adopted, and I have no doubt adhered to, no matter what happens with the appropriations bills." Senator Thurman agreed with Mr. Beck. Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky was even more insolent. He exclaimed: "We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the Statute book, which like these were born of the passions incident to civil strife and looked to the abridgement of the liberty of the citizen." And again—"Now, sir, the issue is laid down, the gage of battle is delivered. Light it when you please."

Mr. Chalmers of Mississippi, the man who was declared elected from a District which has 15,000 Republican majority, cried out in a most unfortunate application of two lines of Shakespeare:—"If free government must die, die at the hands of such a President as this, then the Democratic party can look in the face of the expiring Goddess of liberty and say:

"Shake not thy gory locks at me Thou canst not say I did it." now the guilty Macbeth was a real criminal, and he was haggard at seeing the real ghost of his murdered victim. Perhaps Chalmers has been dreaming of Fort Pillow. There was no goddess of liberty present, in the text, but there was a worse hideous ghost. We ought to add, however, that the strongest and ablest and most scholarly speech on that side (in the House) was made by Hon. Randolph Tucker of Virginia. He covered the whole ground and defended the whole policy of the revolutionists by more plausible arguments than any one.

On the other hand let us quote from what the Republicans said in the debate. Mr. Garfield, who really opened the debate on the Republican side by his bold and conclusive speech of March 29th, after showing how easily the government could be destroyed by Congress adjourning every day for two years without doing anything, low by the people refusing to elect a Congress at all, or how by refusing to pass the requisite appropriations, said: "To-day, after eighteen years of defeat, the book of your domination is again opened, and your first act awakens every unhappy memory and threatens to destroy the confidence which your professions of patriotism inspired. You turned down a leaf of the history that recorded your last act of power in 1861, and you have now signalized your return to power by beginning a second chapter on the same page. * * * "If you cannot coerce an independent branch of this government against its will, to allow you to tear from the statute books some leaves put there by the will of the people, you will starve the government to death. Between death on the field and death by starvation. I do not know that the American people will see any great difference" again: "Let it be remembered that the avowed object of this new revolution is to destroy all the defenses which the nation has placed around the ballot box to guard the fountain of its new life."

It is sufficient for our purpose to quote merely the above extracts from Gen. Garfield, as showing the attitude of the Republicans. Other Republicans spoke in both houses. Gen. Hawley, Mr. Houk of Tennessee, Mr. Pike of Maine, Mr. Conger of Michigan and many others addressed the House while Senators Dawes of Massachusetts, Conkling, Blaine, Edmunds, Hoar, Carpenter and others addressed the Senate. While these speeches were very long and usually very able and elaborate on both sides, if any one were to read them all he would not get any clearer, though a more comprehensive, idea of the pending issue.

The position of the Republicans was that these laws were Constitutional, were necessary to prevent fraud at the polls, and to protect the liberties of citizens alike from the brutal villains of the slums of New York and the shotgun and tissue ballots and the masked kluksx covards of the south. Those men who have come to Congress from the south, who took the modified oath because they could not swear that they had not been engaged in an attempt to destroy the government began to put on all sorts of virtuous airs, and to spit their throats in incongruous yellings against the Republicans who had saved the government, and to denounce them as the instigators of tyranny. The real purpose of this legislation, tacked improperly upon the appropriation bills, instead of being brought forward in separate bills, was that the roughs of New York and some of the other of the great cities could have unlimited opportunities to cast 20,000 fraudulent votes as they did in New York in 1868; and also that the shot-gun and tissue ballot scoundrels of South Carolina and Mississippi should have perfect freedom in keeping a "solid south" by driving from the polls the poor and helpless negroes, whom they had pledged themselves to President Hayes should be protected in their rights in consideration of his "pacification" policy and which solemn promise they did not keep.

It is a strange spectacle to see these hypocrites who, to the number of at least twenty-five, sit in Congress by fraud, with no more right there than the Ameer of Afghanistan has, whining over the pretended oppressions committed by Republicans, and the tyrannical laws passed by them, while the hands of these same fellows are stained by the great crime of attempting to destroy utterly the government. If the President had not vetoed their insidious bills and thus crippled their nefarious schemes, we should have seen the flood-gates of corruption open in New York City as they did in 1868, and the rifle-clubs and the tissue-balloons running riot in the south. This gang which now sits in a majority in both houses of Congress will soon enough feel the avenging hand of retribution, when the people again find an opportunity to sit in judgment upon them. The time is coming when Rome will howl.

HOPE FOR THE SOUTH.

We suppose the south will never be rid of a class of persons who never forget anything and never learn anything, until this class dies out. That great source of light and heat, the Petersburg Index-Appel, in some observations on the 4th of July, gets on his high horse and pitches his tune up among the highest octaves. Hear his screeches: "There is no lack of patriotism, and there never has been, among the people of the south; but they could not sing the songs of Zion in a strange land of captivity and corruption, and they hanged their heads upon the willows in the midst thereof. As the hateful regime of Radicalism is now seen to be drawing to a close, the people are naturally disposed to rejoice, and to revive their pristine faith in the justice and the permanence of Republican institutions. One by one they have seen the outrageous expedients devised by Radicalism to prolong illegally its lease of power broken down by the courage and determination of the honest masses, through their faithful Representatives in Congress. They have seen the test oath repealed in the Federal courts; they have seen the Army prohibited from use by a partisan Executive to coerce the votes of a free people at the polls; they have seen supplies refused to the support of a train of unscrupulous ballot-box stuffers and ruffian rousers employed at the polls nominally as Deputy Marshals, but really in the exclusive corrupt interest of the Radical Party. All these are cheering signs of the downfall of tyranny and the beginning of a new period and honest self-dependence. It is natural that the hearts of the people should be revived by these happy auspices. The Republic is not to be despaired of, even if a fraudulent President does retain temporary possession of a seat to which he well knows he was never elected. Perjury and forgery are in temporary triumph in one department of the government. But they are soon to be humbled and expelled, and the people are happy in contemplation of the new independence."

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The New York Herald has started another hobby, which is the removal of the Capital to New York City. Its reasons are that the Capital of a great nation ought to be in its principal town, and that Washington is malarious on account of the Kidwell bottoms, and is intensely hot in the summer time. We object. New York City is the worst place to live in during the summer season in the world. It is as hot as an oven and never gets cool. The stone, marble and brick buildings, the stone pavements, the flag stones and curb-stones, all get hot in the summer even to stifling. The fact that most of the old capitals in Europe are in the largest towns does not prove anything—as London for England, Rome for Italy, Constantinople for Turkey and Paris for France. It would be just as sensible to move Montpelier to Burlington, or Des Moines to Keokuk, or Springfield to Chicago, or Raleigh to Wilmington, or Columbia to Charleston, as to remove the national Capital to a hot pestiferous den like New York.

Washington is rapidly becoming the finest Capital in the world. But if it is decided to move it, we respectfully put in a claim for North Carolina. There are so many eligible locations for it in this state that we can't undertake to name them all. As near as we can judge at first thought there are at least 400, all more desirable as a location than the present one, or New York. If the national Capital is to be moved, we desire to get it where there is a salubrious air, good drinking water, and plenty of collards and bacon. All these things are favorable to health, and to that serene composure and undisturbed contemplation which distinguishes the present majority in both houses. There are several very excellent locations in the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Mitchell and Buncombe. Buncombe is at present the seat of civilization, besides being more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. If we are, indeed, to remove the Capital anywhere let us send it and all its official surroundings into some country place where the morals of Congress and other officials won't be subjected to such temptations as they would be in New York.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

The New Orleans Times of June 25th contains an article which has in it so much truth that we publish it. When the Times says that "immigrants now find nowhere a more hearty and hospitable welcome than in the south," it gets a good way from the truth. It is not the fact that northern immigrants are received in the south by the existing population with the same "welcome" as they receive in Dakota, or Colorado, or Minnesota. It is mere deception to pretend any such thing. But there is a great deal of meat in the article of the Times, nevertheless: "There is no question that the tone of the great majority of the newspapers of the south is to-day bolder, more independent and outspoken than it has ever been before. The newspapers realized the necessity of taking a position in advance of public sentiment on many important questions, and they took it, although they were aware that they risked their popularity. They knew, however, that what they lost in the present they would gain in the future. It has not been very long since, in many sections of the south, the spirit of intolerance prevailed to such an extent as to practically shut out immigrants from the northern states. Through the well-directed efforts of the newspapers that spirit has about disappeared, and immigrants now find nowhere a more hearty and hospitable welcome than in the south. The practice of carrying concealed weapons was another of those evils which afflicted society in the south, the existence of which was made possible by an unhealthy public sentiment. In some of the southern states the crime of murder was regarded with less horror than the crime of horse-stealing, and it was next to impossible to secure the conviction of a murderer. The newspapers have brought about a revolution in public sentiment, and the practice of carrying concealed weapons is being abandoned. Murderers do not find it so easy now to evade the law as formerly. Within a very few weeks three prominent men have been convicted of murder in the state of Georgia, and their trial and conviction followed close upon the heels of their crime. The fight which the most influential newspapers of the south, and particularly of Tennessee and this state, have made, and are still making, against repudiation, is both vigorous and earnest. If it had not been for them, there is but little doubt that Tennessee would have repudiated her entire debt, and that repudiation in this state would have been an accomplished fact, as far as the convention is concerned, long before this. There is no doubt that the newspapers of the south are edited from a higher plane than ever before. They are striving earnestly and honestly to abate evils, reform abuses, elevate society, and to make the south rich and prosperous."

HOPE FOR THE SOUTH.

We suppose the south will never be rid of a class of persons who never forget anything and never learn anything, until this class dies out. That great source of light and heat, the Petersburg Index-Appel, in some observations on the 4th of July, gets on his high horse and pitches his tune up among the highest octaves. Hear his screeches: "There is no lack of patriotism, and there never has been, among the people of the south; but they could not sing the songs of Zion in a strange land of captivity and corruption, and they hanged their heads upon the willows in the midst thereof. As the hateful regime of Radicalism is now seen to be drawing to a close, the people are naturally disposed to rejoice, and to revive their pristine faith in the justice and the permanence of Republican institutions. One by one they have seen the outrageous expedients devised by Radicalism to prolong illegally its lease of power broken down by the courage and determination of the honest masses, through their faithful Representatives in Congress. They have seen the test oath repealed in the Federal courts; they have seen the Army prohibited from use by a partisan Executive to coerce the votes of a free people at the polls; they have seen supplies refused to the support of a train of unscrupulous ballot-box stuffers and ruffian rousers employed at the polls nominally as Deputy Marshals, but really in the exclusive corrupt interest of the Radical Party. All these are cheering signs of the downfall of tyranny and the beginning of a new period and honest self-dependence. It is natural that the hearts of the people should be revived by these happy auspices. The Republic is not to be despaired of, even if a fraudulent President does retain temporary possession of a seat to which he well knows he was never elected. Perjury and forgery are in temporary triumph in one department of the government. But they are soon to be humbled and expelled, and the people are happy in contemplation of the new independence."

The south is and always has been "loyal," the most loyal section of the country; always loyal to the Constitution and to a constitutional Union. As its loyalty has never been doubted, nor even suspended nor enfeebled, it is folly to talk about its "revival." But the south hates, has hated, and will ever hate the infamous, corrupt, and tyrannical Radical Party; and while such people as constitute its leadership have occupied the seats of power, the south has not regarded the government as republican. The Radical regime has been a usurpation and an imposition, and now that its summary decline and impending departure give promise of a return of the government to an honest and legal basis, no wonder all good people are glad and refreshed.

The average American citizen, on reading the above, will undoubtedly think that the Index Appel is shaking out and glorifying the Confederate flag instead of the "Stars and Stripes." It wants a celebration which might have suited the latitude of Richmond and the atmosphere of Petersburg about the year 1864. It thinks that the south was loyal to the Constitution and to a constitutional Union at that time. And it congratulates itself that there is a period rapidly approaching when things are going to be better still, when that "usurpation and an imposition" has subsided, and "its summary decline and impending departure give promise of a return of the government to an honest legal basis." It is fortunate that this sort of loyalty "to the Constitution and to a constitutional Union" such as existed at Petersburg in 1864, and which is the new-fangled and fashionable style of patriotism among the southern Bourbons, is not quite so popular in all parts of the country. There are about forty millions of people in the United States who totally disagree with the Index-Appel as to the manner and temper of a 4th of July celebration and its kind of patriotism. They don't believe that the southern Bourbons were "loyal to the Constitution and to a constitutional Union" at the very time that they were trying to destroy both. That happy state of mind into which that sanguine sheet has fallen may be disturbed a little not far ahead by some expression of opinion at the polls on the part of the said 40,000,000 of people. Neither the Confederate nor its style of patriotism happens to rule this country.

THE ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.

The editorial article published below is from the New North State, published at Greensboro, N. C. We endorse what it says fully: "North Carolina is now disturbed about the recent transfer by Governor Jarvis of the Atlantic Railroad to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company. The bill is sugar-coated, for in this state, with a sacharine substance familiarly called 'The North Carolina System.' In thinking over the matter and looking squarely at the transaction we are forced to conclude that either the Richmond & Danville people have become fools or lunatics; or else a scheme is about to be consummated by which the remaining state roads are to be delivered to the Pennsylvania B. R. Company—through their agents, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Company. The Governor and his friends lustily yell, that at last North Carolina is to realize the dreams of Caldwell and Morehead, and we are to have a continuous rail line from Tennessee to Beaufort. In all seriousness, how can such a thing now happen? They say Col. Andrews will be Superintendent of the Atlantic road; that he is Superintendent of the N. C. R. R. and will eventually be the Superintendent of the Western N. C. R. R. Now we all know that Col. Andrews is true to the interests of North Carolina, and that he has the ability to successfully carry out a system. But we think he is powerless to do so, for the reason that he cannot control the line from Salisbury to Goldsboro. That belongs to Richmond, and will be

controlled in the interest of Richmond—no matter what happens. All the heavy stockholders in the Richmond & Danville R. R. Company live in Virginia. For years past their stock has been as low as two or three dollars a share, without any buyers. By forcing Western North Carolina trade and traffic via Richmond they have bettered their condition and increased the value of their stock. Is it reasonable to believe that they are now willing to take their hands from the throat of North Carolina—and let their stock depreciate, through sympathy with the Governor and his solicitude for "the North Carolina System"? Those who are familiar with the avarice, selfishness and grasping tendencies of the Richmond & Danville R. R. Company, cannot be lulled to sleep by any such sweet sounding notes. If Governor Jarvis follows up his policy and turns the Western North Carolina Railroad over to the mercy of the Virginia corporation, we predict that then the people of western, middle, and eastern North Carolina will be bound hand and foot at the feet of the Richmond magnates, and this state will become an outlying province of the city on the James. The Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Road will then do nothing. With the Western N. C. & A. R. Roads in the hands of the Richmond Company the A. T. & O. will have no chance for business.

We cannot imagine why Governor Jarvis has taken this course. If it had been proposed by a Republican Governor and directors—the Democratic papers would be filled with charges of bribery and corruption; and questions about what price was paid, for selling out to the foreign corporation. We mention this to show the difference between Republicans and Democrats in treating a business transaction of this kind.

BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Interesting Reminiscences of a Massachusetts Veteran. The Boston Traveller prints an account of an interview with the Hon. Stephen M. Allen, who was very fittingly chosen as Chairman of the meeting held in that city recently to organize the proposed quarter-century celebration of the birth of the Republican party. Mr. Allen had the honor of taking an active part in and presiding over the first convention of the first Republican party of Massachusetts, which was held in Worcester in 1854. Naturally, he is rich in recollections, and to the Traveller's reporter he said: "On the 6th of July, 1854, a large convention was held in Michigan, which adopted the name 'Republican party.' On the 20th of July a similar one was held at Worcester, Mass., which also adopted the name. On the 18th of the same month a large convention was held in the state of New York, and subsequently the same year conventions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and in other states adopted the same name. The Worcester convention was a very large and enthusiastic one, and passed the following, with other resolutions: "Resolved, That in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other states, we hereby form the Republican party of Massachusetts, &c." "The committees there appointed and the convention which followed in September, by their action finally perpetuated the Republican party. The leading members thereof were ever foremost in the work, and have continued so. Whatever may be said by others who would deny the fact, it cannot be disputed that the Republican party was formed in 1854. It is true that the known workings carried the state, with some others, in the election of that year, but it is also true that that party numbered a large majority in the north, of good and true anti-slavery members who, becoming at once convinced that the latter sentiment was paramount and exigent, turned the whole force of the organization of the north into the Republican party, without whom it could not have carried the country in 1860. Henry Wilson was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1854, but was defeated by Henry J. Gardner. The legislature of 1860 elected Mr. Wilson United States Senator. The northern Representatives to Congress, elected that year, were most all aided by the anti-slavery Americans, but have since the leading and working Republicans ever since in all the great work of the party."

Reporter—When did the party take shape nationally? Mr. Allen—A national convention of all the anti-slavery elements was called at Pittsburg Feb. 22 1856. At the same time the National American Convention was called at Philadelphia. The Pittsburg Convention opened the way, and provided for the convention which nominated Fremont, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June. The Americans led by Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, (who was afterwards through the war a Republican), nominated Millard Fillmore as their candidate for President, at which the north American body, and called a convention at New York, to meet previous to the Philadelphia convention. This body nominated N. P. Banks, who subsequently withdrew in favor of Fremont. The Philadelphia convention took the name of the Republican party, though Fremont would not accept the nomination, but called himself a people's candidate, expecting aid from the young Democracy. That a perfect chain is established from the formation of the party in 1854 to the nomination of its first candidate. The defeat of Fremont was due to the extreme notions of some of the Anti-slavery party, who were determined to sink or swim. He was harassed by them, and promised that no gentleman could make and preserve his self-respect."

In the Congress of Madrid, on Thursday the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was continued. The Minister of the Colonies said the government were very desirous that affairs in Cuba were satisfactorily arranged, and he appealed to the patriotism of the Deputies to assist the Ministry in reducing taxation in Cuba. He demanded the immediate abolition of slavery, and said he considered that the interests of Cuba were identical with those of Spain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Uterine For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC. Believe that by clearing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with rheumatism, the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, &c., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began to despair, myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful medicine called Root Bitters, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found that the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, Impediments, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, &c. The news of my discovery in this way reached one person, a friend of mine, who had been suffering from a long and painful illness, and he had been advised to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and now devote all my time to this business. I was at first backward in presenting my discovery to the public, but I am getting over my shyness, and I have now verified this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon be the most popular medicine in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell Root Bitters, and many of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailments is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using Root Bitters. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and other diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Ask your druggist for sick headache, constipation, indigestion, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured by using Root Bitters. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength and vigor as Root Bitters. Ask your druggist or merchant for FRAZER'S ROOT BITTERS, or Great Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute, he may recommend because he makes a larger profit. G. W. FRAZER, Discoverer, 38 Superior St., Cleveland, O. For sale by T. S. BURBANK, Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED a number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for registration what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply. Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., April 29—ly Atlanta, Ga. 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.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrics do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a powerful, instant and painless, relief and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else. I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O. "Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, and my medicines I am sure cost me more than \$60."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps: MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver Street, New York:

Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin. Very respectfully yours, Signed CHAS. A. SHERLEY, Chemist

NEW YORK, CEDAR STREET, November 24th, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and found as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 13 Exchange Place, New York, November 24, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthier as a beverage, effective in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours, ALEX. TRIPLE, Chemist. FRANCIS E. ENGLISHARD, M. D. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO., may 4-ly 18 Beaver street, New York.