

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1881.

And now old Simon Cameron, serene in years, comes back like some old Acetes peopling, and lighting modern skies with brilliant and blazing arrows. His gray hairs and unerring archery are attracting the gaze of fresher but not hardier warriors.

The Richmond Whig in a well considered article as to what the real, just debt of Virginia is, comes to the conclusion that it is \$20,440,783.26. This the Whig claims is less than the Riddleberger bill as assumed in it on July 1, 1881. But it insists that the real debt of the state is \$15,352,699.20, if the six per cent war interest is excluded. The Whig is the organ of Mahone and we suppose that this is the Mahone basis to be assumed in discussing the adjustment of the real debt by the Readjusters, and those allied with them.

Noah Webster came very near being Washington's private secretary. Some old letters show it. It was about 1783, when Noah Webster was teaching school, that a mutual friend applied to him to take the position of tutor and private secretary in the family of Washington. A correspondence was begun and five or six letters were exchanged, Washington stipulating that the applicant should keep his books, teach three children (the Custis children, probably) and act as his secretary.

Congressman Dezenodorf, the Republican member from the Norfolk district Virginia argues to the Committee of Safety that the Republicans hold their organization intact and that Jorgensen, Judge Hughes, ex-Senator Lewis and other prominent Republicans agree with him. Why, of course. Dissolution or an attempt at absolute union, on the part of the Republicans of Readjusters, would be absurd. Let them maintain their integrity and act together, as they have been doing. Senator Mahone seems to be reasonable on the whole subject.

The Richmond Whig, in answer to a correspondent called "Civis" gives the following statement of the purpose of the Riddleberger bill: The Riddleberger bill proposes to pay this just debt of Virginia—the amount it assumes even covering the war interest—and, if it fixes the future rate of interest at 3 per cent, that certainly is a proposition which the honest creditor, knowing our past history and our present condition, will gladly accept as not only fair and equitable, but as a final settlement which saves him (Civis) from the sharks that would devour him and Virginia alike with impartial voracity.

GARFIELD VS. CONKLING.

When General James A. Garfield was nominated at Chicago by the representatives of the Republicans of the United States—the largest convention ever held in this country—he was made the head of the party of the county. And when he was elected in November 1880, he was made Chief Magistrate of the Republic and head of the nation. It was not intended by the convention, or the people who elected him, that he should be a subordinate to any other man; but it was understood that he should be the arbitrator in all matters coming up for settlement. He was not nominated and elected as a faction President, to be bossed by certain ambitious and dictatorial politicians. The people had confidence in General Garfield or he would not have been successful; therefore the people will be very much disappointed if he should be bulldozed by the lordly threats and bombastic utterances of Senator Conkling.

Senator Conkling went to Chicago with his candidate, but a very large majority of the convention did not endorse him. And now, after the convention has given Senator Conkling and his lieutenants to understand that the country did not desire their leadership, for them to come forward and demand the right to dictate to the President is an outrage upon common decency. President Garfield has done everything that he should do for harmony. He has put one of Senator Conkling's favorites (Mr. James) in his Cabinet; another as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and all the state appointments from New York have been taken from Senator Conkling's faction of the party, except Judge Robertson. And Senator Conkling proposes to fight, and, in fact, is fighting President Garfield on account of the nomination of Judge Robertson to be Collector of Customs for the port of New York. Judge Robertson is a leader of the faction in New York politics opposed to Senator Conkling. He led the Blaine delegates from New York state at Chicago, and it is due to his able management as much as any other man for successfully defeating Senator Conkling, and in our opinion the President would have acted very badly toward this gentleman if he had done less for him than the Collectionship. When the matter narrows down be-

tween the President, who is acting, not from any selfish motives, but for the good of the party that elected him, as well as for the nation, and a man who is controlled by the extreme malice of a rival, as Senator Conkling has shown himself to be, every man who loves his party and fair dealing, will decide in favor of the President.

Senator Conkling is a man of very great ability, in fact, he stands with but few, if any, equals to-day in point of oratory and elegance, in the United States. All admire his greatness, but the fact that he puts on so many airs, and is so dictatorial in his manners, he has but few personal friends and associates. But he has measured swords this time with a man equal to himself in point of ability and elegance, and who has, besides, popular manners. All who come in contact with President Garfield admire him for his superior abilities, respect him for his gentlemanly manners, and love him for his purity of character. Between two such men, one trying to drive by his dictatorial bombast, the other trying to win by the gentleness of his argument, no true man will be long in deciding which he will follow.

Senator Conkling had a fight with President Hayes, and failed; but he had the sympathy of a majority of the Republicans of the country at that time, from the fact that all looked upon Messrs. Arthur and Cornell as good officers, and men who were entitled to better treatment at the hands of the President. But this time he has not the sympathy or respect of even a respectable minority of the Republicans of the country, for we all look upon Gen. Garfield as a stalwart, and a man who believes in standing by his party of the whole country. He has the confidence of all true Republicans, which President Hayes did not have, his action toward southern Republicans in forsaking them after they had imperiled their lives for his election, was sufficient cause.

But the difficulty between two such eminent members of the Republican party is to be very much regretted by every member of the party. And it is to be hoped that such able and conservative, but stalwart Republican Senators as Hon. John Sherman and Judge Edmunds, may be able to so arrange the matter that it will not damage the party at large.

IS MAHONE IN TROUBLED WATERS?

It has all along been understood that the administration was friendly to Mahone. A telegram from Washington manages to say that there is "strong opposition in various quarters to placing the entire patronage of the state at the disposal of Mahone's friends." We never heard that anybody ever dreamed of so absurd a thing as a political combination where four-fifths of the voting was to be done by one element, and all the offices and patronage were held by the other fifth. The Readjuster vote of Virginia is about 24,000, and the Republican vote is about 84,000, as by the last voting. It would be to suppose that the Readjusters, including Mahone, are demoted or imbecile if they would consent to any such unequal division of patronage themselves. Of course any man of sense who understands the political situation in Virginia, is aware that there is no possibility either that the Readjusters or the Republicans combining with the Bourbons. The two remnants of the old factions are deadly hostile. They have nothing in common, in a political sense. They will no more mix than oil and water. The Republicans and the Readjusters, led by Mahone, are liberal all over, and progressive to the backbone.

There is always more or less difficulty in bringing two or more factions, heretofore at loggerheads into that sort of harmony out of which will be educated a majority. It was a long process in all the northern states previous to the war. Out of it came John P. Hale, Hamlin, Sumner, Wilson, Chase, old Ben. Wade, and others, in the earlier times, and, indeed, the whole conglomerate known as the solid Republican party in the north. The possibilities are now in the south, as they were then in the north. The southern population is not always to be hide-bound, sore-headed and thick-headed, holding on to old notions and antiquated theories. Even now there are evidences of a new shaking up among her people. There is less fear of the ostracisms of parties and cliques and factions, and more freedom to the young and buoyant southern brain to think on its own account, than ever before. The Mahones and the Gays, who have appeared in two different states, and those who are not now afraid of shadows, nor lamentations, nor gloomy forebodings, are breeding new and seething volumes of free opinions, and lighting new and more glorious torches of aspiration.

An Italian writer says that our modern millionaires are nowhere in comparison with some of his countrymen, as follows: Mark Antony spent \$1,000,000,000 in merely sowing his wild oats; Nero gave \$100,000,000 in presents to his friends; Heliogabalus gave a dinner that cost \$100,000; the toilet of Agrippina on a special occasion cost up to \$1,000,000, and her box of jewels at home was worth \$200,000,000.

THE CONFUSION IN THE SENATE.

The dead-lock which has prevented the confirmation of the President's nominations is not very nearly approaching a solution. There has been a Committee of Safety created and they have consulted and reported to a Republican caucus to the effect that the Senate proceed to executive business in the following order:

1. The reference of nominations now on the table, to appropriate committees.
2. The consideration of pending treaties.
3. The consideration of all nominations heretofore or hereafter reported from the Senate committees which are not objected to by one Republican Senator from the state to which the office pertains or from which, in case of a national or a territorial appointment, the nominee is to be approved.

It was further expressly provided that as soon as the uncontested cases shall have been disposed of, the caucus shall again assemble for the purpose of determining what additional business shall then be considered by the Senate, and that although in the meantime the contested cases, as above defined, shall not be allowed to impede the transaction of other business, the caucus is left wholly unpledged as to its future action with regard to them.

Nothing was done about the contested cases nor the Senate offices. This is the status on the morning of the 4th of May, as per telegraph to the Southern Associated Press, and the news in the metropolitan papers which nowadays comes close on its heels. There seems to be a belief on the part of Mr. Conkling and his friends that he can hold the Senate. He thinks that the votes stand thus in the committee on Commerce: For Robertson's confirmation—Senators Conger, Coke and Vest; against confirmation—Senators Conkling, McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, Kellogg, Ransom and Farley. They say, therefore, that Mr. Conkling can very easily prevent the consideration of this nomination at the present session, because "Senatorial courtesy" and precedent would prevent the success of a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration should such a motion be made.

ENTERTAINING A DUKE.

On the invitation of Secretary of State Blaine, the Duke of Sutherland and the Diplomatic Corps, the Vice-President, Admiral Porter, Gen. Sherman, the Cabinet, several Senators, Solicitor-General W. E. Chandler and wife, and others, proceeded on board the U. S. steamer Dispatch from the Navy Yard where they embarked down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, to visit the tomb of Washington.

Salutes were fired, various flags of the Diplomatic Corps were displayed, with the flag of the Secretary of the Navy at the main. The party spent three hours on the sacred precincts of Mount Vernon, and returned at about dark up the river, amid salutes from Naval vessels, having lunched on the way.

RANDOM ITEMS.

Reports received at the Treasury Department show that the exports of merchandise from the United States for the year ending with the beginning of April is the largest of any year since the foundation of the government. The aggregate for the year named amounts to \$912,257,025, estimating the exports for April, and the aggregate for the thirteen months amounts to fully \$1,600,000,000, or more than half of the public debt.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, who delivered the oration at the laying of the foundation stone of the Washington Monument, was upon the top of the unfinished shaft the other day with his wife and daughter. The shaft at present is higher than Bunker Hill Monument. The final height will be nearly or more than 600 feet.

Mrs. Kilpatrick desiring to go back to Chili, the friends of the General are pressing him for that Ministry. But the friends of Mr. Osborne of Kansas, have convinced the President that in Chilian prefer his retention to the appointment of any new man. During the war between Chili and Peru Mr. Osborne's performance of delicate duties entrusted him by the State Department was such as to command the respect and admiration of the Chilian authorities, and his record in the diplomatic service has been excellent.

It is stated that a very large number of negro escaped ex-slaves from northern Louisiana have been seized, handcuffed, placed in box cars and carried back to the plantations, powerless and under this violence. The exodus from Mississippi is reported greater than ever before. They are seized on some trumped up charge of debt or something else and dragged back by the ruling class with great violence.

Butler, the "irrefragable," undertook to reply to Senator Frye of Maine, and charged the Maine Republicans with buying up voters "by fraud." Senator Frye being absent in Maine on business, his colleague, Senator Hale, telegraphed home, procured ample and complete denial of the alleged "buying and selling" of voters under full in-

vestigation. "He closed with a strong statement of the issues between the parties as to political methods in the south. He declared that if it were not true that men were murdered for political reasons in the south, and that fraud and violence existed there, then most irrefragable evidence, that had filled volumes of records of Congressional investigation committees was a tissue of lies. This could not be. It was established beyond a question. In denying it the southern Senators did not deny a point any longer of the subject of controversy but simply a fact of history. They might as well deny the horrors of the Black Hole or the enormities of the Inquisition as to deny the outrages in the south. Still they hoped to convince people that the charges were false by a long continued and constantly reiterated denial. This would not do. It failed to answer the argument, and public simply lost confidence in their veracity. They must take another tack, and cease denying what had been proved time and again before they could enjoy the confidence of the country."

In Memory of General Gary.

A northern lady sent last week a wreath of immortelles to be placed over the grave of General M. W. Gary, as a tribute to a northern woman to a brave man. No higher mark of respect has been paid to the distinguished South Carolinian, who has so recently and so suddenly gone from among us. Although every newspaper in South Carolina, without exception, has done honor to the gallant dead, nothing more touching than this has been done. It will be many a day before we shall see another General Gary. Nobody knew how much he was beloved until he was dead.—Press and Banner.

Senator Wade Hampton's admissions concerning the impurity of the ballot in South Carolina seemed very frank. But the attitude of the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court of that state is quite as significant. The court has had before it an appeal on what is known as the Charleston county election case. The only question involved was whether three unscrupulous politicians of Charleston county should be allowed to transgress the law. These men threw out seven boxes at the recent election, thereby disfranchising 3,637 Republicans and electing the entire Democratic county ticket. Law and justice were on the side of the Republicans, the fear of offending Democratic politicians was on the other side. The Judges were in a dilemma. The Constitution of the state requires that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall file their decisions within sixty days after the expiration of the term. This period has elapsed, and the Judges have made no sign. They have "pocketed" the whole case, and, according to Senator Hampton's notions, they have suppressed the cause in order that "good government" shall prevail through fraud.

One by one the "Radical lies" of the past are being vindicated. When the Ku Klux outrages were unfolded in Republican newspapers, the whole Democratic party north and south denounced the horrible statements as "Radical lies." A few years later the members of the Ku Klux confessed their crimes, and it was then seen that the only defect in the "Radical lies" was that they did not paint the picture black enough. After the Ku Klux came the ballot-box stuffers with their hands full of tissue ballots. When the Republican newspapers exposed the crime, the same Democratic chorus was heard again shouting "Radical lies!" Now Wade Hampton confesses that the "lies" were simple truth, and the leading Democrat journals of the south cry amen to him. Let the penitential work go on. The southern Democrat still holds aloof, but while the lamp holds out to burn there is hope even for him.—Tribune.

A London real estate journal says: "Signs of the distressful agricultural times are plentiful. We hear of a market garden farm of 200 acres, not 40 miles from London, the rent of which has been reduced from 25s. to 11s. per acre. An adjoining farm has been let on a seven years' lease, free for the first three years, while during the remainder of the term the rent will be 7s. acre. Another large farm, with a good residence, is let for £70 a year, and the tenant retires the shooting for £60. In the Midlands there is not the same inclination to let land for what it will fetch. Here it is that 30,000 acres in Leicestershire are said to be still in hand. Rents in that county have been very high, and rather than let their farms at lower rates landlords prefer to sell the crops and grasses annually by auction at very uncertain prices."

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—Providence Advertiser.

The Cunard Line steamer Scythia and Malta, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, the 30th ult., for New York, took out more than a thousand emigrants, most of whom are foreigners; a large number being Swedes. The Cunard Company has arranged for dispatching fast vessels to America next week, all of which are expected to be filled with emigrants.

"Know what good surgery is? I've been put out of more than twenty as well as affairs as ever were gotten up in this city."—Boston Post.

A Nihilist Manifesto.

BERLIN, May 2.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg reports that a Manifesto of the Nihilist Executive Committee printed on the 17th of April says: "The verdict against the Nihilists who have just received a Martyr's Crown was dictated as well as confirmed by the Czar. The first act of his autocratic will thus has been the hanging of women. Without waiting for his coronation as has sprinkled his throne with the blood of champions of national rights. Over the graves of our colleagues we publicly affirm that we will continue our efforts for the liberation of the people. We will not more be deterred by the railings than were Solovieff and the other champions of the last reign."

After the event of the 13 of March the Executive Committee informed the Emperor that the only means of reverting to the path of peaceful development was by appeal to the people. Judging by the execution the supreme power has elected to appeal to the hangman. So be it. The committee defers pronouncing any judgment on the general policy of the Emperor, but it declares that a reactionary policy will lead to consequences more disastrous than the event which took place in March. The Manifesto concludes by appealing to all who would shake off slavery to co-operate in the struggle for liberty.

Chufa culture.

W. L. Goodwin, of Sampson county, writes to the Cotton as follows: "Four years ago I broke up some broom-straw old field, intending to set out some vines on it and did so, this being very poor and sandy land it would not make more than three bushels of corn to the acre. Hearing of the chufa and it being recommended to be adapted to poor land, I set out and obtained seed. I planted two acres in chufa and the result was I fattened two thousand pounds of pork on the two acres. The next year I let that two acres lay out and planted two other acres with the same result, and last year I planted the same two acres again with the addition of one half acre and the result is I have killed two thousand five hundred and thirty-five pounds of pork and have one hog yet to kill. I used one bag of Pacific guano on the two acres each year. Remember this, farmers, two thousand pounds of pork fattened on two acres of poor sandy land."

Georgia.

The new King Manufacturing Company at Augusta, to which we referred last week, has a capital of \$750,000. It is proposed that the capacity of the mill shall be 30,000 spindles. No site has as yet been selected, although a number of very fine ones are yet unoccupied. The incorporators consist of a number of the most prominent and successful men of Augusta. The charter will be filed at once. It is said there is reasonable hope of \$350,000 to start with, and it is believed that the entire stock can be placed in Augusta, Savannah and Charleston within thirty days after the company is organized. The rapid rise in stocks induced many to sell out, and there is now a large amount in the three cities seeking good investment such as that offered by the King Manufacturing Company. Mr. Estes believes that the entire water power of the canal will be utilized in less than five years, and Augusta will then be not only the greatest manufacturing city in the south, but one of the greatest in the United States.

Do not spend your precious time in wishing and waiting for something to turn up. If you do, you may wish and watch and wait forever. You can do it if you will, but you must put forth the effort. Idleness and indifference never accomplished anything. It takes energy and push to make headway in the world. And an active, energetic, persevering man is sure to succeed. If he cannot do one thing, he will do something else. If he cannot succeed in one direction, he will in some other. He will do something. He will not waste his time in idleness. There is no lack of work, no lack of opportunities. Do what comes to your hand, and do it well. True progress leads, from the less to the greater. You must begin low if you would build high. Work is ordinarily the measure of success. Quit resolving and re-resolving; Go and do something.—Copper.

Although Dr. J. Gwin Jeffreys has, during a period of between forty and fifty years, dredged, as an explorer, all the seas of the British Isles besides a considerable part of those on the coasts of North America, Greenland, Norway, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, and Italy, he never found anything of value except to a naturalist, nor any human bones, although many thousand human beings must have perished in those seas. The gems, "dead bones," etc., that were thought to form the floor of the ocean appear to exist only in the imagination of the poets.

The first case of trichinosis ever developed here made its appearance in Allegheny last Tuesday night. Frank Knize that evening ate freely of pork that was not well cooked. About two hours after he grew violently sick, and terrible pains spread over his entire body. He was next taken with vomiting and purging, passing blood and small pieces of flesh. A physician was summoned, and upon submitting a small piece of flesh to the microscopic test, in a network of small muscles 17 trichinæ were found. Proper remedies were administered, and the patient is slowly improving. Knize refuses to state from whom he purchased the pork.

"Know what good surgery is? I've been put out of more than twenty as well as affairs as ever were gotten up in this city."—Boston Post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 28th, 1880, at 11:30 a. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South. Leave Wilmington, Front Street. Depot, at..... 6:40 A. M. Arrive Weldon, South Washington St. 11:20 P. M. Leave Weldon, at..... 3:40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, at..... 9:55 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street. Depot, at..... 8:00 P. M. Arrive Weldon, South Washington St. 11:20 P. M. Leave Weldon, at..... 3:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street. Depot, at..... 10:30 P. M.

Train No. 49 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Entail and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Point, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street. Depot, at..... 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon, at..... 4:15 A. M. Leave Weldon, at..... 4:15 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street. Depot, at..... 3:30 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9:30 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North, Daily. All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Nov 27-4.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after November 28, 1880, at 3:45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 5:40 A. M. Arrive at Florence..... 1:05 P. M. Leave Florence..... 3:45 P. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 7:45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 7:45 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

Nos. 47 West and 48 East. Leave Wilmington..... 10:35 P. M. Leave Florence..... 3:01 A. M. Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction..... 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 6:10 P. M. Leave Columbia..... 10:00 P. M. Leave C. C. & A. Junction..... 10:30 P. M. Leave Florence..... 3:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:30 A. M.

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Waterloo, Finesville, Fairview, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Magnolia, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & W. R. R., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 42 and 43.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Nov 27-4.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Dec. 12th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1 Leave Wilmington..... 5:30 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte..... 6:15 P. M. No. 2 Leave Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 3:30 P. M.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN

No. 3 Leave Wilmington at..... 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Hamlet..... 11:20 P. M. No. 4 Leave Hamlet..... 11:20 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 11:20 P. M.

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection with Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except on Saturday. SHERBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 7 Leave Charlotte..... 11:20 A. M. Arrive at Rocky..... 11:20 P. M. No. 8 Leave Rocky..... 11:20 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte..... 11:20 P. M.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.) St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall. Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meet 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meet 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Wilmington Council No. 4, R. A. O. M., meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, E. C. T., meet 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Knights of Honor. Carolina Lodge No. 2, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall. I. O. O. F. Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meet every Tuesday evening. Orion Lodge No. 7, meet every Wednesday evening.

Carroll Encampment No. 1, meet 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month. Rebekah Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening at Castle Hall. Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

O. E. S. B. Manhattan Lodge No. 18, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 101 N. 2nd St. ROYAL ARCANUM. Cornelia's Harriet's Council No. 22, meet 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month. The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

Knights of Pythias. Stonehill Lodge No. 1, meet every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third Street. Germania Lodge No. 4, meet every Tuesday evening at Castle Hall. Endowment Rank No. 22, meet 1st Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meet every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince & between Front and Second streets. Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st & 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets. Gilem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Prince streets.

G. U. O. F. Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water on Gay on Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1st, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 100 and 200 Miles, applicable over the connections of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., at Florence and Columbia; and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial, are issued by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R., and are on sale at its Passenger Depots in Wilmington and Columbia.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent, Nov 27-4.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1st, 1881.

COMMUTATION TICKETS of denominations of 100 and 200 Miles, applicable over the connections of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., at Goldsboro and Weldon; and especially adapted to the necessities of commercial travel, are issued by the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., and are on sale at its Passenger Depot in Wilmington and Weldon.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent, Nov 27-4.

100 CHOICE SECTIONS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. 1881. WILMINGTON, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. By his personal friend, MAJOR EDWARD B. HITCHCOCK. N. Y. Hall, is the only authorized edition of this work. Beautifully illustrated and bound. The price, 50 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, for 60 cents. The book is a full and complete history of the life of the late President, and is a valuable addition to every library. It is a work of art, and is a masterpiece of the art of book-making. It is a work of art, and is a masterpiece of the art of book-making. It is a work of art, and is a masterpiece of the art of book-making.

W. H. MOORE & CO., CORNER OF FRONT AND BULLHEAD STREETS. Keeps a large stock of the celebrated "KEY STONE LIME," at 25 cents per bushel. Also, the "INDIAN POWDER," celebrated for their remarkable quality. Call at my STAND, FLOOR 200, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

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