

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1881.

By the President of the United States of America.—Proclamation.

It has long been a pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of the seasons; and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow; and although at this period, when the fallen leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of a great bereavement, and the mourning which has filled our hearts still finds sorrowful expression toward the God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication; yet the countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past twelve months call for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in his infinite mercy has most signally favored our country and our people.

Peace and prosperity within have been secured to us; no pestilence has visited our shores; the abundant harvest of freedom which our fathers bequeathed to us is still our inheritance. If in the heart of our people remain some affliction has been removed in this calamity has been removed in a manner sanctified by the suffering which has been called forth through our land. For all these things it is fitting that the voice of the nation should go up to God in devout homage.

Wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do re-commend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving, by ceasing, so far as they may, from their secular labors and attending in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offering earnest prayer that his bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

JAS. G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The speech of Hon. John C. Dancy, which we publish in this issue, does credit to that young champion of the colored race of his state. He is an exceedingly fine speaker, a good writer and a man of high moral character.—The very excellent address to his people should be well considered, for no man in the state has at heart the welfare of the colored people to a greater extent than John C. Dancy of Tarboro.

THE MURDERERS OF HILL.

We published last week an account of one of the most cold blooded murders ever committed in North Carolina. A man by the name of Hill, one of the very best colored men in the state, was traveling on the train between Goldsboro and Wilson, N. C., and he was attacked by two white men, who appeared to be drinking. The colored man begged for help and to be protected, but no one went to his assistance, notwithstanding there were plenty of men along. The colored man was beat, cuffed and knocked around until the train arrived at Wilson, and then these two white fiends in human form dragged him to the platform and there they murdered him.

These two men, who had murdered a defenseless negro, strode about town for some time and then they returned to the country thirty miles from Wilson at Princeton and passed through the Capital of the state, and made their escape.

We would like to ask those brave, law-abiding citizens of Wilson, a town of two thousand inhabitants, why these murderers were allowed to go scot free? and why did they not have the bravery to arrest them, why did they not telegraph the Governor and have a reward offered for their arrest? We are informed that the Governor has not yet undertaken to say that if this had been a white man murdered by two colored men, the people of Wilson would have turned out en masse and arrested, as they should, the murderers. Should they, however, by any means have made their escape, the Governor would have offered a reward for their arrest at once, and we hope that even now Gov. Jarvis will do his duty, advertising a reward, so it may result in the arrest of the murderers of Hill, for a more cold blooded, outrageous murder never took place in this country.

THE NEW SOUTH.

A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN TALKS.

Some Very Vigorous Language by a Colonel on the "Ohio Idea"—The Effect of Mahone's Success—How the Southern States Should Be Treated.

A Republican reporter yesterday sent a well-known southern Republican, who stopped him on the street and said: "I want you to convey my thanks to the editor of the National Republican for his article on 'Virginia and the New South,' and also my commendation for the way in which the Republican editor who has the sense to comprehend

and the courage to tell the truth about the situation of affairs in the south."

Thinking this a good opportunity, the reporter declared to the southern Republican one of the numerous temperance retreats established on the Avenue by the temperance people to offset the drinking saloons, and, drawing his invincible Faber, proceeded to interview his victim after this fashion: "Colonel, what do you think of the situation?" (Of course he was a colored man.)

"The Ohio idea in Republican politics is dead. It was buried in poor Garfield's grave, and I am glad that so much good came of a great crime." "What do you mean by the 'Ohio idea in Republican politics?'" "I mean that bastard begotten by Horace Greeley's sentimentalism, out of Massachusetts Puritanism, fostered into life by George William Curtis, Whitlaw Reid, William Waltham Phillips, and others, which taught that the results of Republican victories must be given to their enemies, and that all the virtues of the decalogue could be found in northern Republicans and southern Democrats, and all the vices in southern Republicans and northern Democrats. This child of sin became a religion of Ohio, and, with the exception of ex-Attorney-General Taft, General Bailey, and a few others, it had become the political faith of all the leading Republicans of Ohio. It is dead."

"Then you think what?" "I think we are to have a Republican administration, under which there will be no sectionalism in the party, where men will be regarded for their merits and not because of their residence, where Democrats will be made to understand that they were beaten in 1860 and do not run the government, where the humbug, called civil-service reform, will be exposed and which can find honest, competent Republicans enough to fill all the offices in the United States."

"What effect will the success of Mahone in Virginia have?" "If President Arthur will give the proper and legitimate aid of the administration to the Republicans of the south it will result in giving us in 1884 the electoral votes of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, with ten Republican Senators and fifty Representatives in Congress."

"What do you mean by 'proper and legitimate aid?'" "I mean just the aid that has been given other states. If Massachusetts and Ohio had been treated for the last eight years as the south has been, they would have been reliably Democratic. Why look with one-fifth of the population, polling one-fourth of the Republican vote and half of our vote suppressed, we have only had one member of the Cabinet for eight years, and his chief business is to regulate the brass buttons and gold lace upon the coats of the leaders of the German in Washington society. Of chief of bureaus in the Treasury we had out under Hayes and two now; of ten in the interior we had none; of six in the Postoffice we had none, our only representative being in the Department of Justice. Of assistant chiefs we had even fewer, having one in the Treasury and none anywhere else; and so it is through all the offices of the Government. The Democrats hold nearly all the offices of 1,100 postmasters in Georgia I am told not over fifty are Republicans.—How can a party succeed under such circumstances?"

"There should be two live, active, brainy southern Republicans in the Cabinet. Men who know the south and have the courage to do what is right. Young and vigorous men. They should be put where they will do the most good, and that is as Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, and as the Republican party wants recruits from the natives of the south—not because we have not votes enough, but because we cannot get them fairly counted—one of these Cabinet Ministers should be a native southerner so that it will be known that to be born south is not a bar to promotion in the Republican party. We want the Attorney-General, because in the last six years at least one hundred southern Democrats have violated the election laws to the extent of having laid themselves liable to the penitentiary, and none of them have been punished.—We want an Attorney General who will select men as district attorneys and marshals who are not afraid of ashamed to do their duty, and who will not, as the reformer MacVeagh did, send for Wade Hampton and Butler, and ask them whom they wanted appointed to those places in South Carolina."

"As the negroes largely predominate in the Republican party, would you give the other places to them?" "No; it took six hundred years of magna charta, and one hundred years of our own free institutions to make the Anglo-Saxon the leading race of the world, and the negro will require at least three or four generations of liberty to entitle him to a seat among the rulers. There is another class in the south from whom the other Cabinet officer should come. After the war a large number of federal soldiers are settled in the southern states, either married there or carried their families there and are citizens; as much so as if they had been born there. These men, when they are Republicans are called 'carpet-baggers' by the Democrats. To them we owe the fact that there is a Republican party in the south. There are numbers of them who are honest, brave, competent men, and it is a shame that the Republican party has officially indorsed the lies that have been told on these men by southern Democrats. The other Cabinet officer should come from that class."

"Let the southern Republicans have fair show of the offices here, let none but Republicans be put in office in the south and the result will be what I said above."

"Are you not lowering the standard of politics when you say that success can be only attained by office?" "No, sir; not unless Jesus Christ interceded. He said, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' Governor Marcy par-aphrased that into 'To the victors belong the spoils.' I accept the first saying as true, and being true, success must come through it. It costs a man something to be a Republican in the south, and he should receive commensurate benefits. Whenever the party in a man's neighborhood, there, by the

tion of the administration, then it can maintain itself without office."

We publish the above interview with a southern Republican, by the National Republican, at Washington, for the purpose of offering our protest, as a native southern Republican, to the sentiments therein expressed concerning the colored people. It is possible that there is a prominent southern Republican who believes in making the colored citizen take a back seat in politics for the next 80 years? It is hard to believe. Yet we are forced to that conclusion on account of the high character and standing of the National Republican, which states that the gentleman interviewed was a prominent southern Republican.

If the negro is to have none of the patronage of the party; if he must continue only as a hewer of wood and drawer of water in politics, then he should know it, and we are pleased to see the candor expressed in this prominent Republican's interview; but we do not agree with him. We are in favor of giving the colored citizen the same political rights the whites enjoy—that means to vote and hold office. Not only the office of constable or policeman, but they should be represented in the highest offices in the land.

THE STATE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1881.

Hon. W. P. Canaday, Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of quite a number of representative colored men from several counties in the state, held in this city on Friday evening, the 4th inst. F. D. Dancy, of Edgecombe, was chosen as chairman, and W. V. Turner, of Wake, Secretary. On motion of Hon. J. S. Leary, of Cumberland, the meeting unanimously resolved to appoint a delegation to visit Washington City on January the 10th, 1882, for the purpose of conferring with the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the interest of the Republican party in this state, and you were selected as a member of said delegation. You will therefore, please inform us without delay whether you will consent to serve with the delegation or not.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

FRANK D. DANCY, Chm'.

W. V. TURNER, Secretary.

The delegates to Washington consist of the following gentlemen: State-at-Large—Hon. W. P. Canaday, J. J. Mott, J. H. Harris, I. J. Young, O. H. Dockery, J. C. O'Hara, George B. Everett, J. S. Leary, Stewart Ellison, I. B. Abbott, George T. Watson, E. W. Turner, J. C. Dancy.

First District—Hugh B. Cale, J. H. Robinson.

Second District—F. D. Dancy, O. Hubbs.

Third District—George W. Price, Jr., R. P. Buxton.

Fourth District—W. V. Turner, Jno. Nichols.

Fifth District—C. A. Reynolds, J. P. Morris.

Sixth District—Jno in Holloway, O. J. Spears.

Seventh District—J. N. Cooper, W. C. Coleman.

Eighth District—Er. W. H. Guler, C. H. Moore.

We are glad to see the leading colored men of the state alive to the interest of their party. There are no more faithful people under the sun than the colored people of the south are. They have at all times been true to the Union and to the party that gave them their freedom, the right to vote and to hold office. Ninety-six thousand and five hundred colored men in North Carolina, have a right to meet, consult, and to take steps for the perpetuation of Republicanism, and we congratulate them on their foresight in this matter. They naturally desire to consult the leaders of the party of the nation. They believe from President Arthur's record that he is a friend to the Republican party, and not only to that party, but to the negro as well.

The North Carolina colored people are exceedingly blessed in having some of the very ablest colored men in the south among their number, and now the colored citizens must have confidence in their own leaders. Such men as Harris, O'Hara, Price, Mahone, Leary, Dancy, Abbott, Watson, Richardson, Smith, Hicks, Mcbane, Ellison, Thornton, Williamson, Rourke, Burney, Howe, White, Newell, Turner and hundreds of others, beside a large number of young colored men who are just from school. These men are able, honest and faithful, and will ever watch and defend the interest of their race and their party. Such men should be respected and their recommendations ever considered by the Republican party and the nation.

It is said that Arthur objects to getting Gen. Longstreet in his Cabinet because he "deserted the United States army to take sides with the south." The President seems to forget that the General, at the first opportunity, deserted the south to take sides with the Republican party.—Samuel Watkins.

These Republican so-called, who sit quietly on the top, rail of the party, jump down to help gather the fruits of that victory, are as true as the volunteer soldiers. But their obligations are in excess of the demand.—National Republican.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JNO. C. DANCY,

BEFORE THE

N. C. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The occasion of our present gathering opens new fields for investigation into the causes that have wrought our steady and ever onward progress. The inauguration of this enterprise, so far reaching in its influence, so stupendous in its proportions, so beneficial in its results, excited sympathy in all portions of the Union, evoked unstinted energies, and brought into active and efficient exercise all the latent energies of our nature. Some of us despaired of its success, others wished for the best, but feared for the worst, while all of us acknowledged the magnitude of the great task undertaken. Thanks to the Giver of all good for the assiduous way that we now celebrate. We appreciate the great truth, that with God all things are possible. Internal feuds and dissension, and external prejudice and opposition work to the detriment of all organizations of whatever description, and to be free from them is a blessing alike honorable to the Association and those who encourage it.

I congratulate the Industrial Fair Association upon its success in the past and its prospects in the future. Conceived at a time when every man was considered unequal to the great responsibility, it was not unreasonable to find a spirit of doubt and uncertainty pervading so many minds. But surpassing our most sanguine expectations on its first exhibition, hope was strengthened in its subsequent success. Viewed in the light of its beginning and steady progress has indeed, marked a new era in our history. Hitherto unacquainted with such hazardous ventures, and dependent solely upon the resources at their command, with such assistance as our unreserved philanthropy might donate, it is commendable indeed to be now able to offer to the common gaze an exposition such as is here presented. Such energy and zeal as have characterized the efforts of the officers of the Association, are worthy of our most careful study and emulation.

We meet here annually to exhibit our handiworks of art, that have been the study and admiration of ages; to fill lands, and produce that give us the light, its beginning and steady progress has indeed, marked a new era in our history. Hitherto unacquainted with such hazardous ventures, and dependent solely upon the resources at their command, with such assistance as our unreserved philanthropy might donate, it is commendable indeed to be now able to offer to the common gaze an exposition such as is here presented. Such energy and zeal as have characterized the efforts of the officers of the Association, are worthy of our most careful study and emulation.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

Colonel J. B. Peaks, at the request of the 1st. Maine Cavalry, Sept. 2nd, at Foxcroft, wisely remarked in the course of a very eloquent speech: "But I do not claim that this great nation, with all its wealth and resources, with all its broad acres uncultivated and unutilized, should strike the chains from four millions of slaves, and leave them to the tender mercies of their former masters. Four millions of people held in slavery by the government."

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

Our exhibits to-day more fully attest our mental and manual capabilities, than all the argument that could be advanced. They are sure proofs of the dignity we have attained by dint of courage, perseverance and unflinching forbearance. We keep pace with kindred races, and announce in one united chorus with them, that true dignity, you true greatness, is the result of mental and moral culture. Barbarians, as seen in the eyes of the civilized world, sixteen years of liberty find us occupying the same level, so proudly the badge of more favored humanity. It is indeed worthy of remark that the achievements thus made, and the celebrity thus attained, render us by far the most illustrious and remarkable race the world has ever known. Far be it from me that I should endeavor to awaken jealousies or embitter the now rapidly receding prejudices of the past; but it is just and proper, on such occasions as these, to pay worthy and fitting tribute to our labors and our triumphs, and bespeak the possibilities of which we are so eminently capable. We wish to bestir our dormant faculties, and stimulate our inactive energies, to the end that our future glory may satisfy our fondest hopes. Born to poverty and but with no friend but God and ourself, no protection but the Constitution, no reward but hope, it is remarkable indeed that on this auspicious day we unfold such skilled and fancy work as delights the taste of the most fastidious observer.

We feel deeply sensible to our white friends for the friendship and sympathy extended to us in our effort to put this organization on its feet. Their words of hope and encouragement elicited a corresponding degree of labor and confidence that made a relaxation of spirit on our part almost impossible. That our efforts might not be in vain, no pains have been spared and no duty relinquished, on the part of the managers, that would tend to the success of great and glorious enterprise. The feeling of sympathy, growing with our growth and strengthening with our strength, is rapidly hurrying us to that proud period so devoutly prayed, when we shall enjoy a civilization without a prejudice.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

We have no apologies to make neither for our poverty or our ignorance. We would as soon apologize for the spot on the sun. We will willingly and gladly allow our condition now, as compared to that when emancipated, abide the impartial judgment of the civilized world.

em. Golden did I observe that two or three acres. It is curious to know that from those small farms the planters reap rich and plentiful harvests, and earn a livelihood of what they feel practically proud. In the New England States, too, I have been a studious observer of their methods of planting and find that while their crops are some what larger than those of the British, they are fast approaching their notions, and will ere long, in my opinion, plant and produce similarly small ones. In Asia, I learn, that by the rotation system one field of land has been in a successful state of cultivation for more than three thousand years, and is almost as fertile now as when first furrowed. We should desire in favor of smaller and better crops, in order to obtain an equivalent return for our time, toil and expense. The sooner we come to realize this fact, the sooner will the condition of our race be graciously enhanced.

One other thought in this connection. We must learn to produce more of the staples of which our soil and climate are so capable, and required for our subsistence. In other words, we must remove our bars and smoke houses from the remote west, and suffering and mediate vicinity and homes. So long as we look to these sections for our meat, meal and all needed supplies and pay their prices, and in return sell them our cotton upon any easy terms that they may agree to give, we will be forever poor and dependent, white and black alike.

The Russian peasants and Irish tenants complain because of oppressive rents and unjust discriminations in favor of the wealthy classes. Hence nihilism and no rent manifestos. It is a right guaranteed to them to thus complain. But illegal resistance is fraught with difficulties and dangers more dreadful and far reaching than they or we can imagine. Agitation in Ireland may have resulted to the benefit of the Irish, but I doubt whether desperate measures will relieve their sufferings and distress. We are compelled to sympathize with them in their suffering. It is so in our section. I know renters who pay high enough rates rent to pay a fair valuation for the land they rent in the course of four years.—This is hard and oppressive on those who rent, but they have learned by bitter experience that "it is better to bear the ill, we have than fly to those we know not of."

This brings me to the consideration of the growing power of monopolies, which in this country are assuming such shape and proportion, as to occasion alarm all over the land. The moneyed oligarchy are straining every nerve to wield their less fortunate kindred with power hitherto unexercised. Exorbitant rates on railroads, high telegraphic rates, increase in property valuation, indisposition to sell to the poor, town or country property—the result of concentration of money and influence into monopoly—all increase the growing evil of which we complain. The great railroad and telegraph companies are rapidly becoming the active ruling power of the Republic, and their encroachments upon the public rights and the public fortunes are equally feared and regretted. No man objects to railroads or the telegraph system—they are the wonder and admiration of the world. But their corporate government has become a power circumscribed by the public will as shown in our legislators, and courts and halls of justice. Their authorities—must be subject to know and feel that they are subject to a higher power—the people themselves. Freight, express and passenger rates should be regulated by law and put within the reach of the humblest working citizen. Never stop the clock of time in any of these enterprises, but let them be governed by just and humane laws. They are highly beneficial as is every other, but their benefit must be made subservient to the public weal.

While we rejoice because of the many benefits that we have enjoyed, we are called upon to lament the great tragedy that has been enacted this year and cast a shadow of sorrow throughout the entire nation. President James A. Garfield, the prince of true and patriotic statesmen and ideal Chief Magistrate, has departed to the great beyond by an assassin's bullet. I knew the man well. No truer nor better ever lived. His political and private career are examples of true nobility and personal integrity of any worthy of our grades and estimation. I was permitted to hear his grandest forensic efforts in our national congress and his opinions and mature thoughts, pure and elegant diction, together with his graceful style of delivery, rendered him an object of admiration throughout the whole country. I listened to a speech of his in the winter of 1876, for two hours, and never forgot the man, his words and his delivery. He was a man who never gave offense, but showed at all times the greatest courtesy to his opponents in debate. He was never a rapid speaker, but deliberate, painstaking, and generally correct in his assertions. I seldom knew him to be excited, however much his adversaries would seek to drive him out. Vexed questions always received an easy and ready judgment, and he would upon an true or correct. His voice was usually sonorous and mellow, never harsh and unbecomingly. In fact he held the House spell-bound whenever he took the floor. He was not an brilliant or dazzling or Senatorial flimsy, lightning his antagonists, leading them as they would to ruin by the force of his quiet, respectful and visible power in debate but he was calm and easy, relying on his facts to substantiate his position. He was eloquent at will and often soared to a marvelous height on the wings of eloquent oratory. He recognized the fact that words are valuable only as they convey thought—and the more thought the more valuable. He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

He was a man of high character, and I think that to our country he has left a noble and shining example.

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 13, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JUNE 15th, 1881, the following Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.—No. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 6:40 A. M. Arrive at Weldon at 12:50 P. M. Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:45 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily.—Nos. 49 North and 50 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 6:55 P. M. Arrive at Weldon at 1:25 A. M. Leave Weldon at 2:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 11:35 P. M.

Train No. 51 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.

Train No. 52 North will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.

Train No. 53 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.

Train No. 54 North will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.

Train No. 55 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.

Train No. 56 North will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, and Magnolia.