

The Wilmington Post

Library of Congress

VOLUME XX

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1882.

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NUMBER 1.

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

THE POST.

This paper to-day enters upon its fifth year. It is to-day one of the oldest papers in the state, and the oldest Republican paper in North Carolina. The Post has belonged to its present proprietor for the past ten years. We have tried to make the Post unquestionably Republican. We have always advocated and supported Republican principles. And in the future as in the past we shall stand by the old party. We thank those who have had the manhood to stand by the Post in fighting for justice and equality for all our citizens, regardless of color. We shall continue the fight until success crowns our efforts.

The total population, according to the census of 1880, in this state, is 1,309,750. Of that number the colored were 331,277, and the whites 978,473. According to the usual way of rating the vote, one for every five inhabitants, we find that we have in North Carolina 277,730 votes; of that number, 106,255 are colored, and 171,475 whites. According to the lowest estimate we have 40,000 Republican white votes to be added to the colored vote, which will make the Republican vote of this state 146,255. Deducting that from the total vote of the state and it shows that the Republican party has a clear majority of 11,780. These figures we vouch for. They are reliable, and are proof beyond doubt of the assertion that we have often made, that we were defrauded out of the state, both in 1876 and in 1880.

SHOT A COLORED MAN

We have just been informed by a man from Bladen county that Mr. Nathan A. Stedman, a leading Democrat of Elizabethtown, shot a colored man in his employ some two weeks ago. The particulars of the affair are described as follows: The colored man had been employed by Mr. Stedman to cut some wood; after the man got a small portion of the wood cut, Mr. Stedman asked him how much he was going to charge him, and the man said other people were paying him 50 cents. Mr. Stedman told him he would only give 30 cents. Then the colored man said he would not cut any more in that case. Mr. Stedman picked up a stick and struck him with it, and afterwards pulled out his pistol, placed it to the man's head and fired, but the man dodged the pistol, and the ball entered his arm. There has not been any arrest made yet, and the matter is not being investigated. The friends of Mr. Stedman claim that when the matter is judicially investigated it will show that he was justified in his conduct.

Call on the senior reserve; the junior reserves. Yes, let us have the home guard, and the I. P. G.'s all out.

Two negroes have got drunk in Plymouth, N. C. They must be shot.

Politics are very dull. Jarvis has given all the railroads away that belong to the state, and he is immensely unpopular with the white people, so he must do something to build himself up.

Colonel Cotton has gone forth with a regiment to battle with two or three colored men for disorderly conduct.

Jarvis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the state is now on his way to the seat of war. "Long live the chief." A cowardly Mayor and a fool of a sheriff have telegraphed to the world their folly. Jarvis should complete the farce by telegraphing to the President to send down the regular army of the United States to arrest two colored men for disorderly conduct.

Jarvis will bid himself, with the sheriff and the mayor of Plymouth, and send for Harry Brock, our Chief of Police, he will take two of the colored officers he has got and arrest all of the rioters.

We notice one negro is killed. And to have no doubt but what all this has been made by the officers to keep up the crime. When the truth is known, if it ever is, it will be seen that the colored people are not to blame for the riot.

The Book Ring—The Kind of Intellectual Food it Would Dish Out to Our Children—Views of a Teacher—What Say the People.

In our issue of December 18th ult., we adverted to the matter of text-books for our free public schools and criticized the action of the state Board of Education in relation thereto. We said then, we say now, that the manner in which the Board is attempting to gull the free people of this state in the interest of a Book Ring, calls loudly for protestation and condemnation from every quarter. Nor are we offering any factious objection to efforts looking to a uniformity of books for the schools of the state. This is to be desirable in so far as it will tend to promote the introduction of better books, and in so far as it can be accomplished without oppression and insult to parents, pupils and teachers, and within the bounds of law. But when uniformity means the placing of our free schools at the mercy of a book monopoly, and this without even the shadow of lawful warrant; and the forcing upon them books whose only recommendation is their sectional origin; and the displacement of books against which no good objection can be urged and with which parents, teachers and pupils are satisfied; and the introduction of books with political leanings; we say that, when uniformity means these things we shall oppose it with all the power at our command and shall call upon the people to rise up and protect themselves against those who would despoil them of their dearest right.

But, in order that our readers may see what kind of trash our "Star Chamber" Board proposes to "uniform" our schools with, we have desired a gentleman who has given some attention to school-books, school teaching and school work generally to give us his views as to the merits of the Readers adopted. This gentleman comes from the race which Governor Jarvis and his Board entirely ignored in this matter, and we doubt not that His Excellency will receive some "light on the subject" if he will read what he has to say. His criticisms speak for themselves and we believe they are entirely just. If not, our columns are open and those who think otherwise may be heard. No harm can come of such a discussion while it will be productive of much good.

THE UNIVERSITY READERS.

I have read with much interest the editorial comments of the Post on the action of our State Board of Education respecting the subject of text books for our common schools. It is needless to say that I endorse every word you have said, for your sentiments are concurred in by a very large preponderance of the best educational workers of the state, without regard to color or party.

As to the character of the books which the state Board of Education has assumed the authority of forcing into our schools without our consent and against our wishes, I very cheerfully give my opinion for what it may be worth. I have selected the readers because they come first and are really the most important books in any series used in our common schools. My review of them for this particular occasion has been hasty, but nothing is said, I think, that is not borne out by the actual facts.

These books are remarkable—not so much for what they are, as for what they are not. Their range is too narrow and isolated. Instead of what kind of Encyclopedia of subjects and promptings which should be expected to quicken the young germs of thought, and warm them into activity, the topics and illustrations are mostly drawn from the retired walks of rural life. Houses, dogs, cows, sheep, birds, pigs, hogs, oxen, cats, foxes, hens, fish, lions, bears, frogs, &c., &c., are masters of the situation, especially in those parts which were written for the occasion. Somewhere from thirty to fifty of the lessons are devoted to birds, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty to the birds and the beasts, while recesses of the subjects most proper and most expected in this series, are entirely omitted from this series. These remarks will apply specially to the first four books, which are by far the most important. Not more than one per cent. of the pupils that enter the public schools graduate from the grammar grades—therefore reading books lessen in importance to the public as the numbers rise in the scale.

The University series is intended especially for the south and of course largely for the rural districts. Several years of the lives of the pupils would be devoted to the four books which we have mentioned, and to the reading of scenes very familiar to them without the light of the University readers. Is that the kind of reading for the children of the

south? Do they want to know nothing of the great thinking, stirring and progressive outside world? These familiar domestic scenes of every day life, would become a kind of nonentity to them if served up every day for their intellectual repast! Take a few examples:

"Many dogs know a great deal, and learn very many things, but they can never utter their thoughts and feelings in words, nor can they ever learn to read books." "Though this little girl should try ever so long and hard, she can never teach her pet dog to know the letters and the meaning of words in her primer," &c.

This lesson occurs in the second reader, page 37, after considerable instruction in the principles of elocution. Was there ever a child old enough to pursue such studies, that did not know all that this lesson teaches, even though he had never seen a reader of any kind? Children do not go to school to learn what dogs cannot do, but to learn what children can do. Is life so long, and art and science so short that time can be killed with words without ideal? Such lessons are worthless for the purpose intended, yet they may be made very useful for a purpose not intended—to teach the first principles of English composition, and to correct false syntax. Let us analyze the foregoing sentence:

"Though this little girl should try ever so long and hard, she can never teach her pet dog to know the letters and the meaning of words in her primer."

Words should express ideas, and no more words should be used than the idea demands. What idea was intended to be conveyed in this sentence?—Simply that "dogs cannot learn to read." But the writer had already told us in his opening sentence—"they can never utter their thoughts and feelings in words, nor can they ever learn to read books!" This sentence tells all that can be told on this subject and it contains two words more than required. Nor can they learn to read, expresses the whole idea. Did the writer fear that this would not be sufficiently clear unless he added thirty-two words more?

But pass to EVER SO HARD AND LONG. This mode of expression is never found in the best English literature. Children not well taught may say, "O, ever so long!" Take the sentence—"Though the little girl should try she never can teach," &c. Can teach denotes a present act. Though she should try she never could teach.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., December 29, 1881.

I left Wilmington on Monday night last, intending to come here by way of boat to Edenton, thence by rail, but on reaching Franklin, Va., I found the boat did not leave until Wednesday, so I came on by rail to Portsmouth, thence to Elizabeth City. The Fair here is considered by our colored friends as a failure, owing to the weather and the short notice to get it up. The local exhibits were very good, such as farm products and ladies' handwork. This is a splendid country from what I have seen of it, the soil rich, transportation low, and the people industrious and intelligent. There is no reason why this part of North Carolina should not become, and I believe will, the wealthiest in the south.

I am invited to address the principal school here to-day at 12 o'clock. This school is presided over by Mr. Rooks Turner, an able educator and scholar. All the schools are said to be in excellent condition; the colored people are active to the fact that if they expect their children to become men and women they must educate them, and they are moving manfully in the matter. You may expect in a few years to hear from the young colored youth of this section of the state making their mark in the legislative halls of the state as well as in Congress. I had the pleasure of meeting that stalwart and able Republican, Mr. Hugh Cole, also Mr. Gerken, the Postmaster, and a large number of other distinguished Republicans, who I will write more concerning in my next.

I leave to-day for Edenton and Plymouth, and shall talk with the leading men, both white and colored, and urge the necessity of better education, and to accomplish that they must read the newspapers. I find the colored Republicans over here alive to their interest, and greatly pleased at the course of the Post in defending their rights. Every colored man in North Carolina feels a pride in your noble old paper.

ONE OF THEM.

P. S. I was invited to deliver an address here on the 1st of January, but I am sorry I cannot say, but return thanks to Mr. James Sawyer and others for their complimentary invitation.

Yours, &c. ONE OF THEM.

CITY ITEMS.

Rev. Jos. G. Fry and the Rev. Mr. Sampson paid us a visit a few days ago.

Our friends up the Cape Fear river are happy—they have all the water they want.

General Rutherford leaves to-night for his place of business, in Washington, D. C.

The number of marriage licences issued for the past year, ending Dec. 31st, 1881: To colored, 143; to white, 88—total, 236.

The steamer D. Murchison, when she was backing out from the wharf on Wednesday last, ran over a flat and knocked out the sides. The wheel of the steamer was badly broken also.

The deed from David R. Murchison, President, to the United States, was probated and registered the past week, and has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., this complete the arrangements in making the Cape Fear River free.

Mrs. Joseph C. Abbott desires to dispose of a very fine selection of books by North Carolina writers, and those wishing to purchase had better correspond at once with Mrs. Abbott, who will take pleasure in giving all information desired.

REBUKE TO VANCE.—Senator Vance will be very much astonished to see the man whom he has tried to pour out obliquely upon voted the most popular man in Wilmington. Our Jewish friends have very properly awarded Mr. Martin the most popular man in the city, and presented him with a handsome gold head-cape, and is doing so have justly rebuked Senator Vance for his bombastic treatment of one of Wilmington's able sons.

Robert D. Davis on 3d December administered on the estate of Mrs. Alice Cutler, deceased.

William Lattimer on 5th December administered on the estate of Z. Helen Lattimer, deceased.

Mrs. Sarah Waddell on 12th Dec. administered on the estate of Susan Neal.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rice on 15th Dec. administered on estate of Lawson E. Rice, deceased.

Office drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Oyle.

James Anderson, one of our city draymen, who has lived a moral life, but who has never been connected with any church, requests us to say that on Monday last, he got religion on the public streets while going from one sisters house to the other.

APPLIED THE PAST WEEK.—Licenses issued by Register of Deeds: Jas. Scott and Miss Hillmon Moseley; Edward Williams and Miss Elsie Bradley; Jos. Farrow and Miss Alice Leonard; T. R. Jones and Miss Sime D. Myers; Clifford Howe and Miss Hannah Hicks; Henry Anstun and Miss Julia A. Moore; J. N. Hewitt and Miss Edannah Allen; R. D. Nixon and Miss Josephine Morton; R. S. Atkinson and Miss Jennie Barlow; Jas. H. Waters and Miss Ann E. Dawson; Albert Gore and Miss Bessie Leadford; Stephen Jewett and Miss Sallie W. Carpenter.

At the last regular meeting of Carolina Lodge No. 135, Knights of Wise Men of the World, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term:

George L. Mabson, W. and Past E. A. James H. Price, E. A. George W. Sheridan, W. P. William G. Sherin, I. G. Phillip Farrington, W. V. Lewis Legrand, W. M. John D. Nixon, Sentinel.

Said officers will be installed on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, January 5th, 1882, at their lodge room opposite the City Hall. After the installation refreshments, &c., will necessarily follow. By virtue of his office, George W. Price, Jr., District Deputy, will install the officers elect.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—At a meeting of Cornelius Harnett Council, No. 231, of the above order, the following officers were elected:

Regent—H. H. Kasprowiez.
Vice Regent—I. L. Greenwald.
Orator—John Cowan.
Secretary—B. A. Hall.
Collector—Jacob W. ...
Treasurer—W. Lark ...
Chaplain—W. H. Sh ...
Guides—W. W. Sh ...
Warden—Stacy Van ...
Sentry—E. Levy.
Medical Examiner—Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy.

They will be installed on next meeting, January 9th, 1882.

Capt. John W. Gallop of this city, who has been and is now employed by Mr. Best in the construction of the road from Goldsboro, is home on a brief visit to his family, and we had the pleasure of a visit from him yesterday. He informs us that the road was graded within the fourth of a mile of Smithfield on the 24th of December, the ties are all cut and have been placed on the line, the trestles all built, and as soon as the iron gets to Goldsboro, they will commence laying it immediately, and it is his opinion that the cars will be running to Smithfield within five weeks.

He says every man employed on the road are live, go-ahead, energetic and enterprising men, from the Best down, not a drone being found on the whole work. There is between five and six hundred men employed by Mr. Best. The distance from Goldsboro to Smithfield is about 22 miles.

We are glad to hear of good news from this great work. Mr. Best can construct the road, we give him all the encouragement possible. The information about is from a perfectly reliable source, and is very encouraging for the people who desire the construction of the road.

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Mr. Jos. C. Hill, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of New Hanover, by the order of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hill. This is one of the very best appointments that could have been made. The county of New Hanover has no better or able colored man in the county for that position than Mr. Hill. He has served for many years as a Justice and with great credit to himself and his people. The lawyers of this Bar all give him credit for being one of the very best justices of the county. In fact, Mr. Hill knows as many laws as any magistrate of this county excepting Justice Harris, McLaughlin and Gardner, who are very competent officials.

We learn that Mr. Hill will at once commence business. There are only two colored magistrates in the county, both appointed by VanAmringe, C. S. C., who has shown the proper spirit in making the selection. The colored people have a majority in the county, and they are entitled to an equitable proportion of the position, and we congratulate Mr. VanAmringe on the good judgment that displayed, and Mr. Hill on his appointment.

Wood is now selling very cheap, from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per cord, in this market.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell of Fender, called and wished us a merry Christmas, on Monday last. If Senator Ransom really wants some one to advise him on the subject of the Potomac flats, and malaria, he cannot get a man who knows more about it than Dr. S. S. Satchwell, who has made the question a study and has written several able papers on the matter.

Dr. Eugene Grissom of the State Insane Asylum was in our city during the past week. He delivered a lecture on Masonry, Tuesday evening last, to a very large audience. He stands high in the Order, and has the reputation of being a very bright Mason. The lecture here was spoken of by the very best posted of the fraternity, as being very interesting, and showing the most careful study of the past history of Masonry in the state.

Few houses, in any line of business, have extended their trade all over the entire country as have D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated Seedsmen, of Detroit, Michigan. They furnish employment to about 1,000 persons, and keep 60 commercial travelers on the road, looking after their interests. They grow on their own seed farms a very large proportion of the seeds they sell, which is probably one of the principal reasons why their goods are held in such high esteem all over the land. We would advise our readers seeking information regarding seeds to send and procure a copy of their new and beautiful Seed Annual for 1882.

We learn from the Custom House that the total amount of Exports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, aggregated the sum of \$5,487,462, divided as follows:

Cotton—57,664 bales or 26,977,947 lbs, valued at \$3,026,479.
Rice—447,592 lbs, valued at \$899,234.
Tar and Pitch—15,009 lbs, valued at \$30,617.
Spirits—2,819,921 gallons, valued at \$1,231,965.
Lumber—16,212,000 feet, valued at \$274,733.
Shingles—3,274,000, valued at \$22,460.
Miscellaneous—valued at \$1,974.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, 251 vessels entered at this port from Foreign countries, and 321 vessels cleared from this port for Foreign countries.

Colonel R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. R. R. and W. C. & A. R. R. left for Fayetteville on the steamer D. Murchison Wednesday last. We learn that he visits Fayetteville in the interest of the Wilson and Florence Railroad, which is intended to pass through Fayetteville. We congratulate our friends at Fayetteville on their good fortune. What will be Wilmington's loss will be Fayetteville's gain. Wilmington will, on the completion of the road from Wilson to Florence, become the Smithville of North Carolina. And this is what our splendid, enterprising business men have brought the dear old town to. Put selfishness will kill any place, it matters not how great its natural advantages; and Wilmington ten years from now will be a decayed monument to laziness, selfishness and stupidity. Colonel Bridgers and his enterprising backers are looking for the shortest route south to Florence, and they are entitled to great credit for their foresight in looking after the interest of their stockholders. Had the business men of this city shown any sense, the stock of these two roads would have been held here, and no one could have used it to cut off and ruin Wilmington. When it is too late they probably will wake up and see what we have been telling them for many years is true: that Wilmington is dead, and that the pall-bearers are the so-called business men of the city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eureka House.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL OLD BILLS must be settled before any NEW ONES are CONTRACTED.

Yours, respectfully,
JAN 1-7
R. F. EYDES.

NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1882, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank on the 15th day of January, 1882.

A. K. WALKER, Cash.

THE NEW FURNITURE STORE OF Behrends & Munroe

World reputation will be obtained by the sale of the finest of Furniture, Carpets, and other goods. Behrends & Munroe, 100 N. 2nd Street, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1881.



A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1882, to all who are Stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 1st inst.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Sec'y and Treas.

JAN 1-14



WILL be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains fine colored plates, 400 engravings, about 200 pages, and full directions, price and directions for planting the seeds of the various kinds of Fruit Trees, etc. It is available to all. Millions of seeds will be found more reliable for planting, and will grow in a warmer climate. We make speciality of supplying Farmers, Teachers and Market Gardeners.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
JAN 1-14

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them. For Home use! Frogs and Snail Eating, Turning, Boiling, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Sewing Cutting. Price \$5 to \$50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages.

ERASMUS BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
JAN 1-14

For Sale.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS by North Carolina authors, being a portion of the library of the late GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

For List and Price address
MRS. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Wilmington, N. C.

SCHEDULE B AND C TAX NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT of Schedule B and C Tax, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same within the first ten days in January, for the past six months, as required by law. This Tax falls due on the 1st day of January, 1882.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Register of Deeds.
JAN 1-14

CHAS. KLEIN Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to. The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Prince is between Front and Second. dec 25-6m

J. C. SCOTT, Boot and Shoe Maker.

CHOP ON PRINCE BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-hand shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25-1y

CLUB ROOMS.

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MARKET AND PRINCESS STREETS. FINE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, Lager and Budweiser Beer, Cigars and Tobacco. All sorts of Imported and Domestic Cheese, Mariette Herrings, New River Oysters, &c., &c. Call and convince yourself. Respectfully,
dec 11-2m F. W. UERMANN, Prop.

For the Holidays.

A FULL LINE OF Goods for Christmas!

On hand, consisting in part of:
ORANGES, LEMONS, CANDY, APPLES, NUTS, COCONUTS, RAISINS, CITRUS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, &c.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

dec 11-14 Cor. Front and Dock Sts.

PROPOSALS.

Plans and specifications for the construction of the new building for the State of North Carolina, will be on file at the office of the Architect, in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on and after the 15th day of January, 1882, at 12 o'clock, P. M.

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