

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1882.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, as once telegraphed 6,000 rubles (on the receipt of the news of Lieut. DeLany's safety) to the Russian government...

Col. Geo. N. Lamphere is an applicant for the position of Special Agent. Col. L. is a splendid man and a faithful officer. He made a good soldier during the late war, and lost an arm in the service of his country in the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina...

From the Banner, at Raleigh, we clip the able article published in another column, concerning the manner the state Board of Education is acting. The article is from the able pen of Charles N. Hunter, one of the best writers in the state...

E. W. MARTIN.

The communication published in an other column, from the Raleigh Observer, signed W., was written by Mr. E. W. Martin of our city. Everybody here knows Eugene Martin; one of the very best men in our city. He stands high in society, in business and as an attorney at law. And when Mr. Z. B. Vance undertakes to answer criticisms on his official conduct by trying to belittle Mr. Martin, and by mean flings at him, he makes a very big mistake...

Mr. Martin is not made of the material his friends give him credit for, if he does not reply in a manner that Mr. Vance will not again attack him. When a public official gets so large that he will not submit to an honest criticism from one of his constituents, it is about time to teach him a lesson, which Mr. Martin is able, and we shall be much disappointed if he does not do it at once.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

We have received several letters from without the state requesting to know if we have not been imposed upon in our information concerning Mr. VanBokkelen's language concerning the assassination of President Garfield. We will state in reply, that we made our publication very mild indeed, VanBokkelen's real language and action being a great deal worse than we stated it. And we are informed by one of the most substantial and respectable merchants in the city, that "some two days after Mr. VanBokkelen had so wantonly abused President Garfield he heard of the same, and believing it to be a lie gotten up for the purpose of injuring Mr. VanBokkelen, he denounced it as such, and finally he went to Mr. Van, and told him he was being slandered, whereupon Mr. Van, turned on him and asked, what if he had said these things about Garfield, he was deserving of it, and even more, and went on to say that Garfield was a thief, &c. &c. Our merchant friend finally turned off and left him.

Now if Mr. VanBokkelen will deny this over his own signature, we will produce the proof, or refer him to our informant, who is every inch a man physically, and a gentleman morally. What we complain of is, this man is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, using his office to pass him around in places he never could reach were he not holding that position. We ask the question: Does the Chamber of Commerce of this city endorse the above language of VanBokkelen in regard to President Garfield? If it

does not, they should compel him to resign at once. But poor Van, says we are injuring the Republican party in showing up these things.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

We give below a fair sample of the manner that some of our justices do business. Some weeks ago a man by the name of Fenton, from New York, was passing through our city, and stopped over for a day. While he was a highly educated person, he was also cranky. He got into an argument with some young men at his hotel; finally hot words were used, and threats made on both sides. But the affair blew over and no one thought more of it; but by some means Justice Mills got hold of the matter and filled out an affidavit against Fenton for carrying concealed weapons, and asked J. A. Ashe, a deputy sheriff, to swear to it. Ashe told him he knew nothing of the case; but Mills told him that it was all true, the man is carrying concealed weapons, and said, "I give you (Ashe) the information." "And, now," said Mills, "you can swear that you have information that Fenton is carrying concealed weapons, and on your affidavit I will issue a warrant." So Ashe, believing that Justice Mills knew what he was talking about, complied with the request. The affidavit was made, the warrant issued and Fenton arrested. But instead of taking in a lame duck, they caught a Tartar. Fenton was sharp, had plenty of money and a row was rather to his liking. He at once gave bond, and employed Mr. M. London, one of the best criminal lawyers at our bar, and Mr. J. L. Macks, a young but energetic barrister, who is fond of a rich client, and will give him value received for his fee. But before the trial come on the officers made overtures of compromise, on the payment of \$20 and the costs, but Fenton was not going to miss the treat of a trial in court. Finally the trial come on, the defendant with his able counsel appeared before Justice Mills, but instead of going to trial the defendant made affidavit that he could not get justice in that court. So under the law, Mr. Justice Mills had to send the case before another magistrate for trial. He assigned the case to Mr. Justice Harris for adjudication. When it come up before Harris, Mills asked to have it continued, but the defendant would not submit to a continuance. The trial commenced, and Ashe, the first witness, and the one who swore out the warrant, placed on the stand, and then there swore that all he knew about the matter Justice Mills told him. And that he had never seen Mr. Fenton up to the time he (Ashe) swore out the warrant, therefore could not have seen him with concealed weapons. And all the witnesses for the state swore that they had never seen Fenton with a pistol and therefore could not say that he carried one. On this information Mr. Justice Harris very properly dismissed the case.

The above is a plain statement of facts, that no one will deny. And this is the kind of justice we have to submit to. Here is a stranger passing through the city, and is arrested without proper warrant of law—the justice never thought it would go to trial; he evidently expected to blackmail the man out of a large fine and his costs, and the man would go on his way and no one here, outside of those interested, ever be the wiser. Ashe is a good, faithful man, but knows no law, and tho' he was wright to obey the magistrate, who he imagined knew it all.

This is only one case out of a thousand. Many a poor negro, without friends to stand his bond, is brought up before this man Willis, advised to submit and from force of circumstances the defendant does as he is advised and is made to pay the costs, when, in fact and in law, he has committed no wrong—and this is the way the pockets of some of our magistrates are kept filled. If this is not mean we would be glad for some one to give us the true definition of the word. We know of no offense meaner, and we hope there will be some way thought of to stop such outrageous, contemptible and dishonest transactions.

MR. VANBOKKELEN.

We are pained to learn that Mr. VanBokkelen regrets our strictures on him, from the fact that in his opinion it will injure the Republican party. That is a good joke. We never knew that Van was much at getting off jokes, but he must have laughed even at himself after expressing his regrets to three of our colored friends, and giving the above reason to them for the same.

We welcome you, Van, into the Republican fold. "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

We learn from the New York Herald that Phillips, Marshall & Co., of London, England, have just concluded the purchase of 1,300,000 acres of land from the state of Mississippi. Seven hundred and sixty thousand acres are known as the "Levee Lands" and are located mostly in the Yazoo delta, comprising some of the richest cotton and timber land in the south. The intention of the purchasers is to improve, colonize and cultivate these lands.

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

LITIGATION.

The influence of the members of the bar upon justice in New York is shown by nothing so much as the story of a client who has been before the courts, and in a case involving a property amounting to one million seven hundred thousand dollars has been compelled to pay out for lawyers' fees the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. As to the merits of this contest we are ignorant; but it seems to us that, in the interest of justice, any client, whether plaintiff or defendant, should be called upon to pay two hundred thousand dollars to justify his interest in property worth one million seven hundred thousand dollars. In America to a small degree, in England to a large degree, the administration of justice is becoming a luxury for the rich, a hardship for the poor. This is a mistake we might almost say a crime. If a country is free justice should be as open and invigorating as the air. Anything that tends to strengthen the hold of the lawyers upon the court, or to embarrass the efforts of citizens to defend their rights, is a blunder.—N. Y. Herald.

The above is copied for the purpose of expressing our thanks to the Herald for taking up this important subject. We know a case in which a North Carolina was plaintiff and a New York corporation was defendant, involving some \$18,000. The suit was run about sixteen years, when final judgment was taken and settled, amounting in the aggregate to \$28,000; the lawyer's fees amounted to over \$20,000. The plaintiff did get back the money he had paid out for witness fees and other expenses. Such extortive charges on the part of lawyers are simply infamous. Parties living out of the state of New York dare not bring suit in the New York state courts from the fact that whatever is recovered the lawyers grab.

In some parts of North Carolina they are getting in the habit of acting as if they thought "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." Lawyers ought to recollect that both sides have to live, and should they make their charges two large, parties will settle their differences at a loss, rather than appeal to a court of justice.

The government has paid to the owners or pretended owners of the Cape Fear river the \$10,000 appropriated by Congress, so that there cannot now be any question of the Cape Fear river being free to all. Shall we be too modest to claim a part of the credit of this great benefit to the people along the Cape Fear river? The people all know this paper has for the past six years advocated a free river, and our Mr. Canaday made a thorough canvass of the district in favor of a free river, and we congratulate the people on the final success of the measure that we fought so hard for. In a few years, if the citizens will avail themselves of the advantages thus obtained, the section of country between Wilmington and Fayetteville will be prosperous. The government will now improve the river and place it in a condition to be navigable all the year round, and the time will come very soon when small villages will spring up along the line of the river as they do on the different railroads. Water transportation is cheaper than railroad, therefore the farmers and merchants on the Cape Fear will have the advantage of those on the railroads. Whitehall, Elizabethtown, Leland and Cedar Creek ought to be, with proper management and enterprise, large and flourishing towns, instead of the present sleepy, dilapidated looking places that we now have. We hope and believe the people will wake up to their interest.

Jesse Spalding has secured the Chicago Collectors, and Wm. Penn Nixon will probably have to return to his newspaper business. Mr. Nixon is to be congratulated if it shall appear that he has learned a lesson during his office-seeking period. The newspaper that is conducted by office-seekers or office-holders cannot be honest in the very nature of things; and the newspaper that is not honest cannot hope to enjoy a great measure of confidence and success in these days of independent thought and action. The "organ" is fast disappearing behind the hill of popular distrust and condemnation.—Milverque Sentinel.

It is the independent journal the people of the whole country want, and the present proprietor of the Post intends it shall be entirely free and independent—but thoroughly Republican.

IMMIGRATION.

It is claimed by authority that the immigration to this country during the year of 1881 will be upwards of half a million more than any year ever before, and the indications are that during this year the number will be still greater. By the year of 1890 the population of the United States will be 100,000,000.

The legislature of New York convenes the coming week. It will be Democratic for the first time in many years. Mr. Manning, Member of Congress, has introduced a bill to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices, which will very greatly precipitate business.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Ex-Senator How, the newly appointed Postmaster General, will assume control of the Department during the coming week. The public offices were closed last Monday, and since that time only opened from 9 to 12 o'clock each day. This was done to give the hard-working clerks a chance to enjoy the holidays. Guitaev had an elegant Christmas dinner served to him in the hall on Sunday last, and received in the afternoon. Among his callers was a large number of letters, who seem to be quite a host of the murderer. Washington is noted for its large number of fools, and they are not all confined to the males. The jury in the Guitaev trial have a special physician to look after them, and they take their drives out to the public parks. On Christmas day they enjoyed quite a time.

Ex-Senator Paddock of Nebraska, has declined the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is to be congratulated on his judgment thus displayed. Speaker Kiefer was staying at the Ebbitt House. The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned for the holidays, and will convene on the 4th of January. An Atlanta paper complains that Assistant Postmaster General Hinton is "destroying the harmony of the south" by turning out Democratic postmasters and putting Republicans in their places. There is not the slightest doubt of it. The Democratic idea of harmony is for the other fellow to give up.—Inter Ocean.

OUR FREE SCHOOLS DANGLE AHEAD. Colonel W. P. Canaday of the Wilmington Post, with characteristic vigor, has pitched into our free public school system in a manner that cannot but end in great good. For a little attention is given this subject by our men of influence and ability in both the political parties, and the awakening now indicated is indeed encouraging.

The last issue of the Post contained a lengthy and suggestive article on the question of text books. We therein stated, this is a problem which has, and is still, engaging the earnest thought of our best educational workers everywhere. It is greatly to be desired that our schools employ the very best books possible in the prosecution of the great work before them, and any effort tending in that direction should, as we are sure it does and will meet the hearty approval of parents, children and school officers generally. Much of the success of any teacher's school or system is dependent upon the character of the books used. If these reach a proper standard and are properly used, the average student cannot fail of rapid advancement in the acquisition of that knowledge which our schools were designed to impart. If the books are inferior, and if too often the case, almost worthless, all the efforts of the teacher and pupil will prove insufficient to compensate for the deficiency.

We are advancing no theory. Our conclusion is the result of actual demonstration during many years of active engagement in our public schools. During these years we have had to contend with all the powers of hell and body against the obstinate growths of defective and trashy books. For it must be borne in mind that the pupil is disciplined to a considerable extent according to the disciplinary methods of authors. If the book is wanting in clearness of statement, accuracy of language, compass of thought, beauty and attractiveness of style, the pupil who trains from such a book will most assuredly exhibit in his oral or mental character its defects in the most important particulars. If we add to this want of high moral tone, the disadvantage will be well nigh complete.

"Everything," says a writer venerable in years and in wisdom, leaves its impress upon the young. The faces they look at; the voices they hear; the scenes by which they are surrounded; the company they keep; the books they study, are the forces which shape their future lives and give texture to their characters. This is a bluntly and strikingly true, and it is the duty of selecting, for the use of the young, books that are not only suitable, but the best suitable books to be studied in the schools, becomes a matter of great and grave importance.

We take it for granted that so far as we have gone, our views are not likely to encounter any serious dissent. But, under the operation of a local, or state system of public schools, such as are now maintained in every state of the Union, the question arises: How is the desired end to be gained? Here we meet a diversity of opinion. That it is the duty of the state, through its legislative authority, to prescribe the books to be used in all the schools under its patronage. There are others who insist that the matter should be left to the school boards of the respective counties. There are still others who believe that the teacher—the workman—should be left free to select his own books, and if he is incapable of exercising proper judgment in this respect, it is to say the least, deficient in one of the most necessary qualifications for his work.

We will discuss these propositions in the order in which they appear. To any arbitrary exercise of state authority in prescribing and enforcing the study of any particular series of text books in our common schools, there are insuperable objections. In the first place, it curtails the spirit of competition which is essential to the progress of the human mind.

A large fire occurred in New York on Christmas day in which \$3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. What a folly to dread the thought of losing your life at once, and yet have no regard for the things it may contain and protect!

State Items.

The colored people of Newbern will celebrate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation to-day. I. R. Abbott, of the Lodge, will orate. Mr. W. P. Williamson has been nominated as Postmaster at Tarboro, N. C., in place of Mr. H. H. Shaw. The colored citizens will hold a large meeting next Saturday to take into consideration the manner of their treatment by the County Commissioners in excluding them from the jury box. Mr. Jno. H. Whitman attended the Elizabeth City colored Fair last week. Whitman has got to be quite an agricultural man, he visits all the Fairs and talks farming as though he was an old hand. Well, he is a practical fellow, and can give his people good advice, and we hope they will consider well what he says.

CHRISTMAS AT SMITHVILLE. EDITOR POST.—Christmas day, which came on Sunday, passed off with all solemnity, as the people all seemed to realize that it was the Sabbath day, and kept their children under control. We did not, during the day, hear the sound of a horn or a drum, but about 10 o'clock, a. m., as is usual on the Sabbath, we heard the church bells summoning us to forget, as it were, that it was Christmas day, and repair to our respective churches and worship the Great I Am; the author of our being; the giver of every good and perfect gift. So, you see that instead of spending the day in amusement, we spent it as in reference to an eternity that awaits us all. We remembered the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. On Christmas day, although it was the Sabbath, the generous-hearted and faithful old Santa Claus, did not forget that the little boys and girls would expect him to visit them, and therefore did not disappoint them, as we are warranted in saying that he visited nearly, or quite, every house in town, and showed his appreciation of the little fellows, by leaving nice little presents that would gladden each heart and cause them to be thankful that such a being as Santa Claus ever had been.

On Monday, the day after Christmas, things were not so monotonous as on Sunday. At daylight we were awakened from our slumbers by the tooting of horns, beating of drums, shooting of fire crackers, and almost any other noise that a boy is capable of making, which lasted the entire day. The boys did not seem to be the only parties that enjoyed it, however, for all through the day we could see gentlemen collected together in the streets, some of which looked and acted like they had not prayed for the wine cup to pass them; but if they had prayed at all, it was that it stop and let them partake of the contents thereof. However, the day passed off with ut harm to any one, especially.

The day before Christmas there was some few that seemed to be a little overjoyful, yet it passed off very pleasantly, and no one harmed in the least, except a young colored man who accidentally shot a No. 39 cartridge thro' his hand, which has caused him some trouble, but which has been successfully treated by our worthy young Dr. F. B. Bishop. The people of our little town must have been peculiarly blessed prior to Christmas, as they seemed to have the wherewith to purchase eatables and presents, as the merchants seemed to have a nice lively trade. So far as we, ourselves, are concerned, we have no special right to complain of dull times during Christmas, as we received a liberal patronage from the citizens and country people, for which we now offer our sincere thanks. R. M. W.

The railroad which Mr. Blaine is to manage runs from the Baltimore and Ohio to the source of the Potomac river, and thence south until it connects with the Richmond and Alleghany, and opens up timber and coal. Ex-Senator Clarke has \$500,000; Senator Davis of West Virginia, \$500,000; S. B. Atkins \$500,000, and Mr. Blaine \$250,000 of the stock, and Senators Winford and Bayard a small amount each.—Critics. Mr. Blaine says that the railroad he is to manage starts from Nowhere and ends at Nowhere, passing through Noman's Land.—National Republicans.

No More Hard Times. If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

Neither of them was over ten years old. One leaned against the fence and the other rubbed his back against a lamp post, and they eyed each other for a long time. Then one of them said: "My mother has got a new walking horse, and goes with it." "I don't care," replied the other, "she frigs her hair and wears pants, and that's just as long."

Give me a little more inside matter, as the editor said the bar tender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the handiwork. Paper Hanging. Of any man in the State, I have Shades. Of all kind's and qualities. The prettiest in the market. UPHOLSTERING AND REFITTING. Of old furniture done in the most substantial manner. TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE. GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BENJ. F. WHITE.

Market between 2d and 3d street. nov 6-17. Coal and Wood! GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST NUT SIZES. Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH WOOD. OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD, &c. Very low. Sawed for Stoves or in long sticks, by J. A. SPRINGER. nov. 20-1m.

GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St. CAPT. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City. Fine Cigars, Oysters, &c. Call and see him oct 30-17. WATER WORKS. THE UNDESIGNED having engaged a competent and experienced PLUMBER, from the North, beg to notify the public that they will hereafter combine with their present Iron and Copper Work the business of PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING. By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reasonable prices they hope to merit any order their customers may leave with them. dec 4-1m HART, BAILY & CO.

RAIL ROAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 7th, 1881. Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Jacksonville Railroad will open at J. L. Dostwright's Store on Front between Market and First Streets, and at Geo. Myers' Store on Front between Market and Dock Streets. All who wish to aid this enterprise will please call and subscribe. I shall take subscription books along the route myself. E. F. MARTIN. dec 19-23. Home Made Candy. PURE AND WHOLESOME. All kinds Made Fresh every day at Second St., 3d door below Post Office. dec 19-17. French Confectionery. I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionery in town at the lowest prices. (see the enclosed parcels of Gum Drops at 12 1/2 cents per lb.) ZIMMERMAN'S. Cor. Second and Princess Sts. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—By Thomas Cox, Justice of the Peace and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Court. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixth, I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing are true and correct copies of the original thereof, as the same were presented to me by JAMES BRIDGES, Clerk of the Court. Test: My hand and the Seal of said County, this 19th day of December, 1881.

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