

Vice-President Davis has been sick for a few days.

Attorney General Brewster is in full charge of his department, and things are said to be working finely.

Ex-Senator Sargent, of California, is thought to be the most prominent candidate for the Interior Department, in place of Senator Kirkwood.

J. Stanly Brown, Private Secretary to the President, has tendered his resignation which has been accepted, and Mr. Reed, of New York, will probably get the place.

President Arthur received on Monday last, New Year's Day. The reception is said to have been very largely attended. The display was not very extensive, owing to the fact of the nation's dead President.

Postmaster General How has assumed control of the Postoffice Department, and will very likely put things in order. We will not hear so much about reform now, but have more substantial business effected than before.

Whitaker, the West Point cadet is no to be dismissed after all, he is to have another hearing. We are glad that the Judge Advocate, General Swain, had the manliness to stand by him, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by our aristocratic army officers to get him dismissed.

Attorney-General Brewster has announced his purpose of taking personal charge of the Star Route prosecutions, and he says he shall go in the Courts and personally attend the trials in detail. This looks like reform in the right direction, and it evidently means business. We may now expect something to come of the long talked of reform, when such whining curs as McVeagh is out of the way, and square Republicans have charge of the matter.

It is said that Mr. Blaine has declared that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, but if the people nominate him he will accept. In other words, the office must seek him, and not him the office. You are right, Mr. Blaine. If you had done that before, you would now be President. It may be too late now for you to succeed at your new policy—time will and can only prove. You have able friends, but very bitter enemies. You are a good manager, and by working quietly you may accomplish more than you have by working openly.

Mr. I. B. Abbott, editor of the Newbern Lodge, published the opinion of Col. Duncan K. McRae concerning colored jurors. He deserves credit. The able opinion took up all of his little paper, but Mr. Abbott was studying the interest of his people as he always does. He sacrifices personal interest for the general interest of his colored associates. There is no colored man in the state who looks out more closely for the interest of the colored people than Mr. Abbott. The fact is he might have been holding a high position and possessed of a plenty of this world's goods if he had studied self more. But the day of his reward is near, and we hope to see him receive the recognition that belongs to him, and we have no doubt he will.

JARVIS THE WARRIOR.

Who would ever have thought that a man of Jarvis's ego would again unsheath the sword. But Jarvis is a great warrior, and it is necessary for him to see blood; he cannot sleep. In fact he has not enjoyed a square night for fifteen years; since killing the last Yankee, and his friends really got uneasy about him. His eyes showed fire and they knew he must have blood; nothing but blood would soothe him. A small glass of blood for Jarvis acts like a charm; his physician uses it with him as he would paragon with a child. In fact Jarvis got so bad his friends sent him to Pitt to spend Christmas, and the news was sent over the state that some pretext must be invented to give Jarvis a chance. On Monday, the 26th of December last, two colored men got too much Christmasboard, and the excitement brought together a crowd of good natured but curious people to see what the excitement was about. Finally a drunken white man struck a drunken colored man; the officers arrested the colored man, but the white man they let go. The colored men were foolish enough to demand equal justice; if the colored man was arrested they were sufficiently simple to believe the white man should also be arrested. Such a demand on their part was considered as creating a riot, and the riot act was at once read by a cowardly Mayor.

As it is in all cases of excitement, some one got hurt. The unfortunate was

w. unde; if he had done his duty he would not have been molested, but playing the "smart Aleck" he got punished for his smartness. If he had administered the law with equal justice to both the colored and white alike, he would to day be attending his job but he did as thousands of his brother Democratic officeholders are in the habit of doing using one official spoon for the negro and another for the white man. This very justly enraged the colored people, and in cases of great excitement there is danger for the offenders. The colored men in North Carolina has, as their brethren of the whole south, suffered as no people ever suffered before. Insult and wrong has been heaped upon them—it has been stacked mountain high, and they have borne it patiently, and if they now show signs of restiveness we are not surprised—in fact we have long been expecting it—and if they are thoroughly aroused the consequences will be serious. Our advice to the officers of the state is to give them their rights; equal justice in all matters, for there are no better citizens under the sun than the colored people.

In this row one good officer could have put a stop to the whole matter.—But the occasion furnished too good an opportunity for Jarvis's friends to give him a chance to suck the blood of a few negroes. His brother-in-law, got the sneak who presides over the town government at Plymouth, telegraphed for Jarvis to send the military, and he at once ordered Colonel Cotton to proceed with his regiment, and Jarvis himself drew his sword and mounted a war horse and at the head of his military marched into Plymouth at double quick, and with red eyes he commenced hunting for negroes to scalp. But, low and behold, their were none who were violating the law to be arrested, and his disappointment was great. The men who had been enjoying Christmas the day before had all gone home.—What was Jarvis to do? In casting about for blood, he saw in the lower end of the town an old negro woman, with thirty or forty children, at a candy boiling, and he called around him his old guard and, with Colonel Cotton by his side, the gallant troops dashing after him, the Governor stormed the candy pot, (molasses) and it being of the color of blood, he immediately devoured a gallon and a half. The effect was marvelous. He at once calmed down, his eyes assumed their natural color, and he allowed his staff to escort him back to the war office, and telegraphed to his man Friday, at Raleigh, that the war was over; peace reigns in Plymouth. He paid off the troops at a cost to the state of thousands of dollars. But the Governor is once more happy. His physician has telegraphed to Raleigh, to Dudley, to keep on hand at all times, plenty of warm molasses candy. By such means the doctor believes it will not be necessary to declare another war.

A new discovery.

HON. FRANK D. DANCY. The distinguished colored Mayor of Tarboro, N. C., Hon. Frank D. Dancy, was in our city on New Year's Day, and was given a reception, by our leading colored citizens, at the residence of Mr. Wesley Avant. The gathering of the leading colored citizens was very large, and the whole affair we understand was one of the most pleasant that ever took place in our city by our worthy colored citizens, and Mr. Dancy enjoyed the compliment exceedingly. We are delighted that our people have seen proper to honor Mr. Dancy, for in doing so they but honor themselves. He is a leading man in the politics of the state, having served in both houses of the Legislature, was chairman of the last congressional district convention, and now is Mayor of his city. There are but few young men who have enjoyed greater honors. May he continue in the full confidence of his people, by being in the future, as he has in the past, worthy of it.

POSTAL SAVING BANKS.

We are decidedly in favor of establishing postal saving banks, and we hope that every member of Congress will support the bill. There is no set of people that a bank, backed by the United States government, would benefit as much as it would the people of the south. We want a savings bank that the people have perfect confidence in. Such a bank would take a very large amount of the money that is now spent for whiskey, tobacco, fine clothes, fast horses and other extravagances. The people of the south would have as much money laid up in five years as those of other states. For the benefit of the poor people we must and should have a savings bank of this kind.

The exodus has commenced in South Carolina in dead earnest. Whole counties are becoming depopulated. We hope it will keep on until every colored man will leave the state, and leave the lazy halfbreeds to do their own work, and the day will soon come when they will be sorry for their cut-throat treatment of the colored people. The Edgefield section, the home of Butler, seems to be the greatest sufferer in this exodus. If the white people of North Carolina do not give the colored people their rights on justice, we predict that the colored people will look for homes where they will be treated as citizens.

INDEPENDENCE IN THE SOUTH.

The independent movement going on to day in politics is of such magnitude that we give some extracts from leading papers, and the views of public men below, which will be interesting in North Carolina, where the people have commenced thinking and acting for themselves, as we hope to see the case all over the country soon. We will have good government when it is so the bourns cannot flourish the bull-whip over the backs of the business men and the poor white men, and force them to act in accordance with the will of the caucus and the ring masters, as it has been the case in North Carolina for the past twelve years.—Senator Coke is a North Carolinian, but he to day represents Texas in the U. S. Senate; his views are particularly interesting. The news from South Carolina and Georgia is also important.—We have more intelligence in this state than any of the others, and the men who are at the head of politics and controlling the affairs of the state are much worse than any of the others, but the outlook is good for the future.

South Carolina is in a political ferment. The Democratic party in that state has been splitting into factions ever since Hampton left the governorship for the Senate, and an open division is threatened in this year's canvass. There is no love lost between the two Senators, and Hampton has his own candidate for Butler's seat, which will become vacant next year. Many Democrats of prominence are quite ready to kick over the traces, and it is even said that Senator Butler is prepared to lead a sort of Mahone movement against the regular organization of the Republicans among all they can to foster the unpleasantness, and will hold themselves ready to throw their support to the wing that promises to secure the deliverance of the voters from the thralldom of ballot box stuffing.—Baltimore Times, Independent.

The prominent Republicans and Independent Democrats of Georgia have held a conference looking to a union of forces against the bourns of that state. The probabilities are that a union will be formed for the purpose of sweeping the state at the next election. The defeat of the Virginia bourns has broken the backbone of Democracy in the south, and before the next Presidential election it will not be surprising to see that section almost solidly Republican. When the tide turns down there it runs swift and strong.—Inter Ocean, Republican.

THE FLAME KINDLED BY SENATOR MAHONE SPREADING IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It can easily be seen that the bourn Democrats from the south are decidedly ticklish over the prospects of the political future, and some of them are candid enough to admit that Democracy has been staggered somewhat by the Virginia blow. The TIMES correspondent to-day had an interview with Senator Coke, of Texas, who was twice Governor of his state, and perhaps is better posted in its politics than any man from that region. He is intensely practical and always frank an earnest in his views.

"Any Greenbackism down there, Senator, to disturb your calculations?" "Not now. We were a little bothered with it for a time, but it's all dead now. If it became a straight and square issue to-day I doubt whether the Greenback's proper could poll more than 20,000 votes. No; we've tucked that away in its grave and had a wake over it at the last election, and I don't believe it will ever appear again in the flesh in Texas. Jones is trying to run for Governor on that basis. Jones is a good fellow and perfectly honest, but he's full of the wildest sort of theories, and people of our state don't like monomaniacs very long at a time."

"Well, then, any Mahoneism?" "The Senator stroked his long beard for a minute and then said: "That's a different question. I suppose you mean to ask whether any influences not strictly Greenback are at work to break up the old party organization?" "That's exactly it," replied the representative of the TIMES. "Then I can answer for you," remarked the Senator, "I've been in political life a great many years, but I can't remember a time when there was such a split of independence in our state as can be seen there to-day, and it seems to spread in all directions. For instance, we have about two hundred Democratic papers in Texas, that heretofore have been flat and unwavering in their support of the Democratic platform and nominees; but gradually they have been growing restless under the restraint, and shooting off on to various side tracks of one sort or another, till it can hardly be said to-day that more than three or four of them can be called reliably unchangeable in their devotion to the party under any and all circumstances."

"How do you account for this?" "Well, in several ways. You see we have an overwhelming majority in Texas. For my second term as Governor I got a majority of over one hundred thousand. Now, you let this condition of things last for any length of time and the plainest rules of political experience will bring about a break. It may come sooner or it may come later—all depends on the strength of prejudices inherited and cultivated—but you can be sure it will come. A great many people go into politics for a livelihood, and when they find there are not enough leaves to go around they wander off into fresh pastures to find them. Talking about Mahoneism in the sense generally understood, I don't believe that its cardinal principles have taken any root in Texas, but it carries with it the idea of a break-up on general principles that seem to strike the fancy of the young men down our way. They are attracted by the promise of coming to the front under the new deal, and in the absence of any live issues dividing the parties—I mean anything that would keep alive whatever sectional passions there is among our people—they are ready to discard their old inherited notions to a great extent, and support the new and untried things they think will carry them into power."

"I was speaking," continued the Senator, "of the fact that we have no real vital issues, and that this fact has done

more than anything else to open the door for the new southern movement. On this subject I was struck the other day by the force of a short colloquy between Mr. Edmunds and the Senator from Georgia. They Judge crossed over from the Republican side after some remarks Mr. Hill had made, and asked the latter with a twinkle in his eye: "Hill," what do we two believe in nowadays anyhow?" "Well," Hill very quickly replied; "why you believe in the Ohio law, while we believe in the constitution." Edmunds seemed to enjoy it hugely. You see it points a moral. When two great political parties in a people of fifty millions have nothing more than that to divide them, you can depend on it that the lines of demarcation are getting dim indeed. Yes, I look for break-ups and divisions in the south, to be followed by the same disorganization in the north. We can't expect to hold two vast armies compactly together in opposition unless both have some vital principle to fight for."—Baltimore Times, Independent.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

The agreement lately made by Dr. Canedo and the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the State's in the above named corporation is too lengthy for us to print in extenso. We have compiled a synopsis of the most important provisions. The state sells its 5,500 shares of stock to the New York and Southern railway and Telegraphic Construction Company, to be held as the present private stockholders hold their stock, and said company agrees to pay within six days after the ratification of this agreement, fifty-five thousand dollars to the Treasurer of state and one hundred thousand dollars to President Gray, to be used in paying off the floating debt of the company.

Within twelve months from the ratification the road is to be completed and equipped in good running order from Raumont, near the South Carolina line, by way of Shoe Hill and Fayetteville, to Greensboro. Within two years it is to be built and equipped in like manner from Greensboro to Mt. Airy, passing by Bruce's Woods, Walnut Cove and Germantown. Within three years it is to be fully completed from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and up the valley of the Yadkin, by way of Wilkesboro, to Patterson in the county of Caldwell, and also through the county of Surry to Ore Knob, according to the provisions of the charter.

Within thirty days after the payment of the \$155,000 the work is to begin, sufficient force and material, and be continued until completed. On the payment of the \$155,000 the certificate for the stock sold is to be assigned on the books of the company, but the new certificate is to be deposited with the Treasurer of the state as trustee for the state and for the purchaser, and if the purchase fails to complete the road in three years, then it forfeits all interest in the stock and it reverts to the state, the purchaser losing entirely the \$155,000. The mortgage bonds of the railroad company are also to be deposited with the state Treasurer, and are to be delivered up for sale only with the approval of the Governor, and then in amounts not greater than \$300,000, and upon an affidavit that the proceeds are necessary to pay for work done or material delivered.—The purchasers are to vote the stock at all meetings of the railroad company.

If the \$155,000 is not paid within sixty days after the ratification of the agreement, the sale falls through, but Dr. Canedo has twenty days to get his syndicate to sign it, and then the railroad company has thirty days to accept it. If Dr. Canedo does not return the articles signed in twenty days, the agreement is not to be binding on the state. The gauge of the road is not to be changed.

The failure to begin work in thirty days, or to complete it different parts of the road according to this agreement, subjects the purchaser to a penalty of \$2,500 per month as long as the default continues, which, however, the Governor can remit in his discretion, and if not remitted the penalty is a lien on the stock which shall be sold to satisfy the same. And if the entire road is not built according to the contract the entire stock is forfeited to the state. Such is the substance of the agreement.

It appears therefore, that the first thing to be done is for Dr. Canedo to get the signatures of his associates, the next the acceptance of the contract by the railroad company. These have to be done within forty days. Then within sixty days the money is to be paid, and the contract is to be completed. If things work right, therefore, within four months the purchasing company will have its hands at work finishing the road.—Raleigh News Observer.

The Congressional Elections of 1882.

It will not do for us to mellow down in these infant days of the New Year into an idea that the millennium has arrived. There will be political struggles this year of unusual intensity. The people of the several Congressional districts in all of the states will be called upon to choose members of the next Congress, whose terms will commence March 4, 1882. The close districts will be warmly contested, and in the southern states many districts will be fought over which have for several years been surrendered to the bourns without struggle. The fighting in Virginia will bear fruit in other portions of the south. The Democrats, who are tired of the cheating party, and belittling by which always they maintain the ascendancy in many districts, will revolt against the bourn organization. It will be the duty of the white and black men to work together, and man the new standard, and support the new and untried things they think will carry them into power.

any honest and capable candidate who goes before the people pledged against further cooperation at home and in Washington with the Bourn Democracy. Beware of Independents who are independent only to get Republican votes, and who, when they reach Washington, are ten times more bitter than the Bourns who made no professions of liberality. Take Senator Joseph Brown, of Georgia, as a specimen of those who proclaim themselves Liberal before election, and who, being in their seats thus obtained, are ready to hold the coat of a genuine Liberal like Mahone while he is stoned—yes, and join in throwing the stones. None of that sort of anti-Bournism is wanted. The man who secures Republican votes for Congress should deserve them by braving the hostility of their enemies. He should come here the open enemy of the Bourns.

Republicanism for the past twenty years has simply meant Unionism and the enforcement of the laws. The reconstruction measures were based upon the belief that they were necessary to the maintenance of the constitutional authority of the nation. Their enforcement has been suspended for five years, and the result is that there is now so much of genuine acquiescence in the amendments to the Constitution that the ex-confederates in many districts will furnish all the force necessary to overcome resistance to the laws. Every law and order man is a Republican without knowing it. And so every anti-bourn man is a Democrat who means every Democrat who is unwilling to sustain fraud and violence in elections for party success—every anti-bourn man is as good a Republican as this country now needs. We are not now divided on slavery extension, rebellion, abolition, or force-bills. These are gone with the things that happened before the flood. Living, breathing patriotism, respect for law, and pride of country—these constitute the best political creed of true Republicanism. Beware of treason among Republicans, showing itself in dealings with the bourns to help them rally their bewildered forces. The administration will not be used in this direction.

The bourns will not have the federal offices at their disposal in the south under President Arthur. Republicans who have been holding bourn offices in consideration of certificates of good character, to be used here as passports to federal appointments will find the time changed. The four Republican postmasters in a single congressional district of a southern state, which could be named, will be recruited, and Democrats now in office will take to better business than holding office under a "radical" administration.

If the civil-service reform, which means hatred of certain leaders in the Republican party and the proscription of their friends, can pass muster in aesthetic circles why may we not inaugurate a civil service reform which shall mean proscription of the bourns, who have been voted down by the people at six successive presidential elections? It is in this spirit that Republicans must approach the coming struggle for the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives.

GARFIELD AND VIRGINIA.

An Eye-Witness Tells of a Conversation with the Late President. Virginia Republicans who favored coalition with certain progressive citizens to secure the repeal of laws made to degrade and disfranchise a large class of Republicans called on President Garfield on the 1st day of June, 1881. As soon as their names were sent in the private secretary, J. S. Brown, came out and stated that, as the President wanted to have a full conversation with them, if they would wait a few moments till the rush was over he would be glad to see them. Governor John F. Lewis, Dr. C. E. Mills, Hon. J. Ambler Smith, and others were present. Mr. Lewis stated to the President briefly the situation, declaring that in his opinion the state could with certainty be carried for the Liberal movement, and that we would secure the enfranchisement by the repeal of capitation tax of 45,000 votes, who could with certainty be counted on to vote with the Republicans. The barbarous whipping-post law would be repealed, and colored men would be placed on juries, thus securing justice to them which was then denied in many places. General Garfield spoke up quickly and decidedly and said these were the most important things, and that if he were a Virginia Republican HE WOULD VOTE WITH GENERAL MAHONE.

He stated further that neither party, as he would see, favored paying the full state debt, nor had the debt been ascertained.

Dr. C. S. Mills here stated that the best element of Democratic Resisters proposed to place Hon. John F. Lewis on the ticket, and that the Republicans unanimously favored his accepting. President Garfield placed his hand on Governor Lewis' shoulder and said in a most kindly, even affectionate, manner, "Senator, I advise you to accept. I stand just where I did at Mentor, where I stated that were I a Virginia Republican or colored man, I would vote with the Liberal party. My administration will do all in its power to break up the Bourn majority in the solid south."—National Republican.

CLAIMANTS TO \$8,000,000.

Two Men Establishing Their Relationship to John Burnside's Estate. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship Pennsylvania was Robert Given, of 3852 Ellis avenue, Chicago. Mr. Given is one of the claimants to the estate of John Burnside, said to be valued at \$8,000,000, who died in New Orleans on June 29, 1881. He was found at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday evening, and said that his trip to Ireland was to gather data to establish his claim, which he had succeeded in doing beyond doubt. His grandmother, Prudence Burnside, was a sister of the dead millionaire. Another claimant is James Burnside Wilson, who lives in Wylie street, this city. Mr. Given established the relationship existing between himself and Mr. Wilson, who will share equally in the distribution of the vast possessions of which John Burnside died possessed. "Outside of the Wilsons and my own family," said Mr. Given, "there are no heirs to the estate in America, a fact of which I have positive evidence, and will make public at the proper time. The late Judge Burnside, of Pennsylvania, whose heirs lay claim to a share in the estate, was no relative at all, or if he was the relationship is too distant to be traceable." The estate consists of sugar plantations near New Orleans, a vast amount of personal property, and \$1,000,000 in bonds and cash in the bank of J. J. Stuart, of New York.—National Republican.

A Commendable Enterprise. One of the most successful and deserving newspaper enterprises in the country is the Tradesman, published semi-monthly at Chattanooga, Tenn., devoted to the industrial interests of the south, in the development of which it is rendering most valuable aid.

An office has been established at the Cotton Exposition being the only newspaper office on the grounds, from which thousands of copies have been distributed gratuitously; each different issue containing an article on the resources of two of the southern states and a complete directory of their industries. These lists are published entire in the issue of December 15th, and form a complete directory of the industries of the southern states, compiled with great care, giving name, location and business of every industrial concern in the south. It also contains the name, address and nature of goods displayed by every exhibitor at the Cotton Exposition and a summary of the resources of the south. This important issue, which is designed by the publishers as their Souvenir Exposition number, will be of great benefit in giving information in regard to the south to capitalists and others, and should be in the hands of every business man. Mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents, by addressing Tradesman Publishing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, January 2nd, 1882. EDITOR POST:—In the name of the 1,800 Republican voters, and in the interest of our grand old party of world-wide fame and matchless glory, pray allow us space in your excellent journal, and bear our cause. The facts so shocking to manhood and disgusting to decency, right, reason and fairness, are as follows: Richmond county is a strong Republican section, with a colored vote consisting of about 90 per cent of the entire Republican vote of this county, and we never fail to rally our forces for the success and maintenance of our common cause. We move on in this direction, and by this means we bring in a majority every campaign ranging from three to four hundred majority, while there are scarcely two hundred white Republicans, (or about ten genuine), there is as much intelligence, independence and integrity among us as is reasonable. This is none of the backward counties; yet we have not a single one of this large body and well deserving class in any position within the gift of the people nor by appointment at the hands of those who risk our all to support. Nay! we have never had one of our people in any place of profit, honor or emolument save one brief spell. The fact is these pretended white Republicans pack our conventions and stuff delegates, bringing to bear the devil's best instruments "liquor and money" and blandish smiles. Would the Democrats do such things? Add to this the hollow, insart, broken, disguised and cunning promises which are the pay of fools!

Mr. Editor, is this the way to keep in tact the principles of the great national party that has done so much for the country? That has extended its conquering associations from sea to sea and blessed the world? Is this "Republicanism"? It is as bad as the lowest depths of Democracy itself. We have colored men in this county fully prepared for business of any kind, and who would prove a credit to the race and as honor to the state, but my friend if things continue in the old regime the "party" or rather those "whited sepulchres" will find themselves without a colored following, and ere many months will howl beneath the shades of defeat like lost dogs for their masters. You may hear from our ranks again, for we intend to read them out. We are going to hold them up before the world and struggle the wrinkles in mid air.

A Colored Enfranchised Republican. Our drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed "Give Him."

Father is Getting Well. My daughter says, "How much better father is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he need your notice.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Give Him."

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS. During the whole of the 44th Congress, two years, 6,100 bills and 40 joint resolutions were introduced. During the 45th Congress, two years again, the number arose to 6,736. During the 46th Congress, two years more, the number was 10,058, and the indications point to a continued increase for the 47th Congress. There has already been 2,904 introduced, and only about three days work done.

NOTE IN MARKET GIVEN THAT ALL GOLD BILLS must be sent here and NEW ORES are CONTRACTED. Yours, respectfully, B. F. EYER. NOTICE. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1881, will be held on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the City of Wilmington, Delaware. J. W. BARNES, Cashier.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING.

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the handsomest

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 31 and 32 street. nov 6-11

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. CHAF. 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 UNDERSIGNED 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 6-1m HAIT, BAILY & CO.

Home Made Candy, PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh every day at C. E. JEVENS, Second St, 3d door below Post Office. dec 13-17

French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the best and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town of the lowest prices. One thousand pounds of Gum Drops at 12 1/2 cents per lb. ZIMMERMAN'S, Cor. Second and Prince Sts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. My commission expires on the 15th day of January, 1882. J. W. BARNES, Cashier.

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Father is Getting Well. My daughter says, "How much better father is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he need your notice.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—Give Him."

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS. During the whole of the 44th Congress, two years, 6,100 bills and 40 joint resolutions were introduced. During the 45th Congress, two years again, the number arose to 6,736. During the 46th Congress, two years more, the number was 10,058, and the indications point to a continued increase for the 47th Congress. There has already been 2,904 introduced, and only about three days work done.

NOTE IN MARKET GIVEN THAT ALL GOLD BILLS must be sent here and NEW ORES are CONTRACTED. Yours, respectfully, B. F. EYER. NOTICE. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1881, will be held on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the City of Wilmington, Delaware. J. W. BARNES, Cashier.