

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1882.

The Charlotte Observer of the 20th instant has a communication over the signature of "Pickup," from Washington, D. C., dated the 18th instant. The following is an extract from it which concerns our Mr. Canaday:

"It has leaked out that Pennypacker promised Canaday \$100 a month for withdrawing in his favor for the collectorship of the port of Wilmington. The matter has been called to the attention of the President and in the meantime Pennypacker's chances are growing beautifully less. No other candidate is mentioned for the place."

The lying dog who wrote the above, and the contemptible lying puppy who published it, have both been repudiated by all respectable people long since. No one except a man like Jones of the Charlotte Observer, who has been time and again denounced by the leading citizens of Charlotte would have allowed such a communication in his paper. And the whelp who sent it to Jones has been several times kicked by us.

Mr. A. H. Dowell, of the Raleigh Chronicle, was in the city on Wednesday last and paid us a visit. He speaks in high terms of his treatment by the Independents of North Carolina, and says the subscribers are coming in from all directions; and that he feels the paper is bound to be a great success. We were pleased to meet Mr. Dowell and we wish him success financially in his undertaking. The fact is, we should have more papers and our citizens should give greater encouragement to them. The people should be cultivated up to independence; we believe papers run on the independent order should be supported and the people should learn to think and act for themselves.

They differ as to a hundred particulars, enough so as to be two distinct peoples. The ideas, traditions, attachments, prejudices, principles, faiths of the best people of the two sections are as unlike as those cherished by the French and English.

Surely the censorship of the press, which is believed to be an institution in the Star office, was relaxed when these sentences were allowed to go to the public. The censor needs to be more careful. Although the people at home little heed what the Narcissus of the Star establishment may say or write, yet persons in other states may take his vagaries or drivel for the opinion of a representative writer, and thus the work done by one of the objectionable class mentioned in the opening paragraph.

Prohibition—Again. The combination formed between the Prohibition Bourbon Democrats, and Republicans, who last year, went over to the former, and yet desire success in a pet scheme, impracticable and unsuited to the people, and by them voted down, has been transferred to the halls of Congress, and being espoused by all Bourbonism, that body, headed by the delegation from this State, has organized for the political campaign in North Carolina next summer. The leaders in this cause having arranged their programme, the Sixth Collection district having the largest number of distilleries in the State, and the Collector, Dr. Mott, being an influential Republican, was first selected against which to direct operations by the assaulting combination, under the generalship of the Vances, Col. Armfield, Dowd & Co. To aid this purpose, the annual report of Commissioner Baum was thought to supply data sufficient to commence the contest, especially if strengthened by certificates, statements, if not oaths, of unworthy and inefficient employees, whom Dr. Mott, for good cause, had dismissed from the service. This class, perhaps, amounts to some dozen or more, and to find them, the Sixth district was raked, and the business worked up to the extent of securing the testimony of all malcontents, who lost their positions simply because they were unworthy to hold them, and no injustice done them by the Collector.

Such is the programme of the Bourbons to carry the state, next summer, under a deception: "Prohibition—allegedly speaking, will strew the plains and public highways. The revolution is far reaching, it has taken deep root among the masses, and extends to former leaders as well, who feel inclined to shake party obligations of the past and cast their lot with the "salvation through," and unite with the party of liberal ideas and principles of free government for all. In this behalf, the people are moving in a grand advancement on the line of the greatest good to the largest number, with "none to make them afraid." Such is independence—such is liberty. Such are the principles of the party now fermenting, with which all may unite. It is this new organization, that will know old and tried leaders, to detach themselves from other parties, and cast their lot with a party of advanced ideas and liberality, not recognized in the efforts concerning which they feare.—Shenandoah American.

The Kentucky House has passed a bill to repeal the test-oath law, which requires a person elected to office to swear that he had used no money or other improper influence to secure his election.

MALICE OR IMBECILITY?

The proverbs both of Solomon and Sokman have omitted to state that the breath of the fool can destroy the labor of the wise and the mighty. The wretch who fired the temple of the Ephesian Diana to give an immortality of infamy has had many imitators since his conflagration. Wilkie Collins says that there are instances where fools were not cowards; where they were not cunning; but that there never has been a fool who was not cruel. It is the supreme delight of folly to break down, to destroy, to belittle, probably following a dim consciousness that what is great and beneficent affords too glaring a contrast to itself.

The people of all sections of the Union have a common inheritance in the history of the movement for the independence of the thirteen colonies. The political sagacity of the Continental Congress, the military skill and patriotism of the leaders in the field, the naval heroes of the second war with Great Britain, are all matters in which all Americans take equal pride. There never has been a clash of interests, of ideas, traditions, attachments, prejudices, principles or faiths of the people of any sections of the Union, except upon the slavery question. This question has been long removed from the arena of controversy and relegated to history. The best people of all sections have a lively faith in the unity and stability of our government. The wounds caused by the slavery war have all well nigh healed. It is the object of the best people of all sections to remove all traces of real differences and make us a homogeneous and patriotic people. This consummation is being rapidly reached.

These rather obvious reflections arose from noticing the following in a recent issue of the Morning Star in an article entitled "Tourgee interviewed, and two other northern opinions." The word "they," which begins the extract, refers to all the people of the United States who are not southerners, and southerners:

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The Wilmington Review man received a postal card mailed at Germantown from a lady with no writing on the face of it. He thinks she forgot to write. Perhaps she was only tansiling the card reading postman.—Western Carolinian.

The lady evidently meant to return the Review man the same amount of valuable matter that the editor of that sheet sends out daily.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO., N. C.

Jan. 21st, 1882.

Mr. W. P. Canaday, Editor of the Post. DEAR SIR:—I cannot think that you would willingly misrepresent any one, even for the sake of a little political advantage, but the article in the Post of the 15th inst., does me, and I think others, an unintentional injustice when you say that the chairman of the county commissioners, the sheriff, the register of deeds, and the clerk of the superior court of this county, "have all promised to deal more liberally in the future with the colored citizens than they have in the past."

If such a promise of this kind was made by any one of the gentlemen named in your article I am not aware of it, and if such is the case it would be an admission on the part of the officers of this county, (or those who made the promise) that they have not heretofore dealt fairly, justly and honestly with our colored citizens.

I can answer for myself, and I think for the balance of the gentlemen named when I say, that all have been fairly dealt by, that officially there has been no improper discriminations, and that "every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and full enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws" in Onslow county.

Very truly yours, A. C. HUGGINS, Clerk Superior Court.

But, friend Huggins, colored men have never been placed in the jury list before, and you all promised that this should be done in the future when they were qualified. I was well pleased with the general conduct of the officials of Onslow on the day the convention was held. If the clerk of the court would have people believe from his letter that colored men have enjoyed their rights in the courts in Onslow county in the past, he would mislead them. They never have enjoyed their civil rights in the courts of Onslow county. And the promise to grant them this privilege in the future, which was made, is the promise I referred to and one Mr. Huggins quotes. The clerk of the court of Onslow county is too brave a man to see the weak imposed upon. There are men in that county who desire to continue in the old prescriptive policy, but we believe a very large majority of the good people, headed by such men as G. W. Huggins are in favor of living for the future and not for the past. Granting to all men their equal civil and political rights in fact as well as in name.

EDITOR OF THE POST:—I am a Democrat; that is I have always voted that ticket from the fact that I did not believe the republican party a party to the southern people. I thought it was sectional, and being a southern man, and having fought in the Confederate army, I believed it to be my duty to stand by the party that had given us aid and encouragement during the war. But for the past twelve months I have been thinking more seriously of the matter, and on looking more carefully into it, and investigating the conduct of both parties since 1870, I have come to the conclusion that the Republican party is the party of the people, and the party that every man in this country can support; let him be a Union or Confederate soldier; white or black citizen; rich or poor in pecuniary affairs. Since the prohibition bill passed the legislature, which was two-thirds Democratic, we all have been convinced that it is in favor of class legislation. In future I shall act with the Republican party, not for office, for I want no office, no contract or any other reward, except to have liberal legislation for the benefit of the whole people, regardless of color or condition in life.

I am in favor of a mixed ticket in 1882 for Judges. Say one-half anti-prohibition Democrats and the other half Republicans, who will all act together for the people, regardless of party; who are in favor of a free ballot, a fair count, equal rights in the courts, liberal self-government, anti-monopoly and anti-prohibition.

And now, Mr. Editor, if you Republicans will join we anti-prohibition Democrats in running such a ticket, it will be elected by a very large majority. With your permission, you will hear from me again on this subject.

ANTI-PROHIBITION DEMOCRAT.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., January 17th, 1882.

HON. W. P. CANADAY:

EDITOR POST:—For the benefit of the readers of your paper, please publish the following: The colored county convention, of Onslow county, recommended a colored state convention to be held in the town of Goldsboro on the 29th of March at 12 o'clock m., 1882. I notice in the issue of the 15th instant, that the 23d of February is used instead of the 29th of March which your will please correct. We hope the colored citizens of the state will endorse our recommendation and call the convention.

Yours respectfully, W. P. WILLIAMS.

It will be seen by the above card that the colored convention is to be held on the 29th of March, 1882, at Goldsboro, N. C.

TO PREVENT STRIKES FROM RISE.—Immense your composing sticks a solution of carbolic acid of weak strength, and you will no longer be troubled with a rusty stick.

From the National Republican.

The Irrepressible Movement.

It would not be easy to name a single southern state in which there is a reliable cohesive Bourbon majority. Throughout almost if not quite the entire south a consolidation of the anti-Bourbon elements would sweep that party from power, and in a number of states bury it under an overwhelming popular majority.

Strong as the solid south has seemed to those who have looked only at the surface, whose investigation has been confined to consolidated returns of so-called elections, its solidity has been lacking in all the elements of enduring strength. It was created and has been maintained by methods which the best men of the south have never approved. A very large proportion of those who have heretofore quietly acted with the Bourbons have had no sympathy with Bourbon ways, but have drifted with the tide against their better impulses, abhorring the brutality and contumacious intolerance to which they seemed to assent.

As in 1860 and '61 states were swept into rebellion by a few bold leaders against the judgment and wishes of majorities, so in these latter times the same class of leaders have been able to control communities and states in which, could a union of opposing elements have been effected, there would have been an honest acceptance of the results of the war, a fair chance for all citizens to enjoy their political rights, and as an inevitable consequence the citadel of Bourbonism would have been razed, never to rise again.

It is impossible in this country, in our day, for any party to long maintain ascendancy if its policy will not stand the test of candid avowal and free discussion. A policy that is generally denuded, or, if confessed, is confessedly and apologetically, has no cohesive quality. The Bourbons got power and have held it by their practical annulment of the Fifteenth Amendment. By violence and by fraud the great mass of the colored voters of the South have been denied or deprived of a voice in local government or the National Legislature. The friend of the great majority is to be contradicted by any prudent Bourbon. There are no events of our history more clearly established than the deeds of bloody violence and political rascality by which minorities in southern states have dominated majorities. The Bourbon system, as a temporary expedient, served the purpose of those who devised and used it, but such a thing could not last, for there was nothing in it that appealed to manhood or inspired enthusiasm. It antagonized the progressive spirit of the age. It said to the south: "We must shut out the light of freedom; we must be strangers to progress."

The example of Virginia was all that was needed to set in motion the influences that must be fatal to Bourbonism everywhere. As the elements of opposition to Bourbonism are no longer in that State, and thus consolidated, were found sufficient to control the election, so they will be brought together in other States; so they are now coalescing in many States, and so they will continue to combine and do the work that awaits such combination until opposition to Bourbonism is no longer a mere record, its infrangible memory.

The breaking of the bridge of a villain does not more speedily and effectually let down the tone of that instrument than the crashing of the Bourbon front in Virginia has subdued the haughty, insolent tone of that party in all the states where it has held sway. When men fight for a good cause, when they feel that the sympathies of good men everywhere are with them, when they are sure that they are right, a defeat only intensifies their zeal. But the first great defeat of such a system as that on which the solidity of the south was based is accepted as the certain advent of irretrievable ruin—the opening scene of a drama of merciless disaster.

The Liberal movement in Virginia has shown how confederates and ex-confederates, how whites and blacks, how ex-masters and ex-slaves, how the followers of Stonewall Jackson and Sheridan's troopers, how Democrats and Republicans, how old Whigs and their old opponents, how all men of all colors and conditions, when inspired by a single high purpose, can unite and fight against a common enemy.

The blacks of the south ask only their rights under the laws—a right to help make the laws and a guarantee that the laws shall not be made to oppress any class. We do not deem it necessary a permanent arrangement that all the black men should vote on one side. All that we demand for them is that they shall vote as they please and that their ballots shall not be snuffed by fraud. "All rights for all men" is the platform and the shibboleth of the Liberal party. Nothing can resist the inspiration of such a creed. It is the kernel of Bourbonism. The theft of states, the larceny of congressional districts and of seats in the Senate will be impossible when, as has been done in Virginia, Democrats of influence unite with Republicans in a determination to have a free ballot and an honest count.

Light About the House We Live In.—The well-known author of "Medical Common Sense," Dr. N. B. Wolf, of Cincinnati, O., has just published a new book, called "How to Live in the House We Live In" which is attractively illustrated, and abounds in "plain talk but true," against snuffing drugs into the stomach, for any disease of the nose, throat or lungs. It is a wholesome little volume to read, and should be in the hands of every subscriber to the Post. Send ten cents to the Doctor and get a copy of it free by return mail.—Address as above.

All subscribers to the POST but please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Collins or at this office.

The death of E. A. Small, the well-known lawyer, recalls an incident of his trip to Europe last spring, well worth relating. Mr. Small went abroad for his health, accompanied by his son, a young man just reaching his majority. While traveling on the continent Mr. Small fell in with Sir Talbot Baker, of England, and party, and thenceforward their routes were made to join, so that an acquaintance mutually agreeable might be continued. Mr. Small has long been the warm friend of Gen. Grant, and was highly regarded by the latter. It happened that the Chicago lawyer had a letter from the General of a personal and friendly character, and in the course of some conversation with Sir Talbot Baker this letter was shown to the latter, and commented upon. After traveling for some weeks together, the party finally embarked at Constantinople on the steamer Vesta, of the American Lloyds Line, for Trieste. Just after departing from Constantinople the son of Mr. Small was taken ill of typhoid fever. The captain and officers of the steamer were much alarmed, and called it typhus fever, which was considered of a malignant and contagious type. They were so apprehensive that they notified Mr. Small that they should be compelled to put his son ashore at Athens, the safety of the rest of the passengers and crew depending upon it. All appeals and protests were in vain, and Mr. Small and his English friend alike came away from an interview with the captain leaving him inexorable. Mr. Small felt that to put his son ashore at the place indicated, where care and medical skill could not be obtained, was equivalent to sacrificing his life, and took his stand at the door of his sick boy's room, declaring they must overpower him by force before they could remove his son in that condition from the ship. The port was almost reached when Sir Talbot Baker thought of one more appeal to make to the captain. He mentioned Grant's letter, which Small had shown him, and asked to take it. It was given, and Sir Talbot went with this letter to the captain. Mr. Small had no hope that any appeal would be successful, and, with almost grim despair, was standing guard at his son's bedside. What was his amazement, then, to see his English friend return in a few minutes with the captain, who entered the room, hat in hand, and bowed as if saluting an emperor. In one moment the anxious father was reassured. "Pardon me," said the captain, "for having given you unnecessary trouble. The friend of the great soldier can command my vessel from bowsprit to rudder. You and your son are welcome on board this ship under all circumstances," and from that moment on to the end of the voyage every attention and kindness was lavished on the father and his son. The young man recovered, and Mr. Small always believed that his life was saved by that fortunate letter, and by the fact that, when bravery and generalship are honored, then the name of Grant is the synonym of heroism.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE," in press and shortly to be published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is a most extraordinary book, and will without doubt be as widely known here as in Paris, where it is said to be a pen and ink portrait of a Prime Minister of France, and where it has already passed through forty editions. Its merit is due not only to the extreme interest of its plot, but to its dramatic situations, its charm of style, and to its clear delineations of character, each individual being the type of a class. That this work is destined to as great popularity here as in France is very certain, for it describes scenes and persons with which we, unfortunately, are at home. The temptations and corruption of political life, as marked in Republican America as in Republican France. Who that is familiar with life in Washington cannot point to some man whose brilliant prospects have been ruined, whose home has been destroyed by the wiles of some dexterous adventurer, whose punishment, however, has been neither as swift nor as sure as that which overtakes the Marianne of the ambitious politician, the meretricious artist, the weary journalist, and Vandyke himself, who starting in his career with high hopes and noble aims, falls through his weakness an easy prey to an unprincipled woman, are all characters drawn with inimitable skill, and leave an indelible impression on the minds of the readers.

A \$20.00 Bible Prize. The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize department of their *Monthly* for February offer the following easy way for some one to make \$20.00:

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give \$20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the *Monthly*, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth \$20.00 to you. Address: Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Pa.

Two Grams. Regulate first the stomach, second the liver, especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least sixteenth-twentieths of all the ill that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Rep. Hitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these organs.—Miss Furness.

How Oat Meal is Made. The rapidly increasing use of, and demand for, oatmeal is creating a corresponding inquiry for plump, heavy oats. Hitherto American oats have been too light and chaffy for making meal. The culture of this crop has been careless, and little attention has been given to improving the quality and weight of the grain. Scotch and Irish oats often weigh 50 to 55 pounds to the measured bushel. Of course we cannot hope to compete in our hot, dry climate with that of those places which is cool, moist, and admirably suited to the growth of oats. But as we sow we shall reap, and it has been satisfactorily proved that heavy seed sown will produce heavy grain for some years, and with good treatment—that is, with manuring liberally and with careful culture of the soil—the crop will deteriorate only very slowly. Our neighbors in Canada, produce oats of 45 pounds to the bushel, and oats have been grown here weighing 47 pounds to the bushel from seed of the same weight imported from New Brunswick. So that it is a question of seed and culture with the crop, precisely as it is with all others. If we desire to grow oats suited for making meal we have a market for the grain, and in any case a farmer should desire to grow heavy grain, although he may feed his product on his farm. As a hint toward this result, we give the following particulars regarding the manufacture of the oatmeal taken from the "American Miller."

The first operation in the manufacture of the meal is the removing from the oats all chaff, small oats, and foreign seeds of whatever kind, for if any of these remain the quality of the meal is much injured. Black oats, if even of good quality, give a bad appearance to the manufactured meal, as it reappears in the form of black particles, which to the tidy housewife appears to be a something much more uncleanly. After the oats have been properly cleaned by sifting they are next subjected to the operation of drying. This is accomplished in dry kilns, with special apparatus constructed for the purpose. This operation requires some care to prevent the oats from burning. As soon as sufficiently dry they are removed from the kiln while still very hot, and stored in such a way as to have them retain their heat; after this remaining three or four days, and hardening, they are ready for the shelling operation. This shelling is accomplished by passing the oats through millstones of a special pattern. The products which come from the stones is groats, or the whole kernels cut, seeds, &c., and these must be separated; by means of a combination of sieves and fans the groats are separated from the other material, and are then ready for grinding. For extra quality meal the groats may again be shelled and also passed through a brushing machine. The grinding of them must not long be delayed, as a few weeks exposure renders them unfit for milling. In grinding the groats, the great aim is to avoid pulverization, and to have the granules cut square and of uniform size. Oatmeal is generally denominated by the cut—as pin head cut, rough cut, medium and fine cut—though these terms have different meanings in different districts. After the grinding the meal is passed through sieves and the siftings graded according to size.

MME. ADAM—LAIDE, (*An Ugly Woman*) soon to be published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most exciting and charming books ever written. Its author is the famous Mme. Adam, Editress of the *Nouvelle Revue*, being the Republican Madonna of Paris, who is now commanding the attention of all Europe, and is about to visit St. Petersburg at the invitation of the Czarina. Her salon is the most popular and influential in Paris, as all the Ministers, all the Republican Generals, and all the Republican Journalists are assiduous at her receptions, the fair hostess being the especial friend and admirer of Gambetta. She is also very handsome, has chameleon-like eyes, always magical in their glance, a charming Grecian nose, a pretty mouth, full, witty and good-humored, an oval face, is slender, tall, brown-haired, and is said to have the most splendid arms and beautiful shoulders in the world, and is also the first *Soubrette* in France. A striking likeness of this wonderful woman will be in the book. Other books in press by this firm are: *WINNING THE BATTLE*, by Mary Von Erden Thomas, which is interesting and natural, and will be welcomed by all novel readers. *MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE*, by Jules Claretie, a political novel of France, and supposed to be a pen and ink portrait of Gambetta's life as Minister. *MANON LESCAUT*, by The Abbe Prevost, being the love of the infatuated Chevalier des Grieux for the volatile and inconstant heroine; and the book Dumas mentions and praises in "Camille."

Great is modern invention. A Massachusetts physician was called by telephone about 1 o'clock at night to attend a child suffering with the croup, two miles away. It was a dark and stormy night and the doctor rebelled at the idea of making the weary journey. However, he prepared to start, when just as he was leaving the house the thought struck him that he might avoid the difficulty by the aid of the telephone. He reported the parents to bring the child to the telephone transmitter, listened intently to its croupy cough, prescribed a remedy, which was promptly administered, and stated that he was informed in a short time that the patient had been relieved and that he sought his couch, cutting down blessings on the inventor of the telephone.

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the hangings!

Paper Hanging

Of any man in the State, I have

Shades

Of all kinds and qualities. The prettiest in the market.

UPHOLSTERING

AND

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Of old furniture done in the most substantial manner.

Carpets cut, made and put down.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BENJ. F. WHITE,

Market between 2d and 3d street, noy 6-11

JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantes, Friction and Lotion. Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oil, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade.

None but the best work men employed by me.

GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CHAFF. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City. Fine Cigars, Cysters, &c. Call and see him Oct 30 '12

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh every day at

J. E. JEVENS, Second St., 3d door below Post Office, Dec 19 '12

French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town at the lowest prices. One thousand pounds of Gum Drops at 15¢ cents per lb.

ZIMMERMAN'S, Cor. Second and Fifth Sts.

CLUB ROOMS.

SECOND STREET BETWEEN MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS.

FINE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO. All sorts of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Smoking Accessories, Hair Oil, Perfumery, &c., &c. Call and see our goods. Ad 11 am. J. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.

For the Holidays.

A FULL LINE OF

Goods for Christmas!

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

Order early and avoid the rush and probability of detention.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cor. Front and 3rd Sts.