THE WILMINGTON POST

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1882.

Now we shall probably hear of President Arthur, "The Union League of America," "the Wendell Phillips Club of Boston," "the National Republican," all being read out of the Republican party, with the Wilmington Post, As all of these parties are in favor of the liberal policy advocated by the Post

The National Council met at Wash ington on the 7th instant, with General J. B. Negley in the chair. The meeting was very largely attended-the finest meeting that has been held for years. The Council decided to do all possible to make the independent movement in the south successful; passed resolutions commending Mahone's course in Virginia, and recommending his policy to the Republicans of the

We received a communication from a Mr. Coyington, of Richmond county, during the week bristling with good points and assuring us that Richmond county in the next campaign will do her full duty to the party. Our course as an advocate of impartial justice is heartily endorsed and we are bid "God speed" in our efforts. The writer also informs us that the Pee Dee section has still confidence in that "war-horse of Republicanism," Col. Dockery, and they want to see him the next United States Senator from North Carolina. We are sorry we cannot print in full the communication, as all our space this week is already occupied, but we extend herewith our thanks to Mr. Covington for his able and entertaining effort.

THE INDEPENDENT MOYEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

The bour bon Democratic politician and editor may try, and keep trying to down the independent movement in North Carolina, but it won't down worth a cent. The fact is it has got to be such a great big thing that there is not a sufficient quantity of the bourbon Democracy to balance it in the scales. When the newspapers take it up; old substantial papers like the Newbernian, edited by one of the brightest men in North Carolina, and a man who has the courage to say what he thinks, and back it up after he has said it; the Salisbury Examiner, backed again by ability and grit, both of which are papers that have done valuable service for the Democratic party, come out as they have, and declare for independent thought and action, it is time for the old bourbon ring grinder to commence shivering in his boots. But what strikes them with still greater horror is to see new and independent papers springing up, like the Telephone at Beaufort, the Argus at Pittsboro, and the Bugle at Greensboro, N. C. All of these papers are enlisted in the independent cause, which promises well for the Old

The outlook was never better. Col. William Johnson, of Mecklenburg; Major Charles Price, of Rowan; Col. Folk, of Caldwell; Captain Frank Wooten, of New Hanover; Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson; Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, of Puncombe, and hundreds of others, heretofore Democrats, who have declared for the independent movement, now, have newspapers that have acted heretofore with them in the old Democratic party, to sustain them in their course: A politician may be ever so powerful and popular with the masses of his own party or with the people, yet he will break down unless he is sustained by the newspapers of his own party or his section. And these gentlemen are to be congratulated on their good fortune, in having such able support as the Newbernian and other independent papers can and will give them.

An aggressive movement on the part of Maj. Price and his tollowers, is the true course for them to parsue. They have nothing to fear by charging right up to the old bourbon batteries and capturing their artillery. North Carolinians are tired of the corrupt crew who have been managing the state affairs. They are lazy, corrupt and cowardly, and young, active, dashing and gressive leaders like Major Price and Latham can and will carry the state. Riddleberger won in Virginia because he was not afraid to burn gunpowder, and the men in North Carolina who win the confidence of the people must let it be seen that they are not afraid-We are in for it-let the battle commence. We expect to fight with the men who have the courage, to fight for the right: Equal rights for all men in the courts, at the ballot box and in the offices, regardless of color. Anti-prohibition, anti-monopoly, local self-government, and a national educational

We congratulate Maj, Latham, editor of the Newbernian, also our friend the editor of the Salisbury Examiner, for their bold, manly and righteous course. The people will sustain them as they did in 1881 on the probibition matter. The people are opposed as well as the rich, the colored as well to close corporations and class legislation; they are in favor of a free government and will sustain the men who advocate it. The Republican party

was and is still in favor of the greatest liberty to the people under the law, therefore we have been and shall continue to be a Republican as long as it is a party of principles, such as set cut above, and has been endorsed by every single convention held by the Republicaus for years.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HOWF. While in Washington on Wednesday last we called at the Postoffice Department on business and there had the pleasure for the first time in seven years of meeting a square Republican Postmas. ter General. Ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin, is now running that department, assisted by Hon. Frank Hatton of Iowa, a good Republican and able newspaper man, and one of the very best fellows in the country, As we said some weeks ago he is the right man in the right place, and his policy is well understood; he will appoint and recommend for appointment Democasts

when Republicans give out. Hon. T. O. Howe is one of the few Senators who had the moral courage to fight the infamous policy of Hayes, in giving the southern Republicans away in 1877, and for that he was fought by the Hayes administration for re-election to the Senate, and was defeated. The Re publicans of the south had no say in the matter or he would have been sustained. That was at a time when it was popular in the north to abuse and kick southern Republicans; and every northern man who stood by us was made to feel the iron heel of the dough face policy. But, thank the Lord, the day has passed, and good, square Republicans like the present Postmaster General are again on top, and Republicans of the country can now visit that department and meet with friends; the atmosphere inside the building is now different than when Democratic Key, or the reformer (in a horn) James had control of it. Some of the politicians call Mr. Howe an old fossil. If he is a fossil we are perfectly willing to have more such as he makes resurrected, and the President cannot please the fighting Republicans better than by digging them up and making Cabinet Ministers of them.

THE JURY QUESTION.

Some of the officers of Opslow couny seem to think that the fact of the exclusion of a very large number of poor white men from the jury box was and is a sufficient excuse, both in law and equity, for the wholesale exclusion of colored citizens from the enjoyment of that boon of liberty and justice .-Now, we want it plainly understood that our fight is for "the right," let that be to the poor colored man or the white man. We want to see all classes enjoying equal rights. It is not the colored people alone we are fighting for but all who are denied the right guaranteed to them by the laws of the land, let them be white or colored citizens. Now, the fact that 700 and odd white men, laboring men, being cast out from the privileges of the jury box shows very conclusively necessity of aggitating this question and the great advantages to be derived by them in this fight the the Bourbons and Pharaohs of that colored people are making for equality in the law. Who would ever suppose tnat the bourbon Democracy would have used the poor, laboring fishermen and farmers of Onslow county so outrageously after being put in offic; themselves by the votes of these very men, and yet deny over seven hundred of them the right to the jury box .-And: we make for these poor, hardworked white men, and tax-payers of Onslow the same demand that we do for the colored men. Let equal justice be done for every men, regardless of color, is our desire.

And while we are on this question, we have been reliably informed that there are only 300 names in the jury box in Pender county, out of a white vote of 1,200. In other words, the commissioners have excluded 900 white men from the jury box, and all of the colorored. What will our white fellow-citizens think of this when they read it in the Post. They have supposed that them justice, at least; they have thought that the fact of being white men, and having a white board of county commissioners, their rights would be fully protected; but not so. These white commissioners are as much opposed to poor white laboring men serving on juries as they are to the colored men. And the only way to remedy the evil is to have the system of county government changed. Let these officers be elected by the people, and under obligations direct to the people for their positions. and things will change very rapidly, and all citizens will have their rights protected. This is the best argument

we have yet heard of in favor of the the people. There is not a county in names of one-half the white voters are affairs, roads, bridges, licenses, public in the jury box, and, with the exception of New Hanover, all the colored voters are excluded. Now, we ask these white men, three-fourths of whom vote the Democratic ticket, if they are satisfied with this state of affairs. We shall continue this aggitation until all of the people are recognized. The poor our demand.

The Post is only \$2 00 per annum.

To Republicans.

We publish below an able editorial from the National Republican, written by Hon. George C. Gorham, one of the best friends of the present administration. The course of President Arthur has been to sustain the liberal movement in the south, and we publish this important editorial to show our friends that the party north and the administration are doing all possible for the success of the liberal independent movement which we have been and are supporting.

Beware the leaven of the Pharisees.

Your party cannot live without growth.

Do not fear to fellowship with your

enemy's foes. Do not fail to rebuke my who narrowly repel recruits. The Bourbon Democracy never forgives anybody for desertion. When you find a rebel against Bourbon authority you have found an ally in the cause of law and, order. You cannot control this nation with the votes of those only who were opposed to the extension of slavery in 1856 or 1860. You cannot Congress by the votes of those only who were on the Union side during the reebilion. The southern states have been discordant and alien since the war, except when for a brief time they were controlled by external power. The faint-hearted portion of the Republican party in the north long ago gave up efforts at preserving order and protecting rights in the south, and that region became a Bourbon absolutism. I'ne southern Republicans were abandoned, and they ceased struggling for party success. They are now divided into two classes -the one allying itself with the crusade against Bourbon rule and the other holding back, and thus indirectly aiding the Bourbons, in order to keep the party small; the one struggling to make friends for the nation and its laws among those who were not so before, while the other encourages? continuation of the sullen policy; the one aims at anti-Bourbon control in the ates as well as in the nation, and realizes that Bourbon states will have Bourbon representatives at Washington; the other strives only to make delegates and committees and to demand the Federal offices in consideration of their use. To the liberal class the blacks natūrally belong, as shown in Virginia, Republicans of the north will do well o look at the situation. If they are willing to affiliate with all who are opposed to the restoration of the Bourbon Denocracy to power they can secure for that purpose the next House of Representatives and half of the electoral otes of the south in 1884. If they auhere to a narrow, close-communion policy the next House of Representa-Virginia Liberals it would make a Republican Senate impossible in 1883. The National Republican is for no compromise with the enemy and for no lowering of the party flag. It advo-

will oppose so-called Republicans who are on the other side of this proposi-There is treason in our party, and it s not hard to trace. The very highest n rank in the Bourbon empire are now n treaty with Republicans who hate our party and seek its overthrow. These traitors are among the greatest sticklers for the integrity of the Republican party wherever they believe such a course is surest to defeat Republicanism. They are going to do all the harm they can as Republicans before they declare war, and then they will be found lending themselves as the figure-heads of a sham Liberal movement in the south to be controlled by unhappy region. The Republican party can ward off all danger by keeping him within the call of the anti-Bouroon element in the south. Soon enough their aid will be needed to help us fight the alliance between Bourbons and false Republicans.

as against southern Bourbons, and it

Our Magistracy.

We expect to use the term magistrate in its restricted sense, as applicable to our Justices of the Peace. There is probably no better mode of determining the character of the state, than to be governed by the conduct of its Magistrates. In the government of our state, these hold an anomalous place and exercise an unwonted power. That a state could be free and uncorrupted with such powers in the Magistrate, is not to be supposed.

Their election is not by the people where common sense would teach us to expect it, but by the legislature. The choice there made is for personal interest, or to pay services rendered. No they had commissioners who would do respect is paid to the wishes of the people; no regard for the interest of justice or right. Fitness is not the requisite qualification. As our legislatures, at least for years, have contained a huge amount of demagogueism, charlatanry and corruption, it will not be difficult to determine the character of many of our Magistrates. Of course this does not apply to all cases; for the magistracy of our counties have many honest and capable men, but, in too many cases, it is far otherwise. These Magistrates, who are in no way responsible to the people, have entire charge of the county finances; thus we have taxation without representation, a most odious system, to which no free people

should submit. They also have the control of that very properly named institution, the Inferior Court; also the appointment of election of county commissioners by the County Commissioners, to as, the most important officers in the state government, as these Commissioners buildings, schools, selecting juries, &c. Such vast powers should not be in the hands of about thirteen persons selected by the legislature, but should be in hands of the entire people. Let the people rule. - Chatham Argus.

> Messrs. E. King and John C. Davis, of this city, both mechanics, were admitted by the Supreme Court on Tuesday to practice law in the several courts of the state.

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum

RAILWAY WORKS AND PLANS. The Recent Purchase of the Carolina Central.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM RALEIGH TO CHARLOTTE-PLANS OF TAE SEA BOARD AND BOANOKE COMPANY.

We believe in the policy of finding ut, if possible, what others think of us, and we do not believe in holding it after we get the information, even tho' t may seem against us. The communication from Raleigh to the New York Times is exceedingly unfriendly, and unjust'y so to Wilmington, and if it was written by a North Carolinian, which we doubt, he has shown a very bad spirit towards a North Carolina port.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2.-Passing events of the last two months have shown that the purchase of the Carclina Central railroad, running from Wilmington to Charlotte and Charlotte west to Shelby, in Cleveland County, by Mr. Robinson, for the Seaboard and Rosnoke Railroad Company, is a matter of much more significance have a majority in either House of and of much greater importance than was at first supposed. Person who own a majority of the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Company also own a controlling interest in the Raleigh and Gaston Company. The trains on these two roads now run through from Nor-folk to Raleigh without change. The Augusta Air Line Railroad, which runs from Raleigh to Hamlet, on the Care lina Central road, is also owned and controlled by the same persons. Passengers from Norfolk now change at Raleigh and then again at Hamlet .-The purchase of the Carolina Central will enable the purchasers in a few weeks to run their trains through from Norfolk to Charlette without change of cars. It is expected that this ar rangement will increase the travel over the Seaboard line, because the Bay line is so popular with all who have once enjoyed the pleasure and comfort of a trip from Norfolk to Baltimore, and vice versa, over this line. Then, again, if Mr. Robinson, who is President of the three companies already mentioned, is on the look out for an opportunity to extend his road further south, he can now do so. From Hamlet to Darlington, S. C., it is only 18 miles. Complete this gap, and through connection can then be made with Charleston Savannah, and other southern cities. The fillinglin of this gap would enable the Seaboard road to compete at Weldon, N. C., for the travel to Florida, which now takes the Wilmington and Weldon road at Weldon and goes on by Wilmington. There are upwards of be shipped to Norfolk over Mr. Robinpass through this state on their way to Florida. The greater portion of this tives is already lost; and as such a large number goes by Wilmington, a Hon. W: P. CANADAY: policy would be a withdrawal from the few go by Greensboro and Atlanta over the Richmond and Danville line. The building of the link from Hamlet to Darlington would open a third line, shorter and more direct than either of the others, and would, for these reacates affiliation with southern Liberals sons, a fair share of this travel. As to the increase of freight, it was considered by Mr. Robinson that the narrow gauge roads running from Chester, S. ., to Wadesboro, on the Carolina Central road, would be the means of greatly increasing the freight traffic over the Carolina Central road. This connection opens up a large cotton belt that will add from 50,000 to 100,000 bales of cotton to the number heretofore trans-

> folk to Wilmington or Charleston. At Lincolnton, beyond Charlotte, the Chester narrow gauge road again connects with the Carolina Central road From Lincolnton the narrow gauge road runs north to Newton, in Catawba county, and then on to Lenoir in Caldwell county. From Lenoir to the Cranberry Iron Works, in Mitchell county, is about 30 miles. This piece of road will be completed during this year. A few miles beyond the iron works is Johnson's depot, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, where the narrow gauge road will end. When completed to the Cramberry Iron Works the company owning these works intend to begin to get out large quantities of pig iron that will be shipped over the narrow gauge road to Lincolnton and from there to Norfolk over Robinson's line. The Cranberry ore is the equal of any ore in America. There appears to be an inexhaustible supply. The mine has not been developed for the want of a railroad to ship the iron. Great returns are expected from this

one article of freight by Mr. Robin-

ported over this line, because charges

being equal, cotton shippers prefer No:-

Another reason for the purchase was the fact another company, chartered in 1872 and headed by Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro, has had a new line surveyed from Suffolk, Va., to Goldsboro, N. C. The projectors of this new line think that a line competing with the Sea-board and Roanoke Road from Norfolk to Goldsboro would make paying dividends. Connection at Goldsboro with the North Carolina Road, as managed by the Richmond and Danville Company, is considered by Col. Humphrey and his associates as a matter of great importance to their freight and passengers at Charlette and would open up another competing line from Norfolk to Raleigh by way of Goldsboro. There has been a fight of long standing between the Richmond and Danville Company and the Seaboard and Roanoke Company. Mr. Robinson, President of the Sea-board Company, is a great friend of Senator Z. B. Vance. The fight of the Richmond and Danville Company has no doubt been pushed further because of the rest added to the contest by the additional fact that it was killing It is an open secret that the Richmond and Danville Company has been very anxious for some time to purchase a controlling interest in the Sea board and Reasons Comments. and Roanoke Company. Whether the survey of the proposed new line from Norfolk to Geldaboro and Raleigh was a feint to scare the stockholders of the See-beard and Roanoke Company with a view to purchase on the part of the Richmond and Danville Company at decreased figures is us yet unknown. It is reported un good ambority that the reverse propose of the wealth of the purchase on the part of the families of Bristol. Their hespitality with the claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and they wish to claim their political and they wish to claim their political and corrected people of the survey of the proposed and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and they wish to claim their political and they wish to claim their political and claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their political and the whites are very friendly, until they wish to claim their properties.

be built, and that in a very short tim that the proposed new line is demanded by the growing needs of the country, and that it is to be built as a purely business enterprise. When Col. Hum-phrey got the charter through the leg-islature in 1872, it was with a view to run through North Carolina by way of Goldsboro and Fayetteville, thence to Columbia, S. C., and into Georgia, and that ultimately connection would be made with one of Jay Gould's Texas and Pacific lines, which would be the cheapest built road and the shortest ine from the southwest, to tide-water at Norfolk. This view was held out a few months ago, while Gould and Huntingdon were trying to cut each other's throat beyond the Mississippi. A truce was put to that fight in November last, which may have affected

in some degree the proposed new line headed by Col. Humphrey. It was announced at the time Mi Robinson purchased the Carolina Central that the purchase was made as an nvestment and not for speculation; that the cash was paid and no bonds were issued to raise the money to comlete the trade. After a careful examination into the management of the Carolina Central, Mr. Robinson became satisfied that the local traffic and fare would more than meet all the obligations now resting on the road, and that ultimately, as before mentioned, the road, as a feeder to the line of Norfolk, would be exceedingly valuable.

In addition to the financial reasons that induced the purchase, it is surmised, with apparent good reason, that the purchase of the Carolina Central road was made in order to prevent the Richmond and Danville Company from buying the road. Mr. Robinson intends to stand by and aid Senator Wance during the campaingn of this year in is fight upon the Richmond and Danville Company and it was the part of wisdom to increase the miles of railroad in North Carolina as controlled by Mr. Robinson by the addition of 200 miles, from Wilmington to Charlotte, and to prevent the common enemy from getting ontrol of the road in question, There can be no doubts that the management of the CCarolina Central, in connection with the Seaboard and Roanoke railroads will greatly damage Wilmington. There are pregnant signs that Wilmington is on the decline. The harbor is nsufficient for vessels of large burden, and while the efforts of the United States to deepen the channel by stopping up inlets and dredging may make some improvement, it seems impossible to increase the depth of water to anything like that at Norfolk. Of course all freight not ordered otherwise will

LONDON, January 24, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR:-Your letter was re ceived during may visit to Bristol .-Please pardon my delay-do not attribute it to want of interest in the cause you so nobly represent, nor to any lack of appreciation of the congratu'ations you tender me. Please accept my thanks for the interest thus manifested and for the renewed assurances of your determination to fight for that equality which has been so practice Certainly a reasonable recognition (I put it mildly) is due the colored members of the Republican party, in the distribution of federal patronage. We do not ask as a fayor, but as a right as members of a party whose fidelity has been so unquestionable is most unjust; and such denials friends who are in sympathy, is right. great many others here. If the Republican party is still disposed to make the unjust discriminations in the future, that it has made in North Carolina and other parts of the south. in the past, then it must be prepared for the undesirable consequences which must follow as a natural and inevita-

ble result. The negro's course as a voter has ing the jury, pay no attention at all to heretofore been put down as a certainty, the colored voter in their selection .so far as mere party is concered. Happily he now begins to think intelligently for himself; and when a man begins | log a decision upon a judicial question, to think for himself it does not take him long to act in harmony with patural judgment, due deliberation and the demand, of justice.

I rejoice to know that the outlook is sive right of sitting in the jury box. bright, and that you are so hopeful as to the success of the Republican party in North Carolina. I beg to share that hope. But in order to secure this suc- in readjusting the inequality of things cess the party must be harmonized in in this world, and in the Old North every possible feature. Forced discon. State in particular. tent through continued injustice cannot bring that harmony we Jesire, with | ed people here is as good and, in some out which defeat stares us in the face. I am allowed, however, to hope that we need have no fears if the right is like enterprise. The market dealers done, "Love of right and disdain of who carry on the most thriving and wrong" is a principle (sometimes threat- prosperous business in the various ened, but never destroyed) which we kinds of meats and vegetables are men cannot afford to surrender much longer, of color, such as D. B. Yancey, John

which you have fought so earnestly also, in our midst a respectable numcauses me to appreciate more highly ber of grocers doing a fine business my position as a man and brother in such as W. E. Holly, McKenzie & Co.,

offered \$600 per share for a majority of the See-brood stock and could not find a soller at that price. There has been a left in the movements, and talk of the new lim from Rechilt in Golds been and Enleigh since Mr. Robinson perchange the Carolina Central Bood. need to walk down the street unices I

refined English sentiment. hotels there is no diff of color. I have not witnes and you are well aware that I am somewhat colored. You stand or fall in this country not as a white man, nor a black man, but as a MAN.

I forgot to mention the fact of Mr. Budgett being the son of the renowned and "successful merchant," the history of whose life has been the key-note of success to so many business men both in the old and new world.

The time for an engagement ap so humble, in the great struggle.

Accept many thanks for the columns of your paper which you so kindly offer me. I regret, however, that the pressure of my mission here keeps me too arduously and constantly engaged for any extensive correspondence.

Again thanking you, and assuring you my support in every laudable endeavor, and wishing you greater success, I am, yours sincerely,

J. C. PRICE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 7, '82 MR. EDITOR:-Since the Wilmington Post has been distributed and circula-Post has been distributed and circula-ted in this place it has infused new SHERIFF blood into the veins of the colored voters, and they are stimulated to arouse themselves from their lethargy and strike for their political and civil rights. The indifference manifested by them in the past as to their privileges and rights has been due, not to the ignorance of the fact that they are entitled to them by both Federal and state-laws, but because their repeated efforts to secure them have so often been in vain. They feel that if they had in this region of the state a white Republican friend, possessed of your grit, independence, activity and ability, who would fearlessly and unceasingly advocate the course of every man, regardless of color, they would not to-day t under so much political thraldom:

On my approaching a colored voter a few days ago in reference to holding a meeting for the purpose of accomplishing our rights in the courts, said he to me, "why didn't you think of this thing before?" I said in reply "that I had frequently thought of this matter, but because of our repeated failure to effect anything regarding the establishment of such rights in our behalf. I thought we had better postpone the matter till a more opportune season long conceded in theory, but denied in presented itself. Now, said I, is the accepted time, as we have one back of us who will not cease to aggitate this question of our rights until we are secure in them." "You have struck the key-note," says he, "and though I am old and do not expect to see the day to which we have given unswerving al- when my race will enjoy the same altegiance—an allegiance which has too vantages and privileges as others, yet often cost blood and tears: A denial I am willing to use my money, time of the rights of true manhood to those and efforts in behalf of any movement that will secure to my children and others after I am gone those rights can not continue long; for they savor which at the present time are as dead of wrong and must die sooner or later. letters upon the statute books of the Your course, and that of many of our state." This sentiment is echoed by a

> A special term of the Superior Court was in session here for the two weeks previous, Judge Gudger presiding. As usual there was absent the colored juror, and he has been minus on the juries of the state courts for eight or nine years, with one or two exceptions. Those who are vested with the power of draw-Yet if countenance is any true index of intelligence and capability of passwe think some of our colored citizens are equal and, in not a few instances, superior to some specimens of the other race who at present enjoy the exclu-Time rights all things, it is said, so

> let us continue to hope, persevere and labor that we may assist Father Time

The material condition of the colorrespects, better than in some other places in the state of equal size and Your reference to the color prejudice Kelley and Jacob Jones. We have, and the firm of Alston & Morehead. As a general thing the co

al Road. count of color. To hear of such prejo- Bitters to make them well and so my mys that the road will dions is astenishing and amusing to a Young may, remember this. - Fro

d any. Greater Inducements.

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES At the Large Wholesale Establishmen

proaches. I must close, But as an humble member of the Republican party allow me to assure you my unstinted support to its principles and to the men who fearlessly and impartially advocate them. I appreciate your suggestion, but I cannot say definitely when I shall reach America. Hope to be in time for some service, be it ever

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