THE SUN,

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ADDRESS. THE SUN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Sun.

CICERO W. HARRIS, - - - - - Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

SOUTH AND WEST.

The great lesson taught by the recent election is that the sceptre has departed from the East.

In the South what was left unfinished in previous elections, has been completed. South Carolina, with a black majority, has become the head of the white column. By the determination of her people and the masterly ability and popularity of Wade Hampton she has voted Democratic almost unanimously, so to speak. Other gains have been made in the South, as our telegraphic dispatches have announced.

The South has done her duty, as a whole; the West has performed hers. New York has failed. Connecticut has failed. Pennsylvania has failed. New Jersey has failed. Shall New York lead us again?

ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic party in the Third District was defeated last Tuesday morning on account of inefficient county organization. All over the District there were men who did not vote. These men should have been reached, should have been urged to go to the polls.

How could we expect different results with such machinery? The committees are usually too large; for what can be well done by three suitable men if divided up between a dozen will not be done at all. Every man waits for his fellow to take the lead, and consequently nothing, or at best but little, is accomplished.

Now what we want is less cumbersome machinery. There must be more efficiency. Either the Virginia plan of township and county superintendents, who shall be responsible only to the party collectively, or the plan of small committees of three or five, composed of the most active and the wisest men in the party, would answer. We *must* have a change.

THE RESULT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The unexpected and untoward result of the election in this Congressional District has naturally caused much depression among Democrats. It is a matter for the deepest regret that so true, so able and so experienced a man as Col. A. M. Waddell is to retire from Congress. It is a matter for the most pungent regret that he is to be succeeded by so base a man politically as Daniel L. Russell.

Col. Waddell's defeat was caused chiefly by the over-confidence of the Democrats throughout the District. If there had been any inkling of danger he would have had a majority probably larger than that of 1876.

Another cause was the defection of a number of voters in some of the lower counties of the District, who joined the National Greenback movement.

As was said just now, Col. Waddell would be the Congressman-elect, to-day, if every Democrat had worked with spirit. More thorough organization was needed in all the counties of the District. The campaign in some counties was commenced too late. There was, probably, not enough speaking in some counties. There was, certainly, not enough quiet effort in any county. Hardly any one realized that there was the slightest danger, though appeal after appeal was made by the press to stir up voters. The feeling was general that Col. Waddell's personal popularity and his efforts on the stump would ensure success. He is an able canvasser, having hardly a superior in the South. He is likewise very popular. But his health breaking down, he was obliged to abandon the canvass. Gallant Democrats came to his assistance, and the speeches of Allen, McClammy, Dunham, Stanford, Poisson, Myrover and others enlivened the canvass, and were helpful. But the hurrah was at the last hour. For this, among the honest Democrats of the District, no one individual or county is to blame, but we are all responsible alike. May this defeat be a warning that will need never to be repeated. To win we must work.

THE ELECTIONS.

The result demonstrates: 1. That the hard money idea in the party is a failure in practice. 2. That the irredeemable greenback idea is as great a failure. 3. That Butler is a failure, though he came near being a success. 4. That the State of New York cannot be relied upon. 5. That Pennsylvania is a fast Republican State. 6. That Democrats can count more surely on the West than on the East and on the South far better than on any other section.

The Republican party has made solid gains in the North, but has been slightly shaken in the West. Its only hope for 1880 is to hold New York and Connecticut, and regain what it has lost in Illinois and other Western States. Democratic hope lies in making industrial and financial issues prominent. The Greenback party is a one-idea party, and such parties rarely succeed. But the true greenback theory, as held by Western and Southern Democrats must eventually succeed in a national field. The Democratic party in the South and West is made up of the yeoman masses, and these must control it. New York has again and again demonstrated her unfitness to lead. When one of her candidates has been elected he has not the courage to take his seat. What is wanted is courage more than finesse. In the West there are the ablest men in the party beyond all question. The South asks nothing, expects nothing, except the privilege of managing her local concerns and helping to elect Democratic Congresses and Presidents.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Comments on the Elections of Tuesday Last.

The New York *Times*, Radical organ, says the defeat of Tammany was accomplished by the union of 28,000 anti-Tammany Democrats with 51,000 Republicans. It pronounces Mr. Kelly a "would-be political despot."

The New York *Sun* declares that "Tammany, under the one-man power of Mr. John Kelly, is a fraud," and concludes: "We congratulate the people of the city, without regard to party; and including the Tammany voters, on the triumph of Tuesday. Every man's welfare has been advanced by it, and the whole city will enjoy the benefit of it. We congratulate also the people of the State and of the whole country that a power so dangerous to the public liberties has been prostrated and crushed."

The New York *Tribune*, vilely Radical, claims the result of Tuesday's election "as a splendid victory for honest money," as a "public verdict about fraud," as a "public verdict on the course of the democratic party in power," and as "the Northern verdict on the attitude of the South."

The New York *Herald*, shift-about, commenting on the defeat of Tammany, says Mr. Kelly erred in forcing the nomination of Mr. Augustus Schell for mayor, and expresses the opinion that an abler man could have won. It adds: "The result of Tuesday's election is the end of Mr. Kelly's attempt to gather into his own hands the whole control of the city's administration. It is the probable end of his control of the Tammany organization, which will now be organized without him and against him."

The New York *World*, wiggle-waggle Democrat, which, for the past year, has conducted a vigorous and unrelenting war against Tammany, says: "The work which we began October a year ago was Tuesday crowned with a full and glorious success, and the democratic party still lives. It lives with an assured majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States, and from this time forth there will be no speech or thought of the revival of the noxious and odious oligarchy which was Tuesday flung out from it to die, save among those whose hatred of democracy is stronger than their love of the great city in which they dwell."

The Philadelphia *Press*, Radical, says: "These results will have a marked effect upon the country, and will seriously modify the politics of the future. They will settle the financial policy of the country, and settle it properly. Discussion has disclosed the fact that the American people can as readily grasp and apply financial principles as any other, and that there is no danger of being permanently misled by fallacy or dishonesty. The struggle has been a memorable one and the response of the people contains a warning to politicians who may seek to trifle with popular intelligence or to tamper with popular conscience."

The Philadelphia *Times*, Independant, regards the defeat of Tammany as giving Mr. Tilden an ascendency in the Democratic councils of New York and a consequent brightening of his almost extinct Presidential aspirations." The *Times* rejoices over the defeat of General Butler, and confesses that the result in Pennsylvania is a signal triumph of the Cameron dynasty, and declares that "after all shall have been said that can be said about Republican fraud, the fact will remain that the victory is the fairly expressed judgment of the people of Pennsylvania."

The Boston *Post*, (Dem.) says: "Circumstances beyong control have resulted in the defeat of the regular democratic ticket. The extraordinary canvass of Gen. Butler drew away thousands of democrats, largely from the conviction that by the introduction of a new element a sufficient number of republicans would join the movement in order to break down the old regime which has so long held possession at the State House. By his letter of acceptance Gen. Butler placed himself solely on a platform of State reform. Many democrats were willing to take him at his word, but his views on national questions were found so obnoxious to the old hard-money doctrines of democratic faith, and his assaults on the public credit were so prominent that many thousand democrats were determined to defeat him at all events. They therefore voted for Talbott, The regular democratic ticket in this way was subjected to an enormous pressure from opposite directions, and consequently ran far below its merits. This was not the fault of Judge Abbott or his supporters. They have saved their honor and with it democratic organization for State and national purposes."

Speculation in Regard to the Next Presidency.

The Washington *Star* in giving a summary of the congressional elections which have now been held in all the States for the Forty-sixth Congress except in California, where the election does not come off until September next, claims that the main effort made by the republicans was to secure a majority of States in that Congress, with a view to the possible contingencies of the presidential election in 1880. Should that election by any chance fail before the people and be thrown into the house of Representatives and be decided by a majority of States, the *Star* adduces tables to show that they will be a tie in the next House on a vote of States, that consequently the House would not elect, and the functions of President would devolve upon the president protempore of the Senate. Assuming that California will go republican, that party will have a majority of Representatives in nineteen States. The democrats will have majorities in the delegations from eighteen States, with Indiana a tie, having six republicans, six democrats and a greenbacker for its Representatives. This greenbacker Congressman, Mr. De La Matyr, thus becomes a very important personage. It is assumed that he will vote with the democrat—indeed in a published speech he is reported as having given that assurance—thus giving Indiana to that party, and making a tie of States in the House. Some who claim to be his personal friends, however, insist that he would, in the contingency stated above, vote with the republicans, and thus exercise a greater power than Judge Bradley on the electoral commission. Assuming that the States in 1880 will stand as they do to-day, the *Star* figures up a majority of Republican electoral votes, which, if realized, would of course leave the foregoing considerations out of the question. Such speculations, however, says the Baltimore *Sun*, are not very reliable, as it cannot be fairly assumed that the parties will stand then as they do now, unless the teachings of the election just past shall have been thrown away. But that the next Presidential contest will be a very exciting one there can be no doubt, and it will require more than ordinary political acumen at this time to forecast the result.

Public Health Association—The Coming Meeting at Richmond.

On the 19th instant the Public Health Association will meet at Richmond, Va., mainly to consider the preventive treatment of yellow fever epidemics. The meeting will get its chief importance and interest from the fact that a preliminary report will be read before it from the United States commission now engaged in the South in investigating the origin of the yellow fever and the causes which have contributed to its spread. This commission, consisting of Professors L. M. Bemiss, of New Orleans, Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, and E. Lloyd, of Baltimore, owes its existence to the thoughtful munificence of a New York lady. Soon after the fever appeared at Memphis the President was urged to appoint such a commission, but the funds were wanting until Mr. Elizabeth Thompson offered to put at the command of Dr. Woodworth, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, the means necessary for the objects sought. Dr. Woodworth accordingly secured the appointment of the gentleman named, who immediately proceeded to the field of operations, with a noble disregard of the perils to which they were exposing themselves. Their preliminary report will be presented before the Public Health Association, and although it is not expected to exhaust the subject, nor proposed to terminate the investigations so soon and so hastily, the association is anxiously desirous that persons from all parts of the country who are interested in hygienic matters will be present to hear and discuss the report. One object which it is expected can be thus secured will be the preparation of a thorough and effective system for memorializing Congress prior to its meeting in December, and while the public mind is still agitated on the subject, to take measures for the prevention of future epidemics. The report of the commission will doubtless afford a first-rate nucleus for such action, since all the members of the commission are practical men, and accustomed to look at hygienic subjects from a practical standpoint.

Reported Massacre of Fifty Persons.

Galveston News, Nov. 2.

A Dallas dispatch says: J. E. Hogue brings news from the frontier that the Cahart-Dallas colony, located at Clarendon, forty miles southwest of Fort Ellis, were massacred by Indians moving north last week. There were fifty persons in the colony. Among those reported killed are L. H. Cahart, Rev Allen, wife and family, Rev. Record, wife and family, Byers and family, and Weaver and family. The colony was chiefly from Illinois and Iowa. The news is unconfirmed.

A Huge Wedding Cake.

A Dublin confectioner has just produced the largest wedding cake ever made in the Emerald Isle. It was for the breakfast on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Roe with Lord Granville Gordon. The cake stands eight feet high, weighs three hundred pounds, and is ornamented with the arms of the Roe and Gordon families. Six bannerets with arms and monograms add to the imposing character of the structure, which is strewn with orange blossoms and myrtle.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Important Contests in Thirty States—Previous Vote of the Several States.

The vote of the several States mentioned at their last contested general election was as follows:

	Officer.	Rep.	Dem.	Gb'k	Prob
Conn	President	59,034	61,931	774	378
Del	President	10,752	13,381	.....	.....
Illinois	President	278,232	258,601	17,230	.....
Kansas	Lieut.Gov.	62,570	24,740	9,360	.....
La	President	75,135	70,508	.....	.....
Mass	Governor	91,255	73,185	3,552	16,354
Mich	Governor	65,926	142,492	8,267	767
Minn	Governor	157,071	39,140	.....	1,421
Missouri	President	145,039	268,077	3,498	64
Neb	Governor	31,947	17,219	3,022	.....
Nevada	President	10,383	9,308	.....	.....
N. H	Governor	39,372	37,880	200	225
N. York	Secretary	371,798	383,062	20,282	7,230
Penn	Treasurer	241,816	251,717	52,854	2,827
S. C	President	91,786	90,896	.....	.....
Tenn	President	89,566	133,166	.....	.....
Texas	President	44,800	104,755	.....	.....

THE CONGRESS.

The following table shows the whole number of Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled, how the several State delegations are politically divided in the Forty-fifth Congress, and how the delegations thus far elected to the Forty-sixth Congress stand. The remaining members of the latter Congress were chosen on Tuesday, November 5, except the four from California, where the election, by special act of Congress, has been postponed until September, 1879. It must not be forgotten that one member was chosen in Vermont, November 5, on account of a failure to elect at the regular time in September. The candidate receiving a plurality will be entitled to the seat:

States.	No.	Forty-fifth Congress.		Forty-sixth Congress.		
		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Gr'nk.
Alabama	8	...	8	...	...	...
Arkansas	4	...	4	...	...	...
California	4	2	2	...	...	...
Colorado	1	...	1	1	...	...
Connecticut	4	1	3	...	...	...
Delaware	1	...	1	...	...	...
Florida	2	1	1	...	...	...
Georgia	9	...	9	...	...	...
Illinois	19	11	8	...	...	...
Indiana	13	9	4	6	6	1
Iowa	9	9	...	7	...	2
Kansas	3	3	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	10	...	10	...	...	...
Louisiana	6	1	5	...	...	...
Maine	5	5	...	3	...	2
Maryland	6	...	6	...	...	...
Massachusetts	11	9	2	...	...	...
Michigan	9	8	1	...	...	...
Minnesota	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	6	...	6	...	...	...
Missouri	13	4	9	...	...	...
Nebraska	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nevada	1	1	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	3	2	1	...	...	...
New Jersey	7	3	4	...	...	...
New York	33	17	16	...	...	...
North Carolina	8	1	7	...	...	...
Ohio	20	12	8	9	11	...
Oregon	1	1	...	...	1	...
Pennsylvania	27	17	10	...	...	...
Rhode Island	2	2	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	5	3	2	...	...	...
Tennessee	10	2	8	...	...	...
Texas	6	...	6	...	...	...
Vermont	3	3	...	2	...	...
Virginia	9	1	8	...	...	...
West Virginia	3	...	3	...	3	...
Wisconsin	8	5	3	...	...	...
Total	293	137	150	28	21	5

An Interesting Decision.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a divorce case, is of interest as laying down the principle that the uncorroborated testimony of the wife, although denied under oath by the husband, *may* justify a verdict in favor of the wife. The causes alleged for the divorce were in this case harsh and cruel treatment, and the offering of indignities which had become unbearable—offenses which are not often committed in the presence of witnesses—so that, except under this ruling, a suffering wife might be utterly unable to produce testimony corroborative of the facts alleged in her plea for divorce. In such a case, the Supreme Court says, a verdict may be rendered in her case.

Tweed's Unmarked Grave.

Gath's Visit to Greenwood, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

One grave is pointed out without any monument, in a plain, iron-fenced lot, marked "Richard Tweed, Jr."

"There," says the driver, "is the grave of William M. Tweed, Mayor of New York, who died in Ludlow Street Jail."

I said as I passed by: "Poor Bill; he thought the world's tooth not severe because it laughed at his offenses and partook of them. He awoke with his finger in its mouth, and all those teeth were fanged. Behold, him to whom they would raise in life an obsequious statue, is the only one here who has not a stone!"

A cunning juryman addressed the clerk of the court, when administering the oath, saying: "Speak up; I cannot hear what you say." "Stop; are you deaf?" asked the judge. "Yes, of one ear." "Then you may leave the box, for it is necessary that jurymen should hear both sides."

Editors like brevity, but a man who was recently hanged in Indiana suited them too well. He made no remarks about Heaven, but nodded to the preacher and said, "I'll see you later," and then the trap fell.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION VOTE FOR 1876.

NEW HANOVER.

	Waddell.	Canaday.
First Ward—Upper Division	115	572
" " —Lower "	111	599
Second Ward	320	164
Third Ward	288	327
Fourth Ward	273	308
Fifth Ward	229	382
Cape Fear Township	28	290
Harnett "	106	294
Masonboro "	63	67
Federal Point "	21	62
	1554	3045
		1554
Majority for Canaday		1401

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Yeates.	Lindsay.
Beaufort	1708	1528
Bertie	1156	1626
Camden	682	514
Chowan	641	792
Currituck	968	391
Dare	308	210
Gates	945	511
Hertford	998	1086
Hyde	944	646
Martin	1334	1132
Pamlico	738	498
Pasquotank	843	1184
Perquimans	833	992
Pitt	2136	1808
Tyrrell	335	249
Washington	698	991
Totals	15466	14278
	14278	
Majority	1188	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Green.	Brogden.
Craven	1235	2861
Edgecombe	245	3835
Greene	885	1064
Halifax	1616	3232
Jones	585	800
Lenoir	1190	1489
Northampton	860	1898
Warren	1302	2477
Wayne	2229	2192
Wilson	1727	1192
Totals	11874	21060
		11874
Majority		9186

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Waddell.	Canaday.
Bladen	1356	1414
Brunswick	994	1052
Carteret	1109	711
Columbus	1412	766
Cumberland	2185	2129
Duplin	2144	1266
Harnett	1037	741
Moore	1328	1200
New Hanover	1554	3045
Onslow	1229	543
Pender	1151	1264
Sampson	2025	1665
Totals	17524	15796
	15796	
Majority	1728	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Davis.	Young.
Chatham	2140	1854
Franklin	1873	1910
Granville	2208	2388
Johnston	2179	1702
Nash	1694	1337
Orange	2408	1651
Wake	4390	4407
Totals	16832	15229
	15229	
Majority	1603	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Scales.	Boyd.
Alamance	1346	1147
Caswell	1467	1568
Davidson	1912	1696
Guilford	2352	1864
Person	1193	978
Randolph	1783	1475
Rockingham	2125	1385
Stokes	1186	858
Totals	13264	11601
	11001	
Majority	2263	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Steele.	Jordan.
Anson	1578	1099
Cabarrus	1617	898
Catawba	1840	249
Gaston	1215	544
Lincoln	1139	315
Mecklenburg	3390	2614
Montgomery	645	678
Richmond	1326	1417
Robeson	2110	1713
Stanly	914	343
Union	1482	412
Totals	17256	10283
	10283	
Majority	6973	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Robbins.	Dula.
Alexander	807	237
Alleghany	516	138
Ashe	1083	811
Davie	1018	697
Forsythe	1499	1486
Iredell	2351	1277
Rowan	2169	1391
Surry	1959	979
Watauga	699	236
Wilkes	1328	1484
Yadkin	900	1073
Totals	13724	9549
	9549	
Majority	4175	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Vance.	Hampton.
Buncombe	2038	1032
Burke	1222	389
Caldwell	1140	196
Cherokee	687	474
Clay	324	141
Cleveland	1716	317
Graham*	.....	.....
Haywood	1013	331
Henderson	741	716
Jackson	553	234
Macon	684	215
Madison	927	669
Mitchell	559	696
McDowell	962	423
Polk	421	283
Rutherford	1299	1613
Swain	377	19
Transylvania	449	186
Yancey	776	219
Totals	15868	7493
	7493	
Majority	8375	

*Votes with Cherokee.

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TO THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Executive Committee congratulates the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina upon the result of the recent Congressional elections at the North. These elections clearly indicate three things which are of consequence to us: First, that the people of this country are dissatisfied with the Republican party and are unwilling for the Republican leaders to afflict us longer with their ruinous measures and fraudulent practices. Second, that the Nationals do not meet with popular favor, and, as a separate organization, have utterly failed to impress themselves upon the country; and lastly, that the star of the Democratic party is still in the ascendant, and the people are looking to that party as the only one capable of restoring prosperity to the country, and able to administer the government on those Constitutional and just principles, which are essential alike to the happiness of our citizens and to the perpetuity of our institutions. Thus in the elections held in eight States the Republicans have lost twelve members of Congress; the Nationals have elected four; and the Democrats have elected twenty-three, and have gained seven.

These facts demonstrate that the people intend to invest the Democratic party with the full control of the National Government. The Senate of the next Congress will be Democratic by a considerable majority, and it is only necessary for the Democrats of the South to remain steadfast in their allegiance to our organization, and our triumph will be complete.

It is for us to determine whether the banner on which are inscribed Reconciliation, Home Rule and Financial Reform, shall trail in the dust, or shall be borne on to victory.

Every consideration of interest, or policy and of patriotism then urges us to prepare immediately for the approaching political struggle.

Be assured, fellow-citizens, that without preparation, it will be impossible to achieve success.

Let us not by our apathy, our luke warmness and indifference postpone the accession to power of that party which alone has been able to check Republican corruption and to arrest the progress of oer government towards a centralized despotism.

Let us be steadfast in our devotion to principle, true to our organization and endeavor by every means to discountenance those independents and disorganizers who oppose our worthy standard-bearers freely and fairly chosen by the Democratic party in Convention assembled.

In particular do we desire to repeat what we have so often urged—the necessity of thorough local organization. It is the township committees who are charged with the most important of all party duties. To them is committed the duty of supervising the election, and of devising means to bring out every Democratic voter to the polls. They ought to meet frequently and advise and take counsel together how best to promote the fortunes of that party, on whose success depends so largely the prosperity of themselves and of their posterity. In every township, in every neighborhood, there ought to be appointed a committee of active, efficient, and prudent party men, who will undertake to see that every Democrat in the precinct comes to the polls and casts his ballot for our nominee, We therefore urge this upon the township committees; and if in any township it is neglected, we appeal to our Democratic friends there to send their conveyances for all their neighbors who otherwise might not attend the polls.

Let it be clearly understood in every locality that he who fails to vote for our nominee, gives half a vote to the Republican party, and that the Conservative who casts his vote for an independent is taking the surest means to break up and destroy the only party which can give relief to our afflicted country. We warn our fellow-citizens that great ends cannot be accomplished except at the cost of some inconvenience, and often through the sacrifice of our personal preferences; and we appeal to every man who has the good of the people at heart to give a portion of one day to his country, and subordinating his individual preferences, cast his ballot for the nominee of the Conservative party.

For the Committee:

S. A. ASHE, Ch'n.

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It is ably edited, handsomely printed, and gives promise of being a very, very interesting publication.

(ELIZABETH CITY ECONOMIST.)

Altogether creditable. Its contributors are first-class and its mechanical and typographical execution excellent.

(HILLSBORO RECORDER.)

Its list of contributors is an an able one and if sustained, will ensure the permanent success of the enterprise.

(WILMINGTON POST.)

It is a first-class literay magazine, and one that the people of this city should be proud of and patronize, as well as the people of the whole state.

(RALEIGH OBSERVER.)

It is needless to say we wish it success, and that we look forward with pride, as well as pleasure, to the result of the enterpise as one that will reflect honor upon the State.

(OXFORD TORCHLIGHT.)

The typographical execution of the magazine is very fine, and in point of appearance, contents, and indeed in all respects it is a publication which must commend itself to the public.

(GRAHAM GLEANER.)

It gives promise of being eminently worthy of public patronage. No commendation of ours would equal a simple statement of the table of its contents, with the names of the contributors, which we give as an evidence of of the worth of the periodical.

(FARMER AND MECHANIC.)

Here we have a rich bill of fare from Southern writers, catered by a Southern lady and printed by Southern printers, on Southern paper. Ye who bewail the lack of Southern literature, and home-fostered talent, shall this enterprise live, and expand?

(WILSON ADVANCE.)

The magazine is well gotten up. The subject matter is varied and entertaining, while its typographical appearance is a model of neatness, and reflects the highest credit upon the exquisite taste and excellent judgment that suggested and directed its consummation.

(NORFOLK VIRGINIAN.)

This publication appeals to the people of the South for a staple support. It richly merits it and we feel will receive it. We know of no Southern literary venture that has exhibited so much merit, united with an evidence of management that must win for it a position in the ranks of magazine literature and hold it.

(PETERSBURG INDEX & APPEAL.)

The SOUTH-ATLANTIC has this merit over any of its predecessors in the same arena, that its contents are solid, though not heavy, and that no room appears to have been intended in it for productions of a trashy and frivolous character. While it continues to adhere to this rule, it will have every claim on Southern and general support, and we sincerely trust it will receive it.

(DANVILLE NEWS.)

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