NO. 151.

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST

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POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

MAILS CLOSE. Northern through & way mail 8:00 P. M. Daily. except Sunday. 6:45 P. M. " 8:00 P. M. Mon-Southern Mail W. C. and R. R. R., days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fayetteville via Warsaw, 8:00 P. days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Smithville via Steam,

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Fayetteville, 8:00 P. M.—Three times a week. Smithville, 1:30 P. M .- Three times a week. Office open from 7:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. ED. R. BRINK, P. M. Post Office, Wilmington, March 31, 1868.

RAILWAY DIRECTORY.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD.

ton, and John Everett, of Goldsboro'.

Directors on the part of the State—Edward Kidder, of Wilmington, N. C., John Norfleet, of Tarboro', and Thomas D. Hogg, of Raleigh, N.

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WILMINGTON CHARLOTTE & RUTHER-FORD RAIL ROAD. Presidena-Robert H. Cowan.

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St. John's Lodge No. 1, Meets last The riday evening in each month.
Horace H. Munson, W.: M.:
Wm M. Poisson, Sec'y.

Concord Chapter No. 1, Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in each month. THOS. M. GARDNER, M. . E. . H. . P. . Wm. LARKINS, Sec'y.

Wilmington Council No. 4, Meets 1st Wednesday in each month. ALFRED MARTIN, T. . I. . G. . M. . I. D. RYTTENBERG, Recorder

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. District of Cape Fear in the District of North Carolina.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, on the seventh day of November, Cape Fear, on the seventh day of November, 1867, by George Harriss, William Harriss, and Andrew J. Howell, partners under the name and style of Harriss & Howell, owners of the steamer Brandt, of Wilmington, and John F. Gilbert, Master of the said steamer, for themselves and all others entitled, against the schooner Eva Adele, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo—alleging in substance, that the said schooner Eva Adele while endeavoring to get into the Port of Adele, while endeavoring to get into the Port of Wilmington, went ashore, on the South side of New Inlet Bar, amid the South Bocakey where she stuck fast, and was unable to relieve herself from the perilous condition in which she was then placed. The said John F. Gilbert, Master of said steamer Brandt, upon discovering the condition of said schooner, Eva Adele, immediately proceeded to the place where the said schooner, Eva Adele, was ashore, at the imminent peril of his own steamer, and approached hear enough to said schooner, Eva Adele, to receive a line, and draw her from the breakers, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in hauling the said schooner from the shore, and towed her into the Port of Wilmington: and that they are entitled to a reasonable share of schooner and eargo, for the salvage thereof, praying process against said schooner and cargo and reasonable and proper salvage, and that the said schooner, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, may be condemned and sold to pay such salvage, with

costs, charges and expenses.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be, and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the City of Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, on the Monday next succeeding the fourth Monday in April, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations. pose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf

Dated the 22nd day of January A. D. 1868.
D. R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal. JOS. H. NEFF,

Deputy Marshal. ADAM EMPIE, Proctor for Libellants.

Government Wrecks. HAVING BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE SEC-retary of the Treasury that a contract has been made by him with GEO. Z. FRENCH and ROBERT STEVENSON, for saving property of from wrecks of all vessels belonging to the Govvernment, on and adjacent to this coast, and having been appointed by him as agent to superintend their operations, I hereby warn all persons from interfering with said wrecks or any other Government property on the coast. other Government property on the coast. L. G. ESTES,

Coll. Int. Rev.

mington, Aug. 5, 1867.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ADDRESS OF

To the People of North-Carolina:

The Convention which met under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, to form a Constitution "republican in form" for the State of North Carolina, preparatory to its re-adminission into the Union, have finished their labors, and now present the Constitution to the people of the State for their ratification. The undersigned have been appointed to prepare a brief statement of its most important provisions and of the principal changes which have been made in the former system of government.

states clearly "the general and essential prin-ciple of liberty and good government," and secures them by all the sateguards which ex-

secures them by all the sateguards which experience can suggest. The great change introduced by this Bill of Rights is, that it removes every argument on which the doctrine of the right of secession has been advocated, and secures forever the integrity of the Union and the peace and prosperity of the United States. To the Union-loving people of North-Carolina no defence need be made for the bold assertion of this great principle.

In the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT the changes appear to be much greater than they really are. The names of some officers have been changed, and instead of being elected by the General Assembly as heretofore, the choice of these high agents of the people's will is given directly to the people. This is in conformity with the acknowledged principles of Republican government. But two officers have been created. 1st. Lieutenant Governor. The necessity for this officer to supply the place of the Governor, in case of a vacancy in his office, was so apparent that it was provided for in the proposed Constitution of 1865. No additional expense is incurred, as he will receive no pay, except while acting as Governor or presiding over the Senate. 2nd. A Superintendent of Public Works. A proper care of the interests of the State in the great and expensive public works in which it is are given and officer manifestly not the proposed constitution of the interests of the State in the great and expensive public works in which it is are given and expensive public works in which it is a prograder renders such an officer manifestly not the proposed constitution of the interests of the State in the great and expensive public works in which it is a prograder renders such an officer manifestly not the proposed constitution of the

great and expensive public works in which it is are given below : engaged renders such an officer manifestly necessary. It is a measure of economy. The State has lost hundreds of thousand of dollars heretofor for want of the watchful attention which this officer will give to the expenditure of the public money on internal improvements.

Under the heads of the LEGISLATIVE DEPART-MENT and SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE, the changes which will challenge attention is President—R. R. Bridgers.

Directors on the part of the Siockholders—W. A.
Wright, S. D. Wallace, Eli Murray, Alfred Martin, A. H. VanBokkeien. Geo. Harris, of Wilmington, and John Everett, of Goldsboro'.

In Changes which will challenge attention is the giving the right to vote and hold office to all the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color or previous condition. This change was inevitable. Without it there can be no return to the Union, no escape from the hopeless ruin which is inseparable from a continuance in our present unnatural condition. But apart from this convincing reason, reflectwelfare of both races and for the peace and harmony of society required the extension of the great privilege of voting to the colored people, and just men must admit that all who are expected to bear their share of the manifold-burdens of the government at all times. and to expose their lives for its defence in war, should be allowed a full participation in its direction. To refuse this right to any class of the people would be to continue slavery in a modified form, a course too abhorrent to the spirit of the age to | lina credit, and personally it is a matter of

be permitted.

While giving suffrage to the colored people,
the Convention has not been so inconsistent with itself, and with the great principles of Republican government, as to deny it to any por-tion of the whites. It is an undeniable monument to the wisdom, and requity, and magnan-imity, of the Union people of North Carolina, that in three years after the close of a bloody and devastating civil war, in which wrongs and outrages were endured that can never be forgotten, they have framed a Constitution, in which not a trace of animosity or vindictiveness can be found; in which the wrong of the past are ig-nored for the sake of the peace of the future, and all who are now true to their country, are invi-ted to participate in its government. Such wise

forbearance is certain of its reward in the approval of reflecting men now, and of all posterity This may be the proper place to speak of a charge, which has been freely made against this Constitution, by those who have never seen it, and have determined to defeat it, be it what it may. The charge is, that it favors the social equality of the races. It is untrue, nothing can be found in the constitution looking in that direction. With the social intercourse of life, government has nothing to do; it must be left to the taste and choice of each individual.

Some person has been so bold or so ignorant as to allege, that white and colored peo-ple are required to be enrolled in the same mil-tia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that intermarriages between the races are encouraged. All these assertions are false, as any reader of the constitution will see. All these matters are left now, as they were by the proposed Constitution of 1865, to be regulated by the representatives of the people in the General Assembly. Any one who denies the propriety of thus leaving them both impeaches the wisdom of our ancestors and distrusts the people of the fu-

The attempt to excite a false prejudice on these subjects. is made for partizan purposes it can have had this privilege for years) or it may only tend to excite ill-will between races that are destined to live on the same soil, and ought to live together in pcace, and it should be frowned down by every lover of the peace and prosperity of the country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Experience will soon demonstrate that the charges made in this branch of the government taken altogether, are of great value. Some may doubt the propriety of electing judges by the people. If the people select wisely, no harm can possibly result. The abolishment of the County Courts, rendered necessary a small increase in the number of judges of the Superior C. & R. R. R. Co. It is unnecessary to state Courts; and it may be charged that thereby the we have considered this well, and we confidently assure the people of North Carolina, that if the General Assembly shall earry out in good faith the idea of the Convention, they will save hundred dreds of thousands of dollars every year, by the increased despatch, cheapness and certainty of the administration of justice. We confidently invite the approval of the people to this part of the constitution, it will stand the test of experience,

and be more valued with every year of its exis-COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Republican principle of local self-government, which has been so fertile a source of good effects in the North-Eastern and North-Western States, has been applied to the administration of the local affairs of counties and town-ships. These County Legislatures, composed of five Commissioners of each country; will be schools,

The Constitution framed by our ancestors in 1776, recognized the value of education. It provided for a University. This Constitution provides for a University and for free public schools for all the children of the State. All may see the difference between the success in life of the educated and the uneducated man, yet as often as not, the uneducated man has been gifted with the greater degree of intellectual power; the cause of his ill success is that it has not been developed. We propose to "level upwards," to give to the child, as far as the State can, an opportunity to develope to the fullest extent, all his intellectual gifts. So noble an effort needs no vindication. EDUCATION.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

is abolished except in case of fraud.

A liberal homestrad is reserved to the unfor-The barbarous Punishments of whipping, rance of the means of getting an honest living, as of a criminal disposition. Hereafter a Penitenti-

ary will be at once a place for the repression of crime, and a school for teaching the useful arts to those who are more unfortunate than crimi-

be those who are more unfortunate than criminal.

People of North-Carolina! such is the Constitution which we invite you to adopt. Read it carefully, consider it calmly; upon you and yours will the consequences of your decision fall. You must allow somewhat for the differences of opinion incritable among thinking men, and each man must yield something of his own views for the sake of harmony. If you approve the general scope and object of the Constitution, vote to ratify it. Do not be misled by the unfounded denunciation of men heated by passion and reckless of consequences. If you adopt it, the gates of Constitutional Liberty, and may hope for a continuance of peace and for a return of our former prosperity. With a climate and soil unsurpassed, with a people highly giftedby mature with intelect and virtue, the State of Norh-Carolina ought to be a great, rich and happy State. Laying aside all mutual crimination and all prejudice, and leaving the past to bear its proper burden of sorrows and guilt, let us all nite to make her what she ought to be. You have but to will it, aud by the blessing of God, it will be levied to create a sinking fund for the prompta of the principal of the debt.

WILL B. RODMAN,

WILL. B. RODMAN, GEO. W. GAHAGAN.

We clip the following from the New York Journal of Commerce. The author is not unknown to us, nor the fact that he is, as he states "thoroughly conversant with the whole subjects of North Carolina State finances." The statements, made by him are facts, and we challenge contradiction. The ability and disposition of North Carolina to pay the interest on her public debt has been shown by the unanimous vote of her Convention, and will form a part of her Constitution, the financial provisions of which

The Debt of North Carolina. To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

The writer has noticed with not a little surprise several recent articles in the public press reflecting unjustly, as he conceives, upon the credit of the State of North Caro-

Prominent among these is a communication published in the Journal of Commerce a few days since, and signed "Constant Reader," in which the impression is given that the debt of the State amounts to the large sum of \$27,300,000. Another article ing men must see that a prudent regard for the of a similar character is published in the Raleigh Sentinel, and telegraphed to the Associated Press, which makes the debt of the year to be \$2,600,000.

Now the writer of the present article wishes to premise that he has no interest whatever in North Carolina bonds or North Caroindifference whether her securities and credit rise or fall. He is, however, thoroughly conversant with the whole subject of North Carolina State finances, and he deems it but due to the public to correct some of the erroneous impressions which these articles are calculated to produce.

Now what is the public debt of the State of North Carolina? The public Treasurer on 29th of January states the debt, including outstanding and unpaid interest, to be \$15,238,070.

This statement we accept as final as to the amount of the actual debt. But there are also what the Treasurer calls contingent liabilities. And it is by adding these to the actual debt that conflicting statements as to the amount of the debt have

The sum total of these contingent liabilities is between 4 and 5 millions. The extreme limit authorized is \$4,882,000 which cannot be exceeded, and will in all reasonable probability be greatly reduced.

These contingent liabilities embrace conditional grants to railroad companies under former acts of legislation and under the ordinances of the recent convention. They amount to just this: When the conditions upon which these liabilities are to be assumed have been complied with-that is when certain roads are constructed up to a certain stage and have executed a first mortgage to the State, then they will be entitled Groceries, Provisions. to call for a certain amount of State bonds. This may never be done (for some roads be done 1 or 5 or 10 years hence. It certainly cannot be done to any considerable extent, as every one conversant with the subject knows, until North Caroliha bonds are greatly enhanced in value. And until these conditions are complied with the State of North Carolina incurs no increase of indebt-

edness. Again, in these contingent liabilities are reckoned the State's indorsement of \$1, CIT reckoned the State's indorsement of \$1, STAVES, to any one familiar with the conditions of that indorsement and the condition of that road, that there is not a remote probability of the State ever being called upon to pay a dollar by virtue of said indorsement.

The statement that only \$750,000 issued to the Western N. C. R. is included in the public Treasurer's statement and the additional item of \$6,000,000 by which the debt is rolled up to more than \$27,000,000, are

purely imaginative. The Sentinel by grouping debt and con-tingent liabilities together, makes the debt amount to \$19,466,500. It then states that the interest due on this July 1, 1869, will be \$851,000. The simplest arithmetic shows that even, if the debt were (as it is not) a round \$20,000,000, and a whole 6 months interest were due July 1, 1869, upon the whole amount the sum required would be \$600,000, and not \$851,000.

Now the two important questions pertaining to the state credit are these: First-Has North Carolina the ability to pay the interest upon her state debt; and second-Has she disposition?

We maintain that upon neither of these points can there be any reasonable doubt. The public Treasurer goes into a careful estimate of this whole subject, and after deducting from the 1860 census valuation of the state, \$200,000,000 for loss of slaves, and deduction on the most liberal scale for other losses and depreciations, he considers, at a low estimate, the present value of the property of the state to be \$250,000,000,-This is in fact only one half the census valuation of 1860. Now a 4 mill tax upon this will pay the interest on \$15,000,000, and leave \$100,000 over, A 5 mill tax will more than pay the interest on \$20,000,000. No branding, and cropping, will be hereafter un-known. Crime is as often the result of an igno-tax. The New York state tax for the present year is about eight (7 4-5) mills.

So much for the ability. As to the disposition, no better evidence can be furnished than the action of the late Convention.

shall be levied to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the debt. 4th—That the General Assembly shall not have the power to loan the credit of the State for any new work without a direct

vote of the people. 5th-That until the bonds of the State shall be at par, no new debt shall be created, unless the bill creating the same shall levy a special tax to pay the interest an-

6th-By ordinance, that the payment of interest shall begin January 1, 1869. These are the simple facts in reference to North Carolina finances. We have no advice to give, either to holders or purchasers or sellers of North Carolina securities. We venture the opinion, however, that while Tennessee bonds without back interest sell Go to THE GREAT 4 for Everyfor 66-the State debt being between \$33,-000,000 and \$35,000,000-and while Mis the State debt being \$23,000,000, the time is rapidly drawing to a close when North Carolina bonds with 131 per cent. back interest can be bought for 60 or 70 cents, or

BUSINESS CARDS.

CANDOR.

even a much higher figure.

DANIEL A. SMITH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Office Furniture, State to be \$19,466,500, but figures out the amount to be raised by faxation the coming Shades, Wall Paper, &c., also Sash, Blinds and Doors.

SOUTH FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, N. C

H. DOLLNER, G. POTTER, J. CAMERDEN. DOLLNER, POTTER & CO, Commission Merchants New York.

Liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Southern produce.

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HATCH, ESTES & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,

NO. 132 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON & NAVAL Ustores solicited. Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed. Aug. 5th, 1867.

GEO. Z. FRENCH

No. 10, South Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C., WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors. Cigars. Wood, Willow, and Com-

mon Crockery Ware. Cotton and Naval Stores Bought or Received on Consignment.

> J. C. MANN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LAST BLOCKS, &c.

MASH PAID FOR WHITE OAK AND CY-Opress timber delivered at his Mill at wharf

Prompt attention given to orders. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 5, 1867.

JOSEPH H. NEFF, SHIP CHANDLER. AND DEALER IN

SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, HARDware, Paints, Oils, Boats. Oars, &c. No's 22 Water, and 2, 4 & 6 Dock Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PETTEWAY & MOORE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROGER MOORE

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRO-Being AGENTS for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED

ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, BROWN'S COUNTER,

PLATFORM and RAIL-ROAD SCALES. Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all NEW ADVERTISEMENT,

TATALDRON IS NOW OFFERING

Dry Goods

CHEAPER

Than any other House in the State.

Since the heavy decline in Goods, WALDRON as been North and bought his

GOODS,

EXTENSIVE and BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF DRY GOODS in the country, at Panic Prices of 1857.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A full line at the very bottom of the market.

Calicoes 61 cents and upwards.

Bleached Shirtings 61 cents and upwards. Brown Goods, very low.

DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Alpacas and other popular fabrics, in all desirable Style and Colors, all of which will be sold at popula

thing usually kept in souri bonds without back interest sell at 86, A First Class Dry Goods House.

> Housekeeping Goods A splendid stock, consisting in part of Quilts, Tickings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, and Toweling, from the ordinary qualities to the world renowned Barnesly Goods! Fruit Cloths and Embossed Table Covers in wool and felt all colors and

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

A full stock—White and Colored. A better blanket for less money than any other Heuse in the State. Come and examine them and be con-

FLANNELS-Best makes. White and Colored, Plain and Twilled, at prices that cannot fail to please.

CLOTHS AND PANT GOODS.

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and a general assort-ment for Men's and Boy's wear, at lowest Cash

WHITE GOOD.

The best assortment and at lower prices than any

Knit Goods.

Evening and Breakfast Shawls, Alexandras, Sontags, Nublas, Scaris, Hoods, &c., &c. All quali-

SHAWLS and CLOAKS. This Department like all others at this popular Establishment is complete.

All Wool Shawls \$1 and upwards.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Ladics' Hose and Gents' Socks 124 cents and up wards. All grades at satisfactory prices.

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS.

An Imported Corset for 75 cents, and a regular line to the Finest French Corsets at \$3 50. Hoop Skirts 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, and

HAIR NETS.

Plain, Beaded, and Trimmed, from 5 cents. to the best goods in the market. HANDKERCHIEFS.

In this Department may be found every variety. Plain, Embroidered, and Hem Stitch, 124 cents and upwards. Gts' Furnishing Goods.

Modern Styles and living prices. Fine Shirts and Underclothing for the Million. The best Paper Collar in the world, Linen Finish Cloth Lined Button Holes and Magenta Edge not to be found at any other House in the city.

HATS and CAPS

Gentlemen call and see them.

Fashionable Shapes and Popular Styles. Call and see HAMILTON, Jr. It is presumed if you take him he will get wet!!!

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are cordially invited to call at

The Wilmington Regulator, and get posted up, and thereby save time and

Everybody wanting anything in

THE DRY GOODS LINE will consult their own interest by going to WALDRON'S.

THE CHEAP STORE. THE CHEAP STORE.

COTTON GINS, __ SOUTH FRONT STREET. __

SPERIAL NOTICE. As a particular favor, WALDRON requests that his Friends and Customers come prepared with "Greenbacks." The times are such that herestter he cannot take Gold in payment for Goods.

RAIL ROADS.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. COMPANY.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R., APRIL 8th, 1868.

Notice to Passengers. ON AND AFTER THE 10th INSTANT, THE passenger trains will leave Wilmington at 5 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., until further motice,

S. L. FREMONT, Engineer & Supt. 141-St

ON AND AFTER MARCH 29TH, PASSEN-ger Frains of this Road will run on the following Schedule: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Kingsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 8:30 P. M.; arrive at Florence at 3:15 A. M., and Wilmington 4:10 P. M. Close connection at Wilmington both ways with the W. & W. R. R., at Florence with the C. and D. R. R., for Cheraw, and at Kingsville with the South Carolina Railroad to and from Columbia.

WM. MACRAE,

WILMINGTON CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD R. R. COMPANY

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., Aug 9, 1867.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, AUG
13th, the Passenger train on this Road will
leave Wilmington on Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Arrive at Sand Hill, same days, at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Wadesboro' (Stage) at 12 midnight.
Leave Wadesboro' (Stage) on Tuesday, Thursday and Satuday, at 2 P. M. Leave Rockingham (Stage) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 A. M.

Leave Sand Hill (Cars) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington same days at 3 P. M.

W. I. EVERETT,

General Superintendent.

Annamessic Line. THE GREAT THROUGH SHORT ROUTE TO THE NORTH BOAR BYING

B. S. MAIL. The most direct and comfortable route to PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.

Through Tickets sold and Baggage Checked from all principal cities in the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. No Omnibus transfers on this route. This line also forms a part of the GREAT SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE FREIGHT ROUTE, connecting with Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Portsmouth, Va.

FREIGHTS forwarded with despatch, and at reasonable rates. THROUGH RECEIPTS given PHILADELPHIA AND PRINCIPAL POINTS SOUTH.

Marine and Fire Risk Assumed by the Company. For further information enquire at stations of

onneciing railways South or of Agent at Nor-H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent. Norfolk, Va. 13 oct

HOTEL. PURCELL HOUSE. WILMINGTON, N. C. PROPRIETOR:

Coach, Carriage and Baggage Wagons always ready to convey Passengers to and from the Railroads. J. L. RHOADES. Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

J. R. DAVIS, of Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Office, 71 Market Street, over Office Post. Particular attention paid to prosecuting claims in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, and Court of Claims at Washington, D. C. The patronage of non-residents of the State is respectfully solicited.

april 10

142-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE in large or small quantities,

CYPRESS and JUNIPER

Shingles, Sawed in a Workmanlike Manner. These SHINGLES are admitted by all who have used them to be

BETTER AND CHEAPER

han any in the market.
It takes LESS NAILS, and LESS TIME to

J. C MANN

R. S. WALDRON