

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

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NUMBER 26

Just Right.—We find in the Fayetteville *Expositor* an article which we think is just right on a very important subject. The Republican party have nothing to hope for from democrats, and should that party ever come into power, (which God forbid) it would not be more than four hours before they would be every republican out of every office in the land. Why President Grant should retain a democrat in the Post office in Fayetteville, and why he should allow a man to be retained in that office as a clerk, when they both are at war upon the very authorities that provide them with bread and butter, is more than the Post can comprehend, but which it hopes soon to see corrected, these democrats turned out and good and true republican put in their places.

A BURNING SHAME.—Our country has survived a civil war, has blotted out the inhuman curse of slavery, and is now engaged in the task of reconstruction and the settling of ideas and civilization upon the broad and humane basis of equal rights to all its citizens. There is in the land an enemy to the new progress of affairs, a draw back against the right, and in favor of the rotten and bloody past. That enemy is the Democratic party, lead as it is by the south by reactionists and secessionists of the old school.

Convention is called in our State to elect the local government, by unfair means permanently in the hands of the bad and disloyal Democratic party.

The government at Washington is assisting these nefarious schemes in keeping in office, on Federal office, men who are disloyal and uphold those men who are disloyal against our government.

George Lauder is Postmaster at Fayetteville, his clerk and nephew is an open-spoken Democrat, and participated in the Democratic convention last week to nominate candidates to the convention which is to depose our Constitution and put it in the hands of the secessionists. Mr. Lauder's personal vote last year would have put the town in the hands of Republicans and the supporters of the national administration. This was denied by that gentleman, who holds a fat office, and wields right here no help or advantage to the friends of this government. It is a burning shame that the administration keeps him in office as a good, honest, correct and worthy official, and would accept the place.

Mr. Lauder was reported a Union man before the war, and though he took the iron clad oath to hold office after all was over, he never suffered for conspicuous Unionism during the war. He has never been a faithful Union man since, if we judge by his actions.

Who ever saw George Lauder's name in a Republican meeting? Why should his clerk quit his post and participate with the secessionists in nominating candidates to revolutionize our constitution? If the Federal Government has determined on giving up the results of the war and to leave the true friends of the South to the tender mercies of those who have been treacherous to their oath since their defeat, let George Lauder be retained as Postmaster at Fayetteville. Poor encouragement at this particular time to hold such signs! The really good men who love their government and want it sustained, must learn to labor with it, let the task be ever so disagreeable.

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THE Y. C. F. EXCURSION.—The excursion of the Young Catholic Friend's Society, on board the steamer Gov. Worth, took place on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the wet weather an exceedingly pleasant time was spent. There were three or four hundred persons on board. The Gov. Worth got aground at Fort Caswell and was thereby detained until far into the night before making her appearance at the wharf in the city, which caused a great deal of uneasiness. Beyond this nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursionists.

WILMINGTON AS A WATERING PLACE.—We took occasion a few weeks ago to call attention to the reckless manner in which most of our health seekers spent their money. At least 500 parties leave this city and vicinity, every summer, for health or recreation, and these 500 spend on an average \$50 each, per month for board, which amounts to the sum of \$25,000. Their railroad fare averages \$100 each, 30,000. Their extra expenses, servants hire, carriage hire, &c., porting to leaving home on an excursion, will average \$100 more. 50,000. Footing up the small amount of \$100,000. Now if some one would start a hotel at the sound, within six miles of our beautiful city, our hard worked business men could attend to their daily business in the day time and spend the pleasant summer evenings and nights with their families, at the most pleasant watering places on the Atlantic coast.

By spending the summer at our sound they would save the railroad fare and \$20 per month of their board, and two-thirds of the extra expenses that would be necessary for a trip from home, which would be a clear saving of at least \$150,000. In one year the amount saved would build both the turnpike and the railroad to the sounds; place carriages on the turnpike, thoroughly stock the railroad and have \$100,000 left to build the handsomest hotel at the sound that would be in the south.

The idea of visiting Beaufort, Long Branch, Newport or any other watering place, when we have right at our doors, the prettiest and best in America, is, in our opinion, perfectly ridiculous. We hope the time is not far distant when it will be deemed and if those gentlemen who have the sound road in charge will do their duty, we have no doubt that it will be very soon.

Let us attract, instead of detracting from, our population during the summer months.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place on Monday. Present, Chairman James Wilson and Commissioners Wagner, Van Amringe, Nixon and Morris.

A communication was received from W. L. Jewett, Recording Secretary of the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, enclosing a list of the members of said company, with a view of having them relieved of jury duty under the law providing for the exemption of firemen. The communication was ordered on file.

The application of Henry Sharpless, enclosing certificate of physician, to be relieved from poll tax was granted. A communication from S. A. Ashe relative to listing his tax was laid on the table.

A communication from John McLaurin in regard to the listing of taxes was referred to another meeting of the Board.

A communication from J. M. Foy, relative to the same was referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

Application of Emanuel Schoff, in regard to peddling home made clothing was not granted.

Application of the Federal Point Board of Trustees, asking that a tax of three cents be assessed on every \$100 valuation of property to defray township expenses was referred to the next meeting.

Communications from Claudia Ferguson and J. C. Shepherd, were referred to the committee on poor.

The report of the committee on Work House was received and approved.

Communication from James Grant, relative to the bridge on the old New Bern road, near the city, was received and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

A statement relative to the bridges over Smith's Creek was received and referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges, with power to act.

A communication from C. W. Oldham, executor of the estate of James Stokely, deceased, in regard to the valuation of property belonging to that estate, was laid over until next meeting.

W. H. Gerken, Reuben Jones and J. D. Klander were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors.

Communication from James Anderson, relative to the tax assessment on

property, was referred to the next meeting.

Application from Thomas Monk, to list his tax in Harnett township, was granted.

Communication from John G. Oldenbottle was referred to a future meeting.

Communication from the Cashier of the Fayetteville National Bank was laid on the table.

Application from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rocky Point township was referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

The Board then took a recess until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Present: Commissioners Morris, Van Amringe, Wagner and Nixon.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman, being absent, Mr. Wagner was called to the chair.

Township claims, presented by the following officials, were approved and paid: J. J. Cassidy, S. VanAmringe, Thos M. Gardner, E. H. McQuigg, W. H. Moore, J. C. Hill, N. Carr, and J. W. Whitney.

Various bills presented for the approval of the Board were ordered to be referred to the Commissioners of Pender county.

Messrs. M. Cronly and J. K. Brown, by appointment, met the Board and a conference ensued in reference to the assessment for the Township of Wilmington.

The report of the Auditing committee was received and ordered to be spread out the minutes and placed on file.

In the absence of the Chairman, Commissioner Wagner, Chairman pro tem, was authorized to sign money warrants.

It was ordered that the Clerk of the Board be instructed to turn over to the Commissioners of Pender county abstracts of the tax lists for Grant, Holly, Caswell, Union, Columbia Lincoln, Rocky Point, and Holden townships, taking receipts for the same.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Post:

If you will permit one who was for the parties to the New Hampshire controversy, and who by circumstances happened to be made very familiar with the law and precedents of the case, to say a word, I will give you my views. I may, before closing, be a little chatty, but I will attempt to state the legal questions clearly. The facts are these: A man who was christened "Nathaniel Head," but who in quite a long business and official life has used the name of "Natt" Head, was voted for under the latter name for the State Senate.

There was no election by the people, there being three candidates, and the Constitution of New Hampshire requiring a majority of all the votes for election. Now the Constitution of the State requires the Governor and Council to "examine the returns" (official returns as made by the Town Clerks) and summon such as "appear to be elected." But the Governor and Council, as is claimed by the Republicans, passed beyond the directions of the Constitution and not only decided that Natt Head was not elected, but that all the votes cast for him were blank and not to be counted, and so summoned him to appear at Concord on the first Wednesday in June.

There was another case in another Senatorial District on this wise: The three candidates were Todd (Rep.), Proctor (Dem.) and Deering (Independent). The Constitution requires that a man to hold a seat in the Senate must have lived in the State seven years, which provision made Deering ineligible, he having resided there only four years. But the Governor and Council, having decided that the votes for Deering were blanks, and Proctor having more votes than Todd, also decided that Proctor was elected.

Now, therefore, the question raised is whether the Governor and Council had a right to consider the question of the eligibility of Head and Deering at all. It is claimed by the Republicans that they had nothing to do but to examine the official returns and report to the Senate the facts as shown by them; and that it was not within their functions to consider the question of Head's or Deering's eligibility at all. The Democrats claim that the authority of the Governor and Council was broad enough to comprehend an examination of all the details of the election, and to decide all questions as to the right to seats, subject of course to the revision of the body itself after it was organized. I have no doubt but the former is the better opinion. They ought to have reported in both cases that there was no election. But this would have thrown (according to the Constitution

of the State) the filling of the two vacancies into the convention of both Houses, in which (together) the Republicans had a majority, and under the pressure of party Gov. Weston and his Council, without doubt, stepped outside their authority.

The broadest error into which Gov. Weston and his Council have been led, aside from far exceeding their authority, is in ignoring the latest and most authoritative decisions in regard to the effect of votes cast ignorantly for ineligible candidates. Nothing is now better settled in the United States than that, while an ineligible candidate having received the majority vote, is not elected, simply because it is an impossibility for a person to be elected who is ineligible, the voting does not result in the election of his opponent, because it would be a palpable defeat of the will of the majority. The common practice now is to tender a new election, or to accede to the method provided for a new election, which in this case was by the vote of the members of the two Houses in convention. These principles were settled so far as relates to this country after the most exhausting argument on both sides by the ablest lawyers of the land, in the case of Abbott v. Vance. Mr. Cushing in his brief in that case, contended that as it was perfectly well known to the North Carolina Legislature that Vance was ineligible they willfully, in the eye of the law, threw their votes away, so that they ought to be counted as blanks, and he fortified his position by the uniform decisions in England and by a majority of the decisions in the United States. And after a most able and elaborate argument by Mr. Carpenter, and another by Mr. Pool, contending for the theories of Mr. Thurman and Mr. Logan, in refutation of them, the Senate by a two-thirds vote decided against the doctrines of Cushing's brief. This decision was taken at the time, and probably will be taken in future time, as the settled practice in this country.

These New Hampshire cases (Head and Deering) were in no feature so strong as in the case of Abbott v. Vance, inasmuch as it is not pretended that the constitution was informed that there was any question as to Head's legal ineligibility. Deering was ineligible, for that if the Governor and Council had any jurisdiction in the case beyond merely reporting the state of the certified returns, they ought to have decided that there was no election. And, indeed, it is an amusing feature in the New Hampshire case that the Democrats are citing Carpenter while the Republicans are citing Thurman. The Senate decided with Thurman.

Of the parties at the bottom of this attempt to cheat the Republic of New Hampshire out of two Senators, Harry Bingham is the leader. He is, as is his brother, a member of the present Legislature, is a lawyer of unquestioned eminence, and a man of great ability. Before the war he was a straight-out Democrat of the most violent type, and has all along out Herodotus in defence of the South, and special Southern measures; swallowing the worst measures of Pierce and Buchanan. He is to New Hampshire what "Bill" Eaton is to Connecticut, with more brains. The special merit in this particular cocoon is that Harry wants to be elected U. S. Senator next year in place of Ugrin, and he takes this method to trig any measure of the present Legislature which might facilitate Republican ascendancy next year.

Weston, the present Democratic Governor, is a quiet, pleasant gentleman, has been liked where he is best known, was a civil engineer, and has once or twice been Mayor of a Republican town, and was a war Democrat. He is now evidently an implement of Bingham, and he acts as if he was determined to put himself beyond any chance of a further political career. "Natt" Head, lately risen to a notoriety which has had the pictorial to portray him, has already been a member of the Legislature, several years Adjutant General of the State, bank and railroad director, and what not. He is a heavy business man, a most excellent friend and a bad man to oppose, a public favorite all around, and what is curious holds several commissions signed by Weston, when he was Governor, styling him "Natt" Head. He is one of those fellows who has always been doing nice things for the world, and the world has used him well. He is always in luck and I wouldn't be surprised if next year the Republicans were to put him forward as their candidate for Governor as "Natt" Head, elect him as Natt, and then swear him in to the dismay of the frustrated Bingham.

J. C. A.

An itch for office does not always lead to a niche in the temple of fame. This is a humorous remark.

Rousing Republican Convention.—The Wheel-Horse of Lenoir County to the Front.

KINSTON, N. C., June 5, 1875.

EDITOR POST:

The Republican County Convention met at Kinston to-day; all the townships being represented. W. W. Dunn was called to the chair, and stated the object of the Convention in an able manner, after which W. J. Sutton and Isaac S. Murphy were elected secretaries.

On motion, the nomination of a candidate for the convention was gone into, and Hon. R. W. King was unanimously nominated as a candidate for election as a delegate to the convention that was called by the last General Assembly.

The convention was harmonious and exhibited great determination on the part of the Republicans to carry the county for its standard-bearer.

You can put down this county for King and the homestead; King and the Mechanics Lien; King and the Constitution for the poor man.

Young, W. W. N. HUNTER.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 31, 1875.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:

The people of Rowan county were reminded of Decoration Day by the salute of an artillery piece, at sundown, on Friday evening last at the National Cemetery, the records of which shows the interment of over 12,000 federal soldiers, most of whom died in the Salisbury prison.

The general surroundings of the Cemetery mark the great care employed, and extensive improvements. The national government has erected an enclosure of solid stone masonry, five feet high. The grounds, under the direction of Capt. Richardson, have been regularly laid out and adorned with flower gardens and fragrant shrubbery, and near the Superintendent's residence the liberty pole rises to an altitude of 75 feet, from which the American flag streams over the burial field of thousands of fallen heroes.

At sunrise on Saturday the salute of cannon summoned a large concourse of people from all parts of this district, who assembled on Main street at 11 o'clock, a. m., when a procession, well marshaled and extending three-quarters of a mile, marched with majestic stride down the street.

The ladies and children were burdened with wreaths and flowers, and all bowed in reverence to listen to the prayer of Rev. Mr. Byrd, of the M. E. Church.

The decoration of the soldiers graves was a most affecting scene, men, women and children, most of whom, with cheeks bedimed with tears, sincerely knelt and scattered fresh garlands on the mounds which mark the last resting places of those unknown dead, who had passed away to the "starry court of eternity," to await the sound of the last trumpet.

By artillery salute the gathering again circled, and memorial addresses were delivered.

David L. Bringle, Esq., presiding officer, introduced Dr. Isaac W. Jones, an eloquent speaker and prominent citizen of Salisbury, who fixed the attention of his hearers during an address of twenty minutes. The speaker deplored the manifest by bitter prejudice indulged in on the part of the sympathizers of the late rebellion, who deride the thought of paying tribute to the memory and respect to the unknown honored dead who wore the blue.

Col. Thos. B. Long was next introduced, and in wrapt eloquence held the great audience spell bound during his entire discourse. The words of the orator fell deep into the hearts of his hearers, and drew forth an outburst of sympathy for the widows and orphans of those gallant heroes in the conflict for freedom and right. He alluded in a happy manner to the flag floating above him as the true emblem of liberty, and exulted in the hope that its ample folds should never again be trampled in the dust, and that our fair and fruitful land would never more be deluged with the blood of Americans sons in internecine war. Let the result of the civil war be accepted as finalities, exclaimed the orator, and assuage the persistent struggle to destroy the spirit of our present Constitution as relates to popular suffrage.

A. S. Richardson next spoke in fitting terms on the memorial occasion. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Byrd, who in language pure and chaste defined the past and present status of the American people, and took profound pride in speaking of our national government, sheltering the happiest, freest and most prosperous people on the globe.

Cannons were again resumed, superintended by Captains John A. Ramsey and Pinkney Hall, who deserve much credit for their skilled efforts in managing the artillery.

Excellent order and perfect decorum characterized the entire affair, and the occasion will be long remembered by the people of Salisbury.

A Third Term.

If there was ever a time in the history of our country when a third term was possessed for the Presidential incumbent, now is the time. If the country ever passed a President that was worthy of a third election, and in whose hands the honor and power connected therewith would be perfectly safe, it is President Grant; and hence, a third term with General Grant for its object, presents per se no cause for alarm. But we object to a third term, for the reason that an honest soldier may not always be at the head of our government. The time may come when a designing and unscrupulous politician may occupy the Presidential chair, and who, subverting the vast power possessed by virtue of his position, might use it to his own advantage, and might himself upon the people, not only for a third term, but for life, or worse might result, in an attempted dictatorship that would again involve our country in another and more terrible civil war.—New Bern Times.

One day at dinner—it was away back in Franklin Pierce's time, if the reader can recall so remote an epoch—Keitt, of South Carolina, had been airing his contempt for the Yankees, in the true provincial Southern style of which our libraries and old newspaper files preserve the traditions. Breckenridge finally threw in a remark. He would advise their young friend, before declaring war, to invite some of his constituents, and make a tour through the North, if only for the purpose of teaching them that an almighty big country they will have to whip before they get through.—Springfield Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO

CHARLESTON,

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE

3rd DAY OF JULY, 1875,

AND SPEND THE

4th IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Returning: Leave Charleston Monday, 5th, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Union Depot Tuesday morning, 6th July.

All who wish to visit the magnificent city of Charleston will never have a better Round Trip, \$5.00; Lady and Gentleman, \$8.00 for the two.

Tickets for sale by JACOB BORDEAUX, JAMES K. CUTLAR, Committee.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE

Raleigh, N. C.

The only ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original and foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

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