

W. P. CANADAY, Editor and Proprietor. J. P. CASSIDY, Associate Editor. WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

- For Constitutional Convention. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Hon. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, J. H. SMYTH, Esq., Gen. S. H. MANNING. CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Hon. R. P. BUXTON, J. C. BLOCKER, Esq. CRAVEN COUNTY. R. H. LEHMAN, JOHN S. MANNIX. LENOIR COUNTY. RICHARD W. KING. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. OLIVER H. DOCKERY. BLADEN COUNTY. A. McDONALD. WAKE COUNTY. RICHARD C. BADER, ALEXANDER B. DAVIS, MADISON C. HOLDE, JEREMIAH J. NOWELL. WILKES COUNTY. Col. T. J. DULA, Gen. J. Q. A. BRYAN. BERTIE COUNTY. F. W. BELL. EDGECOMBE COUNTY. W. F. MARSON, A. McCABE. FORSYTH COUNTY. W. H. WHEELER. FRANKLIN COUNTY. B. F. BULLOCK, JR. MARTIN COUNTY. J. J. MARTIN. NASH COUNTY. J. J. SHARP. WARREN COUNTY. J. W. THORNE. Township of Wilmington. FOR MAGISTRATES. AT LARGE. J. J. CASSIDY, J. C. HILL, EDWARD - HENRY BREWINGTON, 2D WARD - S. VANAMRINGE, 3D WARD - W. H. MOORE, 4TH WARD - ALEX. SAMISON, 5TH WARD - ANTHONY HOWE. FOR CONSTABLE. SOL W. NASH. FOR CLERK. S. T. POTTS. SCHOOL COMMITTEE. ALFRED HOWE, A. H. MORRIS, J. E. SAMPSON.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The destructive democracy are raising a hue and cry against the Constitution of the State, or the ground that it was the work of carpet-baggers, scoundrels and negroes. We have examined and compared the "Declaration of Rights" as laid down in the old constitution and as laid down in the Constitution now in force, and as a result of the comparison we find that each and every of the twenty-five sections contained in the old bill are, without material alterations or changes, embraced in the bill of 1868. We also find that in the bill of 1868 there is a preamble and twelve more sections than in the old. The preamble is an acknowledgement to Almighty God for the preservation of the Union and for the continued existence of civil, political and religious liberty, and asking a continuance of them to us. SEC. 1. Asserts the equality and rights of all men. SEC. 4. Denies the right to secede. SEC. 5. Defines the paramount allegiance of the citizen to the government of the United States. SEC. 6. Refers to the public debt. SEC. 16. Says there shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in case of fraud. SEC. 21. The privileges of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. SEC. 22. Says there shall be no property qualification to affect the right to vote or hold office. SEC. 27. Refers to education. SEC. 33. Prohibits slavery. SEC. 35. Provides that all courts shall be open, and that the citizen shall have his remedy by due course of law. SEC. 36. Refers to soldiers in time of peace. SEC. 37. Provides that all powers not herein delegated, remain with the people. We ask any fair minded man to show us wherein an injustice is done any citizen of North Carolina by the addition of these twelve sections to the Bill of Rights? Every one of the sections of the old bill are retained, and the new ones are added to meet the exigency of the times, and we ask any "Conventionist" in the State to specify any one of them that he wants stricken out, and for what reason? "Will you have a small piece of the light made or a small piece of the dark?" asked Bob's uncle, as he carved the turkey at dinner. "I will take a large piece of both," answered Bob.

THAT MEDIEVAL FEATURE.

Hon. A. M. Waddell cannot think of that medieval feature of our old constitution without a blush, whereby the Jews and Catholics as religious denominations, were debarred from holding any office in North Carolina. He says "the spirit of the age is too enlightened and liberal to permit of any religious crusade against nations or individuals," and yet he and the other leaders of the democratic party are crying out against the Constitution of 1868 which for the first time in the history of North Carolina gave Jews the right to hold office, and wants to replace this liberal and non-partisan instrument with the old Constitution which disfranchised the Jews! How consistent. RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE. SEC. 26, of the Bill of Rights of North Carolina, as laid down in the Constitution of 1868 says: "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." We find the identical words in the Bill of Rights as laid down in the Constitution of 1776 also. Sec. 32, of that Constitution provides, "that no person who shall deny the being of God or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit within the State," and Art. IV, Sec. 2, of the amendments as made by the Convention of 1835, amended this section by striking out the word "Protestant" and inserting the word "Christian."

Now we want Col Waddell and Mr. D. S. Cowan and the Journal, or any other man, to reconcile if possible these conflicting provisions in the "old constitution" that they prate so much about. That instrument in one place says that "all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience" and in another place says that if men don't worship God according to the Protestant religion, or the Christian religion, they are incapable of holding any office within the State!!

In plain and palpable violation of the Constitution 1868 and the "spirit of the age" and of the "old constitution" that the democrats affect so much, last spring in the legislature, they deliberately and outrageously expelled Mr. J. W. Thorne, representative from Warren county, because of his religious belief, (so they said) although he publicly and solemnly assented his belief in God in the identical words as laid down in the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church!

Such is the consistency of the destructive democracy. CIRCUS AT ROCKINGHAM. The Rockingham Courier comes to us this week with more than its usual vim and liveliness, in fact it is a rare curiosity in its way, and well calculated to drive away any attack of biliousness that its readers may be troubled with this hot weather. Some numskull of a third or fourth rate lawyer we presume, judging from the very lucid way he descants on points of law, making them as clear as mud, or possibly some slab sided, whining hypocrite of a serio-comic religionist, judging from the heading of his article, wherein he asks some bible conundrums about Messrs. Kish and Saul, the said article being nothing else than a tirade of abuse about Judge Buxton, winds up his little speech by saying, "For ourselves, we have no concealments on public questions, and do not intend to cover under our editorial garments 'more in sorrow than in anger' we have written, and hereby take off the mask." "W. L. S."

Now we are glad that W. L. S., has no concealments to make, and that he don't hide them under his editorial shirt. How kind and thoughtful of him. But what it is that he don't want to hide we don't know—he talks of taking off a mask, but we don't perceive that he has done so, and still being behind his mask, we can but suppose that he is nothing more than an ass who has been trying to hide his long ears, it certainly looks so, and in this supposition we are strengthened when we hear the braying of a Jackass all the way through. And then it is such a queer way, too, for him to say that he is going to remove his mask, and with a loud and sonorous whicker, say I am "W. L. S." You don't say so! White League Secessionist, or Why Lie So, or Which Lie Suits or whatever W. L. S. may mean, we admit that he is a first class clown. Try again Mr. W. L. S., we know it hurts you to have Judge Buxton force the rovels of his spurs through your thick hide, but you must stand it, and although you may bray and whicker and prance, you can't keep Buxton and Blocker from representing the good people of Cumberland in the September Convention.

Fifteen years have passed since Democracy, as a national power, received its walking papers. It hopes, no doubt, that its shortcomings have been forgotten by the American people. But they have not, nor will they be, while the burdens of the war, which were made necessary by Democratic treason, are resting upon loyal shoulders. Democracy has cost the nation enough, for one century at least. We want no more of it.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

D. S. Cowan of Brunswick county, Democratic candidate for conventional honors, said in a speech he made at Town Creek on July 14th, that he wanted to see the present Constitution set aside as being unfit and unsuitable for the uses of the people of North Carolina, and that he wanted to see the Constitution of 1776 and the amendments as made thereto in 1835, re-instated in its stead.

The Constitution of 1776, says: Sec. 32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the Divine authority, either of the New or Old Testament, shall be capable of holding any office of trust or profit in the civil department within this State. This section it will be seen, disfranchised not only the Jews, but the Catholics also, but with a spirit of strange liberality, in the amendments made and ratified in 1835, we find the following: "ART. IV. SEC. 2. The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the Divine authority of the Old or New Testament, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

The effect of this amendment was to remove the disabilities of all religionists except from the Jews, they alone remaining under the ban. Hon. A. M. Waddell, in his address delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Jewish "Temple of Israel" in this city on the 15th inst., said: "Forty years ago, even here in our own State, a Jew could not hold an office of any kind because, and only because, he was a Jew! Nor could a Roman Catholic! Of course no intelligent man among us at the present day can think of that medieval feature of our old Constitution without a blush, but it is only just to say that that instrument was framed nearly one hundred years ago and never altered until 1835, and then principally on account of those religious tests for office."

The spirit of the age in all civilized countries is too enlightened and liberal to permit the possibility of any religious crusades either against nations or individuals. Now Col. Waddell either knew or did not know of what he was speaking when he made use of the above language. If he did not know, he should have shown his good sense by not alluding to a subject of which he was ignorant. But he did know of what he was speaking—he knew that the constitution of 1776 required a belief in the doctrines of the Protestant religion, by which Jews and Romanists were excluded from holding any office in the State, and that the amendments of 1835 removed the restrictions from the Romanists, and left them remaining on the Jews! And yet this Democratic hero, this peculiar champion of religious liberty, acknowledges that he has to blush for very shame that such a foolish and unjust law should have been in force in North Carolina for so long a time, and then he says that which was fully calculated to deceive and mislead his Jewish friends, that the Convention of 1835 was called together "principally on account of (and to repeal) those religious tests for office!" Col. Waddell attempted to impress the idea on the minds of the Jews at present that the disabilities imposed on them by the Constitution of 1776 had been removed by the convention of 1835, he well knowing at the time that such was not the case, and that they never did enjoy the same rights and privileges enjoyed by those who professed a faith different from that of Judaism, until it was conferred upon them by the Constitution of 1868.

Col. Waddell says that "the spirit of the age in all civilized countries is too enlightened and liberal to permit religious crusades against nations or individuals," and in this spirit of enlightenment and liberality, in 1835 the religious crusade which had been waged against Jews and Catholics for nearly sixty years was abandoned as against the Catholics, but kept up and kept alive by the civilized people of North Carolina, the chivalry of the State, the Democratic party, as against the Jews, until the better days of 1868, when the Republican party came into power, and then, for the first time since North Carolina became a State, were Jews placed on the same political footing with their other fellow citizens. And it is to the Constitution of 1776, that placed Jews and Catholics under such disabilities and disfranchisements, and to the amendments of 1835 that did not remove these disabilities from the Jews, that Mr. David Stone Cowan wants the people of North Carolina to return. He wants them to reject and set aside the Constitution of 1868, made by Republicans, which requires no religious test for office, save a belief in a Supreme Being, and asks Jews and Romanists to vote for him and his co-conspirators who, should they be elected, have openly declared that they want to re-establish the old Constitution which disfranchised them!! And Col. Waddell, who is in favor of Mr. Cowan, and of the re-adoption of the old Constitution, says that even his checks tangle with shame at the thoughts of such a law, being against the "Spirit of the

Age!" Does Mr. Cowan want the "old Constitution?" Will Col. Waddell tell his Hebrew friends that they never did have the right to hold office in North Carolina until it was given them by the Republican party in the Constitution of 1868? Do our Jewish citizens want to go back with Mr. Cowan to the old Constitution of 1776 and be disfranchised, or do they prefer the more liberal and generous Constitution of 1868 which for the first time gave them the right to hold office?

The Working Man's Friend. The Wilmington Journal, catching the fever from the News of this city, has turned its composing room into what is known as a rat office—that is, refusing to pay the hard worked printer such remuneration for his labor as will enable him to live in as comfortable a manner as other laborers, and employing unskilled labor—boys—in their stead. The News is evidently happy over the change, judging from the space devoted to recording the fact in its issue of this morning. Read: THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We are glad to welcome this sterling sheet again in its full, comely proportions, after having been in temporary eclipse. The Journal has been the sufferer from the same spirit which has been productive of so much evil in the country—the unwillingness to submit to the necessities of the times and to yield to reduction in wages which the increased scarcity of money and the reduced cost of living make both reasonable and necessary. If the evil ended with the rupture between employer and employee, it would be tolerable. But when employees endeavor, after they have voluntarily chosen their position, to visit their dissatisfaction upon the employer, aided by organized associations, then it becomes both an infringement upon the private right and a violation of public law which must be met in the proper way.—News.

The reader will observe that the News fails to state that the aforementioned Journal was indebted to their old employees in an amount somewhat greater than the News owned their printers—about \$1,600. The strike on the Journal was not occasioned by the high rates which were being charged by its private right and a violation of public law which must be met in the proper way.—News.

During Jefferson Davis' late triumphal political and agricultural tour through Texas he remarked: "In Mississippi the negro majority is so large that I despair of ever seeing that State redeemed." Looking upon Democracy as his redeemer, Mr. Davis knew it could not live in Mississippi by fair voting. As for him, he is willing to accept a homestead in Texas, and let the inevitable alone. The color-line politicians of Mississippi believe they can reduce the Republican majority by killing off Republicans. It is a cruel sort of logic for a civilized age, but it is the most common way of strengthening the Democratic party in the South. Hence we see Democrats in Vicksburg, preparing to a Fourth of July meeting and shooting men of the audience. The Republican majority was actually reduced that day three votes in the killed, and several hundred, prospectively, in the intimidated. That is the way the thing works.—N. O. Republican.

Whereas, the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and conditions of our people, &c. The foregoing is an extract from the preamble to the act calling a convention. From whom did the wise and learned men who passed the bill derive their information that "the present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and conditions of our people?" Did the people say so in 1868 when the question was submitted to them? Did they say so in 1871 when they refused to call a convention to amend it? Are not these endorsements of the people sufficient evidence that they are satisfied with the instrument? Upon what grounds, then, can the barefaced assertion be made, that the present Constitution is unsuited to the wants of the people? Will some of the wealth and intelligence reply to these questions? We want an answer. Keep it before the people, that Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, has declared both in his paper and in a public speech, that the late Legislature was a corrupt body, in that they had allowed a railroad corporation to swindle the people of the State out of a vast sum of money through an exchange of bonds.

Keep it before the people, that although Mr. Turner has thus acknowledged that the late Legislature was a corrupt body, yet, the said Turner is a candidate for the Convention from Orange county, and, if elected, will doubtless vote to have the said corrupt Legislature again called in session. THE Convention of 1860. It is constantly charged by the opposition that the convention of 1868 was composed mainly of "negroes and carpet baggers," and that our present Constitution framed by the convention, is not entitled to the respect of the people. Let us see how this is: Native delegates 87, adopted 18, colored 15, making 120. Of the whole number, 120, only 83 were colored or adopted citizens. Let our friends circulate this list, that the people may see for themselves how unfounded is the charge referred to.

A Specimen of Democratic Reforms.

The Democrats have been loud in their boasting of the reforms and economy that we should have when they got into power. Well last year they had nearly a two-thirds vote in the Legislature, and here's a specimen of the reforms we got: Mr. D. P. Mast of Forsythe county, was elected Enrolling Clerk on the third day of the session, and while there was no enrolling done for the first week, he not only charged six dollars a day for every day of the session, but drew pay for two days more than the session lasted, and drew one hundred and fifty dollars beside for extra work.

Not only did he do this, but he got a resolution through allowing him to employ as many assistants as he needed. Under this resolution he employed a sufficient number of assistants to do all his work, and then hired himself out as an assistant to the Enrolling Clerk at three dollars per day. So we have three Democratic "reform" under the Legislature that called the Convention as follows: 1. A Clerk drawing for two days more than the session lasted. 2. Drawing two salaries at the same time. 3. Drawing for extra work in addition to the above. This same Legislature, with this economical "reform" Clerk, will be called back to Raleigh next winter if the Democrats elect a majority of the delegates to the Convention. If the people don't want any more of their "reforms" let them vote for anti-Convention candidates.—Constitution.

The Democrats are endeavoring to throw sand in the eyes of the people by telling them that there can be no danger in the call of a convention because its action will be submitted to the people for ratification. Now even if this should be done (which is doubtful) it should be remembered that the act allows only such as may be qualified by the convention, to vote on the subject. Suppose, therefore, that the convention should only allow such men to vote as pay poll taxes, or, as is probable, suppose the proposition of the Albemarle Register is adopted allowing only such poor men to vote as pay a poll tax and allowing every rich man an additional vote for each five hundred dollars of property upon which he pays taxes. This would give to the aristocracy the power of ratifying any Constitution, however infamous, which might be adopted. Rest assured, fellow citizens, your only safety is in voting for Republican delegates thereby securing an immediate adjustment and retaining power in the hands of the people, where it belongs.—In this way only can the machinations of democracy and political tricksters be defeated, the blessings of liberty preserved and peace and prosperity continue to be enjoyed by our citizens.

The Memphis Avalanche, alluding to the late ill-timed speech of Hon. Jno. S. Preston, before the Alumni of the University of Virginia, says: "The destinies of the South have been transferred to the keeping of the younger men, most of whom were not voters when Sumter fell. They have more important tasks than brooding over the past, and presaging evil in the future. They have a vast, almost ruined empire to rebuild and beautify and enrich a country to render greater and more glorious than ever before. Men charged with this great mission have no time to listen to the maunders and jibberings of unsheeted and uncollected ghosts."

Such talk as that to the young men of the South is much more appropriate than the brilliant harangue of Preston. Give them to understand that the future of the country depends largely upon their exertions—let them feel that the responsibility of failure or success rests upon them, and they have a high incentive to excel in good works.—Brownlow.

The News asks, "if the Radicals are going to adjourn if they get a majority in the Convention, why are they working so hard to carry that body?" The answer is, the Republicans want to carry the Convention to prevent the lawyers and anti-Union men from doing mischief. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We are doing very well under the present Constitution. Let us let "well enough alone." The secession Democrats have been doing more or less mischief ever since 1860. If they will not learn wisdom from their own record the people must teach them; or, if they should fail to do that, they should prevent them at least from doing harm.

The News says, "the eighty thousand negro votes are essential to the salvation of the radical party in this State." Yes, Mr. News, and we shall get them. Eighty thousand negro votes, and thirty thousand white votes for the Republicans, would make one hundred and ten thousand votes! How are you to overcome that, gentlemen? A few more such admissions from the News would be quite agreeable. When the convention bill was pending in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dula, of Wilkes, moved to add the following section: "That at the time and place of holding the election for delegates, as hereinafter prescribed, the question of convention or no convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State, and if a majority of the votes so cast shall be against a convention, then the delegates elected shall not convene."

The Democrats have raised a hue and cry about the "sacred right of habeas corpus," and yet they refused in the late General Assembly to pledge themselves that the privileges of that writ should not be suspended. See House Journal, 1874-75, page 742. If, says a contemporary, Erigham Young were an additional "weed" on his hat every time he lost a wife or mother-in-law, it is estimated his hat would have to be twenty-seven feet high.

Dr. Wheeler's Amendments.

On the 18th of March, 1875, the convention bill being under consideration in the House of Representatives, W. H. Wheeler, member from Forsythe, offered the following amendments: "Nor shall the said convention amend the Constitution by requiring the payment of taxes as a qualification for voters, nor shall the said convention increase the number of Supreme Court or Superior Court Judges; nor shall the said convention amend or abolish any of the amendments to the Constitution ratified February 24th, 1873; nor shall the said convention amend or abolish Article IX, sections II and III, of the existing Constitution; nor shall the said convention authorize or propose to authorize branding, whipping or cropping, as a punishment for crime."

The yeas and nays were called, and the amendments were rejected, every Democrat voting against it. "Full An Ample Power." The Concord Sun, Democratic, has this about the Convention: "We think that in their zeal to do the country a great service, the Legislature inflicted a blow, that will take prudent counsel and hard work to overcome. When this body (the Convention) assemble, they do not propose to alter or amend this or that chapter and section of Battle's Revised, set aside, in whole or in part, any abnoxious law now on our statute books, but they go FREE, with full and ample power save a few restrictions [and the Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic journal, laughs to scorn the idea of restricting the Convention—Ed.] TO SAP THE VERY FOUNDATION OF OUR WHOLE STATESYSTEM; in fact, to take out the old machinery, including the best circuit judiciary the State ever had, and substitute new, something yet to try."

That the call of the Convention has made it necessary to provide for its prospective session by an increase of the revenue; and this increase is made up in part by taxing all of the personal property of the poor man over twenty-five dollars valuation. The furniture, working tools, hogs, poultry, &c, of the working man are taxed to pay the expenses of a body that proposes to deprive the people of voting for their Judges, magistrates and other officers. And to add insult to injury, the lawyer, doctor and other favored classes are allowed an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars free from taxation.

Every earnest Republican should see to it that the people in his neighborhood are made acquainted with the principles of the party, and the contrast between Republicanism any Democracy. Education is all that is necessary to continue in the ascendancy the party that saved the Union, and now advocates honesty in the administration of the Government, and equality of all men before the law. GO TO ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used, may 21st—

JOB PRINTING

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GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road: NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily) Leave Wilmington.....6:25 P. M. Arrive Florence.....12:20 A. M. Arrive at Columbia.....4:15 A. M. Arrive at Augusta.....8:45 A. M. Leave Augusta.....4:15 P. M. Leave Columbia.....8:15 P. M. Leave Florence.....1:10 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington.....7:10 A. M. Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6:25 P. M. Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington.....6:30 A. M. Arrive at Florence.....12:05 P. M. Leave Florence.....12:45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington.....6:30 P. M. Connects at Florence with N. E. Trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays) Leave Wilmington.....1:55 P. M. Arrive at Florence.....1:40 A. M. Arrive at Columbia.....9:00 A. M. Leave Columbia.....3:30 P. M. Leave Florence.....4:00 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington.....3:00 P. M. Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington. Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta. JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent July 9th

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 30th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at.....7:55 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro.....11:45 A. M. Arrive at Weldon.....1:35 P. M. Arrive at Weldon daily.....4:40 P. M. Leave Weldon daily.....4:05 A. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount.....11:41 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro.....1:35 P. M. Arrive at Union Depot.....6:05 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.....6:30 P. M. Arrive at Goldsboro.....12:25 A. M. Arrive at Weldon.....4:30 A. M. Leave Weldon daily.....7:00 P. M. Arrive at Rocky Mount.....11:25 A. M. Arrive at Goldsboro.....1:25 A. M. Arrive at Union Depot.....6:50 P. M. Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes. Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route, Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train. Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M. Sept. 1-1st JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY. THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT Round Trip Excursion Tickets, Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of the railway, AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE.

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a COMBINATION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to LINCOLNTON, CHERRYVILLE, SHELBY, CLEVELAND SPRINGS, STATESVILLE, MOIGANTON, MARION, HICKORY TAVERN, OLD FORT, ASHEVILLE, CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with Elegant Sleeping Car Accommodations make the best connection for all the above named points. Any further information gladly furnished upon application to F. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agent, June 18-1st Wilmington, N. C.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney, June 4-6m, 104 Broadway, N. Y.