WILMINGTON, N. C. PRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1875

BRAND THE LIARS.

There may be more than two classes of liars in the world, but there are certainly two. One is the class which lies ignorantly and the other is that which lies knowingly and wilfully. To this latter class the New York Tribune belongs. The editor of the Tribune was, soon after the war, a carpet-bagger himself in Mississippi, having undertaken to run a plantation there and made a failure, and knows something personally of the character of the northern men who emigrated to the south after the war. He knows that as a class they are superior to himself in all the qualities which go to make, either a citizen or a gentleman. And yet for more than four years the Tribune has constantly misrepresented and villified them, and knowingly lied about them. In some comments the other day upon the late trouble in Georgia, that paper takes occasion to say:-

After all it is no great wonder that the southern negroes have got their heads stuffed full of such wild and mischievous notions. Carpet-bag politicians have been teaching them for ten years that the whites among whom they live are their natural enemies and oppressors. that nothing stands between them are slavery but the power of the icderal

Nobody knew better than the writer that the above allegation is a falsehood of the lowest and meanest kind. No fact in connection with a uthern affairs is more notoriously patent than that the carpet-baggers have constantly sought to bring into the Republican party natives of character and influence, and urge them for official position. In this Congressional District the leading carpet-baggers caused the nomination and election of Hon. O. H. Dockery to Congress, and when the time for the nomination of Judge of the Superior Court of this District arrived, not having foun! a native who would accept the position on the basis of endorsing the reconstruction acts, were about to nominate a young northern man of rare ability and culture (Gen. A. U. Fisher), but at once withdrew him when they learned that Hon. D. L. Russell would accept the nomination. And nobody consented to it more cordially than Gen. Fisher himself. There was at that time a strong effort to induce Hon. A. M Waddeil to "accept the situation," which he partially did, but after taking one hesitating step in that direction, faltered, and was finally frightened back under the pressure of church vestries, tea parties and knitting societies. The constant effort of the northern men in all the reconstructed States has been to incorporate a larger element of the native

whites in the party. And nothing can be more false than that the carpet-baggers have attempted to prejudice and array the colored people against their former owners and masters. The average negro knows as well as anybody can tell him whence he derived his freedom and the equal rights with which he has been endowed, and while he not unfrequently has a pride and respect amounting to affection for his old master, and trusts him frequently in all matters of business, he yet will not trust him in politics, because he has an instinctive suspicion that his and his master's interests are antagonistic. It is absurd and only worthy an idiot to attribute to the carpet-baggers the almost unvarying unity of the colored population of the south in relation to political matters. They are bound together by a tie which no deception, no cajolery, no bribery except in rare instances can sunder, and that is the bond of what they believe to be self-interest. The causes which lead the colored people of the south to an aimost entire unity and integrity for the Republican party are far more projected and philosophical than Mr. Whitelaw Reid imagines. That there are instances where for personal interests designing and unprincipled men, northern as well as southern, mislead the negroes, is not denied. But these cases are comparatively few.

While we are upon this subject let us repeat what we have many times said, that the negro has ample reason for being suspicious of the average native white Democrat. Whenever there has been opportunity, as there has in North Carolina, there has been a course of legislation unfriendly to the colored man. It has cropped out in such acts as our election laws, which was designed to embarram their voting, in our present "landlord and tenant act" which puts the tenant in the power of the landlord, in the acts disfranchising the colored majorities in four of our large cities, and in many others: The laner elero best me a our canvasses has been especially

own interests they would adhere to them. But the negro has never been able to take that view of the subject, and probably will not as long as the southern Democrats continue in their | inent part, came to light last Mor

present course. But it is a hereulean task to remove from the northern mind the misapprehensions in regard to southern affairs. The persistent lying of such papers as the Tribune, together with the herd of southern or northern satellites, has done its work. Four millions of people are controlled and hoodwinked and misled by a sprinkling of carpet-baggers, and the negroes are their dupes ! The carpet-baggers are all a set of impecunious tricksters! The poor, downtrodden south is in their power! When will these absurd vagaries have an end?

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Gov. Z. B. Vance in a recent speech made use of the following language in regard to negro labor, which we take from an extract of said speech, published in the last issue of the State Ayricultural Journal:

And the negro, too, is here, as good or better than he was before, if we know how to work him. Don't despair of finding a way to do that. You say he won't work unless he be compelled -very well, neither will white men. But compulsion is of different sorts. Formerly, you compelled him by virtue of being his master -now, compel him to work by force of his necessities. Show him that you can live without him, put your own hand to the plough and say to him, if you will help, well, if not, well again; enforce the laws against vagabondage, and he will gladly work when he can do no better. At present he thinks he can make a living by voting, but he will come out of that in due season. On the whole, I am inclined to think he is the best laborer we are likely to get in the south; as he is the best tool we have with which to cultivate the soil, let us sharpen and improve him in every possible way.

It would have been better for all

parties interested had the fact long ago

been conceded and acted upon that "the

negro is as good or better than he was

before." And the negro is not to blame

for the delay in our people finding out

that he is "the best tool we have to cullivate the soil." The great cause of the non-utilization of negro labor has been, not from the fact that they would not work, and that they expected to live by roting, but because of a determined effort on the part of some landowners to get their labor for comparatively nothing, and a further disposition to force the negroes to look upon themselves as but little if any removed convention question. from the slavery formerly imposed upon The fact that the negroes, the former slaves, are free, endowed with all the rights and political privileges of their former masters, and entitled as fully to the protection of the laws, has been a matter that has taken time to reconcile. As an evidence of the truthfulness of this assertion, we know farmers who, at the close of the war, "accepted the situation," honestly and in good faith, and who went immediately to work upon their farms, just as if nothing had happened to mar the good feeling that had hitherto existed between themselves and their former slaves. They looked upon them as freemen and treated them as such: their political rights were never interfered with, and a mutual feeling of confidence grew up between them, and the consequence was both were benefitted. The negroes have worked faithfully and made a handsome support for themselves and families, while the owners of the land have been enabled to keep up and improve their farms and make money besides. On the other hand, we know plantations that before the war would have sold for thousands of dollars, that today, under the hammer, would scarcely bring enough to pay the taxes due on them. And why? Because the owners of said lands preferred to see them grow up in broom-sedge and old field pines, and maintain (as they term it the dignity and prestige of their honored families, than to be under the necessity of making concessions to "poor white trash" or free negroes. We are pleased to notice that a feeling more congenial to the interests of both the employe and employer, the landlord and the tenant, is beginning to develop itself; the one has only to be faithful and industrious and the other honest and forbearing to make the former contented and the lat-

ter benefitted by their labor. We feel confident that in North Carolina, at least, the day is not far distant when there will be a mutual and agreeable recognition of each others rights between the colored laborers and the white landowners. One is certainly indispensible to the other, and to prosper they must co-operate. When this much desired end shall have been rained, then, and not until then, will our waste places "blossom as the rose." and the agricultural interests of the whole State flourish "like a green bay tree." Hasten the day, say we.

A Democratic paper says that the prisoners of the Ohio penitentiary have been polled, and that the balloting stood 200 for Hayes, and 7 for Allen.
The story is probably a central, gotten up as a joke by the witty editor. But nemitting its truth, what does it, or would it prove? Simply that the 209 in our canvasces has been especially uniriendly. For two canvasces cape cially there has been an altempt to draw the "color line" and compel the "white man's party." At the same that they were Damocrate. There is a confine to that not a bed in two weeks he rebuked courts of justice seven times by setting at liberty their political preferences, to confine men who had been autoenced to inthe their political preferences, to confine men who had been autoenced to inthe their political preferences. There is no personnent for burglary, robbed, on-

More Social Equality.

Another case of Social Equality, in which one of the blatest white line Democrats of Goldsboro acted a promweek. As the tale goes, an attached of the pure and virtuous (?) Messenger became enamored of a dusky lassie, and the fact, that the Republicans have a controlling majority in the Convention assembled this week being conceded, and it being further understood that an amendment, to put a stop to debauching colored women by Democrats, will be adopted, this aforesaid white line Democrat, and employe of the Messenger, to avoid the consequences. quietly folded his tents, and with his chosen colored mistress, fled to an adjourning State, where no such restrictions as proposed are likely to mar his

This young blood has been very loud in his denunciation of Republicans and of Civil Rights, but his action in robbing some colored man of a wife, proves that Civil Rights did not go far enough for him :-he goes a bow-shot beyond, and embraces Social Equality in his fond and dusky Annie.

MORAL.-If a man would escape the direful effects of contagion, he should keep clear of coming in contact with its influences. The example set employe by employer, has been well fol-

"Bring in another horse."

The Vicksburg Monitor comes to the defense of Colonel Lamar, and we learn from that paper that Mr. Lamar is only opposed to a small portion of the White Line creed in Mississippi, He is made a White Leaguer only by his admission that the whites should combine in unison; he is opposed to colored men being nominated to office because they are colored men; he is opposed to the comination of any man who cannot bring strength to the party, which fact shows that honest men for office are ot wanted so much as strength in elections. Men, not principles, is the motto. "The White Liners agree with the distinguished gentleman, but they go just a little further," says his backer. From that we should judge Mr. Lamar has not yet killed a man for celebrating the fourth of July, or voting the Reublican ticket.

North Carolina will lead in the elections of 1876, and she has just shown a Republican majority of 18,000 on the

Business houses totter; banks with reputations absolutely above suspicion suddenly go down with a crash; old and respectable firms, with honored success. names won through years of patient toil, are overtaken by the financial hurricane and wrecked; the whole business world is alarmed, and suspicion is rampant every where ; individual credit is broken and worthless, and commercial' confidence is rapidly disappearing. The banks of the Pacific coast, organized on a specie basis, and pledge to pay their notes in coin on demand, are tumbling like wooden soldiers in a gale, and the indications are that not one of them will be left. In the midst of all this panic and mistrust is there any credit untarnished? Is there any investment secure? Yes. Whatever the mortification, it must be admitted: however great the chargin of the bullionists, it must be acknowledged. Greenbacks, 'irredcemable" greenbacks, "rags," "lymg promises to pay," government securities of all kinds, are firm and nnshaken in the midst of the storm, and the helders of them laugh at the crisis. Why is this? Is it because they are payable in gold on demand? Not a bit, for you cannot get gold for them. Is it because the government has promised to redeem them in specie four years hence? No; for they were worth more before the promise than they are now, and is unlikely that the promise can be kept, anyway. What, then, is it that keeps them so steady, that lends them the confidence of the entire publie? It is the stamp they bear, the seal of authority, the fact that they are legal tenders for debts; it is because they are the authorized money of the nation, and that they have behind them 40,000,000 of people as indorsers, each one ready to redeem them at any time in any species of property which he possesses. These are the "rage" that stand, while seeffers at them are tumbling and going under on every hand. It is seldom that specie banks are organized on so strong a basis as those of California. They are formed under the national banks, and are required to keep on hand 25 per centum of their outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States. Undoubtedly this rule has been complied with, and yet it is doubtful if any of them will weather the present gale. At last the holders of their notes will be compelled to fall back on the government whose credit is the foundation for their issue, white the depositors who have pinned their faith to the bullion that glittered through the doors of the imposing vaults will wring their hands in bitter despair. This is the difference between doing business on the faith and credit of the government and doing it on false pledges of specie payments, which, in the hour of trial, must necessarily be

broken.- Inter Ocean. Tilden, the New York reform Governor, has undertaken to reform the prisons, and if he keeps on parde

Fishing on Horseback. back is a novel spect. A correct of the Forest and Stream tells how he

Some seven years ago I was living in Bradford county, of this State, and partly for pleasure and partly for business found occasion to visit an acquaintance some fifteen miles distant in Allachua county. Near my friend's residence were several well, known lakes, which swarm with the Southern black bass or, as the natives here misname them, trout. I intended on leaving home to have some sport in that line, and took along a common spoon hook and a jointed bamboo rod. My friend doubted its usefulness,

shape of bass. The next day we were riding along the bank of the lake near his house, which, like many others in this region, has sunk partially, so as to leave a strip of beach some thirty or forty feet wide around it; firm footing for a horse to the very edge, and even into the water anywhere. In the bright light I could see many bass, and an occasional pickerel, called here jack fish, lying eight or ten feet from shore. Of course I wished for my rod, as any fisherman would under the circumstances, and the thought instantly flashed through my mind, why dismount to fish? Why not fish from horseback? Nothing more easy, certainly, and as soon as I returned to the house I extemporized a gaff. fastened a grain sack to the pommel of his information from reputable persons.

my saddle and set out. I rode along the edge of the water with from forty to sixty feet of line trailing behind me, and it was perfectly astonishing to me to see the way in which the fish struck at that spoon. When I fastened one of course I halted. and rode out into about three and a half feet of water. Then the fun began, for has a few such communities, - Wash at first my horse was not inclined to Chronicle. allow an eight or ten pound bass to be splashing about in such close proximity; but after two or three reeled in and were safely deposited in the grain bag, terest in it as I did. After that day's ex-Governor Holden's disabilities shall experience I never was dependent on a not be removed. Davis committed a boat for good bass fishing, and even tried it by moonlight with excellent

It is said that "drowning men will catch at straws," but a case of release from drowning through the medium of a straw is not on record. The Democracy are floundering and grasping at straws, but they are struggling with an "undertow," and that bankrupt party cannot regain lost confidence, through all the banks in the country, controlled by Republicans, should close their doors. But the Democratic chicken has gone home to roost. The failure of Duncan. Sherman & Co., is not gloated over by Republicans, though those bankers were prominent and powerful opponents of the Republican party, and reference thereto is only made to point a moral, and show that it makes considerable difference whose ox is gored- it ashington Republican

fairness with which the trial of the negro conspirators has been conducted" in Georgia, and admits that there was no testimony against them. Fairness, indeed! Did the Tribune expect they would be convicted under such circumstances? We certainly did; but we did not think the Tribune would don the ensanguined undergarment and join us in this expectation. We are gratified, however, that we have both been disappointed, and now that we have joined for once on grounds of common belief. let the Tribune endorse our appeal that the person or persons who caused the arrest of Candy Harris shall be punishconspiracy to persecute him and deprive him of his liberty. At the same time, we must insist that the murderers of the colored citizens who were killed because of their alleged connection with the disproven "revolt," shall also be punished. When these results are acin praising the fairness of Georgia justice, even if they do not allow negroes to sit on juries in that State. - Republic.

When the Republican party went ou of power in Texas, some three years ago it turned over to Democracy 2,067 public schools, with 5,625 teachers and 227,672 pupils. What has been the resul? To-day, there are but 562 public schools in the State, with a corresponding poduction in the number of teaching poduction in the number of teach-

Beer and children

ishing with a trolling line on herse-

Nordhoff's Views.

bave labored with creditable industry

people with imitation Republican tick

kept out of the hands of mere demago-

Actual intimidation, he thinks, is rare,

except here and there in some uncom-

monly rough and lawless country,

where it would be practiced upon the

whites, if the white vote were divided.

Georgia, like almost every other State,

The North Carolina Democrats still

insist that Jeff Davis should be par-

loned, and at the same time insist that

crime which cannot be denied against

tried, while Holden has been impeached.

deposed from office and decitizenized

so to speak. There is no similarity

between them; but the manner in which

they are severally treated by the south-

ern Democrats plainly proves that Hol-

den's Union record, as well as his sub-

sequent adherence to the Republican

party, has more to do with their oppo-

sition to remove his disabilities than

anything else. In other words, they

are making a political martyr of him,

and perhaps it is as well for Holden

that they are. - Washington Republican.

known in the Northern States that we

have a popular majority in the last

election of not less than fifteen thous-

and votes, being a change in our favor.

ocratic rulers of the State.

did it in Florida : He looked upon that group of three

rather small hooks with, a smile of ineredulity. Bass are usually caught in this country with live bait, and when the natives use artificial it is composed of a bunch of gaudy feathers and rags, with half a dozen large cod hooks, the whole thing as large as one's two fists, and made fast to a stout cord three or four feet long, and this in turn fastened to a stout spruce or cane pole. A man stands in the bow of a skiff, and as he is paddled along the edge of the lily pads bobs this "fly" upon the surface. When he gets a bite (as they do rise to it freely), he pulls the fish in by the rod, main strength, hand over hand, Knowing, as I did, this style, I really could not blame him for having doubts of my little spoon. He was undeceived, however, the same evening, when I astonished the natives, and myself as well, by having all I could attend to in the

The Wrong Ox Gored.

When the Freedmen's Bank suspend ed and J. Cook and Henry Clews failed. the Democratic editors of the country sang in chorus that said suspensions and failures were but revelations of Republican venality, the directors of said bank and the bankers named being Republicans. But now comes Duncan, Sherman & Co., to swell the list of suspended bankers, and though they are acknowledged Democrats, their failure and the more than suspicious circumstances connected therewith have no connection with politics.

The editor of the Washington Republican is thoroughly conversant with political affairs in the Southern States and understands the politics of North Carolina as well'as if he were here upon the ground. When the democratic agents of the associated press telegraph. ed a democratic victory all over the North, the Washington Republican rectified the error, and finally brought the Northern people to a realizing sense not only of its overwhelming importance. The editor is entitled to, and should receive commendation for his labors in our behalf, in these days when even Republican journals in the North, deceived by the persistent misagents and democratic newspapers, and by the clamor of the "independent press, held to circulate the idea that republicanism in North Carolina is flat upon its back Had it not been for the National Republican, it would not be The New York Tribune boasts of the

over last year, of thirty thousand New North State. While they are decrying the "bloody shirt" as political clap-trap, and denying that the Democrats are given to political proscription and persecution in the South, ask them to point out a single Democratic member of Congress from that section, except Senator Merrimon, the railroad lobbyist from North Carolina, and Alexander Stephens, ex-Confederate Vice-President, who did not win his way to that position by ed for his false imprisonment, or for a fighting in the ranks of the Confederate armies? A truthful answer to this question will astonish those Northern people who little dream that political preferment in the South nowadays is only bestowed as a reward for treason in the past. Yet the Gushers claim that the Southern Democracy stand ready and yearningly anxious to bury the past in utter oblivion. - Republic. The Southern States should encour

age a liberal system of education. Their future safety and prosperity demand it The policy is a short-sighted one, that cuts off educational facilities from the black race. It may save money to the States in one way, but it will cost them dear in another. Money saved by cutdear in amounter, ting off school privileges will be spent in arten inil accommodations. Educain extra juil accommodations. Educalighter citizens, better qualified to vote

A Wild Boy. Charles Nordhoff, writing from Geor A wild boy was captured near Margia, in speaking of the condition of the cos, Texas, recently, who is an extremecolored people, gives the following ly interesting piece of humanity. The statistics, as found in an official state-Austin Statesman reports that he was Wilmington. Columbia ment to the Comptroller General of discovered wallowing in a pond of shalthat State for 1874: Number of colorlow water, and when approached he ed polls, 83,318. This taxable property broke like a quarter-horse, running of these, in the aggregate, amounted about a mile before he could be overtaken by men on ponies. Riding up in value to \$6,157,798, on which the near the boy was lassoed, when w fierce actual payment of taxes was \$30,788. contest ensued, the strange being They owned 338,769 acres of agriculturstriking, kicking and lunging about in the most fearful manner, and apparental land, and city and town property to the amount of \$1,200,115. Seeing that ly being frightened almost to death. Finally he was overpowered, tied, and these people were slaves only nine taken to the house of the man who first years before; that when they obtained discovered him. His body is covered their freedom, they owned absolutely with hair about four inches long, and nothing; and that they have been subfrom size and appearance he is supject to losses by the Freedman's Savings posed to be about twelve years old. He is unable to talk, but possesses reason-ing power, and now follows his captor Bank, as well as spending much toolishly, Mr. Nordhoff thinks the points about like a dog. clearly established "First, that they

The Policy of Honesty.

and perseverance, and, second, that That Democratic pretention of reform they have been fairly protected in their n New York is a sham is shown by a right of life and property by the Dem-Herald article alleging that ring frauds have been made impossible from the Mr. Nordhoff says that a law of the adoption of the amended State consti-State deprives a man of his vote at an tution; that the reform democrats of election, who has not paid his taxes for the present took no part in the limitation of abuses, either during their disthe year previous. There is a poll tax of one dollar. This works badly against cussion or pending their adoption. the Republican party, because the ne-These limitations seem to have been groes evade its payment, or, are carcless imposed by the Republican party. Even about it, or lose their tax receipts. Governor Tilden, in this view, is but Their votes are rigidly challenged, and, performing the patriotic duty of seeing the law for prevention and punishment it is thought half the colored vote of entorced. This seems to place the Georgia is lost by this cause. Whites are subject to the same ordeal, and Democratic rings in the position of one should be treated the same way, but who, having a stolen bank check in his the Republicans do not challenge as possession, the payment whereof has freely as the Democrats. Other means been stoped by notice, makes a merit are used to overcome the colored vote. and flourish of discovering the check not nearly so justiffable. For instance, and taking the small reward offered for insufficient voting boxes are provided its recovery .- Er. in the cities, and the colored people are crowded out, and thus prevented from

Worth Testing.

casting their full vote. Again, black Save the tea leaves for a few days, leaders are brought up, to fool their lien steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour strain through a sieve and ets. Then, again, ballot box stuffing is resorted to, in some instances. In use the liquid to wash all the varnished this way, many counties are carried by paint. It requires very little "elbow the whites, where the blacks are largepolish," as the tea acts as a strong dely in the majority. These irregular tergent, cleansing the paint from all proceedings are justified upon the plea, impurities, and making the varnish that the local government must be equal to new. It clears window-sashes and oil-cloths; indeed, any varnish surgues and thieves. Mr. Nordhoff got face is improved by its application. It washes window-panes and mirrors much who regret that such a state of affairs better than water, and is excellent for exists, and who hope for better things. cleansing black walnut picture and lookin-glass trames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it-Er

MISCELLANBOUS.

CARPENTER & MALLARD, (SUCCESSORS TO) J. S. ТОРНАМ & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS. THE

a nation; while Holden's acts were, to of Trunks in the City. say the most, simply those of a parti-SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS, san official; but they look upon the two as parallel cases. Davis has never been HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS,

> HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, CHEAP FOR CASH. dec 25-1v

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Arrive at Augusta... Leave Augusta... Leave Columbia Leave Florence. Arrive at Wilmington

Passengers going West beyond Columbiake this train, leaving Wilmington at a Day Passenger Train Daily fexter pt 8m Leite Wilmington Arrive at Florence . 12.06 P Leave Florence.

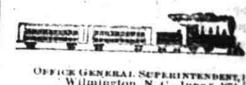
Connects at Florence with N. R. trais or Charleston, and with Freight Train wi Passenger Couch attached for Columb Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Through Fruight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmlegton. Arrive at Florence...... 1 40 A Arrive at Columbia 900 A Leave Florence 4.004 Arrive at Wilmington 3.00 2.

Local Freight Trains, with Passes Conen attached, leave Wilmington Too days, Thursdays and Saturdays at 620 A M and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, nesdays and Pridays at 5:30 P. M. Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Angusta and beyond, should take Net Through Sleeping Cars on night train

JAMES ANDERSON. Gen. Superintendents Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

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On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows MAIL TRAIN

Leave Union Depot, darly, Sundays excepted, at ... Largest and Cheapest Assortment Arrive at Goldsboro at Arrive at Rocky Mount at 1 56 P. Leave Weldon dully at

......10:05 A. Arrive at Bocky Mount at 11:41 A. EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT

Levie Union Dejet delly at .. Arrive at Goldsboro at Arrive at Rocky Mount at ... 3:30 A:

Arrive at Welden at Leave Weldon daily, at Arrive at Rocky Mount at Arrive at Goldaboro at Arrive at Union Pepot at

Mail Train makes close connection ? Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquis Creek routes. 2-67" Express Trainsconnects only will

Acquia Creek route. Pulimen's Poles Sleeping Car on this train. Froght trains will leave Wilmington to Woodly at 5 to A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. JOHN P DIVINE.

General Sup't Carolina Central Rail way Company.

TIPHRINIKNDENTA GERICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

O'N AND AVERR JULY 18TH, 1873, the Traine still be runiaver this Baile Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS-DAILY- Sundays excepted ! Arrive in Charlotte Leave Charlotte 4.15 P.

PAST PRESCRIT AND PASSENGER TRAINS-DAILY - | Sunday - e Roughtof & Leave Wilmington at Arrive at Charlotte at

Western Division Leave Charlotte at ... Arrive at Buffalo, for thugby at .. 16.18 A.

Congretions. Connects at Wilmington, with Wite ton & Welden, and Willmington, Colon & Augusta Railreade; Begal-weekly Tork and Tri-weekly Suttimore and well Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Se Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Car ins Entirond, Charlotte and Statesnille, Re road, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Lie and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta