THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, } Editors.
J. J. CASSIDEY. }

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

NOTICE.

We have obtained the services of Mr. W. J. Buhmann as our Agent. He is authorized to make contracts and receipt for moneys due THE POST.

Capt. L. C. Lincbury, of Fayetteville, N. C., will canvass Eastern North Carolina, for THE POST. He is authorized to make contracts and receipt for moneys due THE POST.

Mr. Frank Alexander has consented to canvass Western North Carolina in the interest of THE POST. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receipt for moneys due THE POST.

Republican State Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15, 1876.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, on Wednesday, the 22d of March, 1876, at the capitol, to determine the time and place of holding the State convention. Other important business will be transacted. A full attendance of the members is desired.

By order of the Chairman,

T. B. KEOGH,

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVES.

All duly commissioned government detectives are supplied with badges, on which is engraved "United States Secret Service," and the members also hold commissions, in book form, signed by Mr. Elmer Washburn. This piece of information is imparted because certain parties have recently falsely made representations that they were employed as United States detectives. The real employes can easily produce their badges and commissions when called on.

The New York *Herald* says:—"No remedy for the evils from which we suffer could well be worse than that of handing this county over to a party that is only the fag end of the Confederacy that believes Andersonville was a modern Garden of Eden and regards Jeff Davis as a martyr and a patriot." To which the *Star* replies that it knows that "many of the Republican papers from force of habit would infinitely prefer thieves as rulers to Democrats."

It is strange that the thick skull of the Ineffable Incompetent getter off of this smart saying has not yet learned that the terms "Democrat" and "thief" are interchangeable and generally mean one and the same thing.

TOIL AND TROUBLE.

And now two more Democratic Congressmen are "in trouble," that is to say one of them is charged with bribery and corruption and the other with being a common gambler, and a frequenter of low and disreputable places. Neither of them are carpet baggers, and they both unworthily occupy seats as members from North Carolina. One of these is a ragabond scalawag named William M. Robbins, who is notorious in this State as a scoundrel of the first water. One of the charges against him that should receive immediate investigation by the House of Representatives is that while a member of the Senate of North Carolina in 1868, he received a bribe of twenty dollars for his vote. The other "unfortunate" Congressman as we have said, is not a carpet bagger, but a southern born rascal who disgraces the State of North Carolina in particular. His name is Alfred Moore Waddell, but he is better known as Gambler Waddell, from his known want of proficiency in fighting the tiger at the keno and roulette tables in the bagnios and gaming hells of Washington City which he frequents. Waddell is charged with gambling away his money faster than he can make it, and with drawing drafts on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for the payment of the money he loses at gambling, well knowing that said drafts would not be paid for the reason that other drafts had previously been drawn for the same money and had been paid. These transactions can be clearly proven.

We call on the House of Representatives to bring the said William M. Robbins to trial and expel him for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of Congress, in that he received a bribe for his vote while a member of the Legislature of North Carolina; and we call on it to arraign Alfred M. Waddell for grossly immoral conduct in gambling and in attempting to obtain money by false pretenses, in that he represented to certain persons the gamblers aforesaid, that he had money belong to him in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of which he was a member, and gave them drafts for the same, when he well knew that such was not the fact.

Verily the world moves! The right of the people to have honest public servants is a right that even a Democratic House of Representatives is bound to respect.

Will these cases be investigated? We shall see.

We are indebted to an editorial in the ku klux organ over the way for the ready set adjectives and expletives in this article—we found them there applied to Republican Congressmen and we have applied them to those Democratic scamps.

A CHIVALROUS GEORGIA THIEF. SECRETARY OF WAR GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.

$115,176,42½.

More than a hundred years ago, when these United States were dependencies of Great Britain, and when tribes of Creek and Cherokee Indians occupied vast territories in what is now Georgia and Alabama, a man named George Galphin, who was a licensed post trader with the Indians on the frontier, allowed these Indians to become indebted to him in the sum of $48,518,97. Galphin made his claim originally against Great Britain, but under the treaties between that country and the United States, the claim was transfered from the former to the latter. Time and again the claim had been urged in Congress, and as often had it been disallowed. In 1833 Gov. Crawford became representative and agent for the heirs of Galphin. In 1848 a law was enacted by Congress providing for a settlement, and in 1850 this man Crawford sought and obtained a place in President Taylor's cabinet as Secretary of War for the chief purpose of influencing the adjustment of this claim. The principal of this claim had already been paid while Polk was President, and the interest, amounting to $191,352,97, which was the accumulation of nerly seventy-five years, and which was five times the amount of the principal sum, was paid to Crawford

President Taylor, aware of the fact that his Secretary of War Crawford was the agent of the owners of this stupendous fraud, and against the remonstrances and protests of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Elisha Whittlesey, who had declared that the original claim as well as the accrued interest were unjust and should not have been paid, countenanced and allowed this stupendous swindle.

Three distinguished members of Congress from Georgia, as well as Secretary Crawford who was also from that State, were participants in the swindle. Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stevens and Armistead Burt were the men.

Secretary of War Crawford received as his share of this stealing from the Treasury of the United States the sum of $115,176 42½, and Secretary of War Belknap blackmailed the post-traders to the tune of $20,000.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF.
VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

$122,243 50.

"They shout and sing, O ramsey dumsey.
Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh."

Yes, he is the man who slayed the Indian warrior, which act made him first a Senator from the State of Kentucky, then a Cabinet Minister under Jackson's administration, then Vice-President during the time that Van Buren was Priesidcut. It was while this sweet specimen of a Democrat was Vice President of the United States that he, like XX Robbins, forgetting the high dignity of his office and remembering only that he was a lawyer, prosecuted a claim against the United States; and in 1842 the matter received an investigation at the hands of a committee of the House of Representatives, who reported that "the whole amount paid to the claimant was $146,293 50; and of this amount the sum of $37,749, was improperly paid!" The report also says: "If the committee have been correct in the view they have taken of this case, the Chickasaw fund has sustained a loss of $122,243, attributable to the want of prudent economy and *faithfulness* on the part of those connected with its disbursement, and the accounting officer!!" *Col. Johnson while Vice President of the United States prosecuted this claim against the government!* This bribe taking Vice President asked Captain Buckner, the claimant, to present to him a plantation and the negro slaves to work it, as a bonus for what he had done for him, which he didn't do, but paid him $18,000 cash!

Vice President Johnson swindled the government out of $122,243 50, and Secretary of War Belknap levied black mail on the post-trakers to the tune of $20,000.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF.
GOV. GILBERT C. WALKER.

$22,500.

In 1868, when Gilbert C. Walker was president of the Exchange National Bank, of Norfolk, Virginia, Simon Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue, made a special deposit therein of a package containing $22,500 in six per cent, gold bearing United States bonds, which fact was evident by the marks on the envelope that contained them.—Stone died, and this $22,500 of bonds has never since been heard from, although his heirs have repeatedly tried to obtain them from this virtuous bank ex-President and now Democratic Governor of the great State of Virginia.

Belknap never stole a cent from a depositor in a bank.

Floyd stole millions, and was known to be a dishonest man when he was appointed to be Secretary of War. His thefts from the general government were bold and defiant, not even palliated by surrounding circumstances. Yet the democracy never lost faith in him as a leader, and no act of theirs, as a party, is recorded which even hints in the direction of his disgrace. The plain deduction from this statement, taken in connection with the action of the House on the Belknap case, is that it is not disgraceful for a public officer to be guilty of corruption unless he chances *not* to be a Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC THIEVES.

$1,073,837,41.

The followin is a list of some of the names of democrats who at various times were Receivers of Public moneys, with the amounts set opposite to their names, which have never been paid into the Treasury, and for which the delinquents have never been punished. This statement is an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of January 15, 1838, and refers to such delinquents as held office in the South:

Israel T. Canby, Crawfordsville	$ 39,016
W. L. D. Erving, Vandalia	16,764
Geo. F. Strother, St. Louis	27,051
Samuel Hammond, "	21,574
T. Quarles, Jackson	1,060
John Hayes, "	1,386
W. D. McKay, Lexington	2,577
R. S. Chambers, Little Rock	2,166
Wm. Garrard, Opelousas	27,220
L. Lecander, "	6,983
D. T. Todd, "	1,121
B. R. Rogers, "	6,624
Nat Cox, New Orleans	4,163
Maurice Camron, New Orleans	1,259
A. W. McDaniel, Washington Miss	6,000
Samuel Smith, St. Stephens	33,590
Geo. Conway, "	5,613
John H. Owen, "	8,611
Geo. B. Crutcher, Choctaw	6,081
Geo. B. Dameron, "	38,714
Sam'l W. Dickson "	11,281
Wiley P. Harris, Columbus	109,178
John Brahan, Huntsville	16,712
Leroy Pope, "	28,183
John Taylor, Cahaba	11,115
Wm. Taylor, "	23,166
H. G. Perry, "	6,074
Uriah G. Mitchell, Cahaba	54,628
John Herbert, Sparta	2,444
A. T. Perry, "	28,155
R. K. Call, Tallahassee	9,385
Hittleberry Hawkins, Helena	100,000
Joseph Friend, Washita, La	2,551
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine	1,997
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus	50,937

The same report gives the names of other delinquents and the amounts of their delinquencies, which, with the above, aggregate $1,073,837,41. This was long before the Republican party came into existence.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF.
SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

$1,225,705,79.

In 1839 Samuel Swartwout was Collector of the port of New York. He was a democrat. On January the 19th of that year a select committee of the House of Representatives was appointed to investigate certain defalcations of public officers. This committee reported that the virtuous democrat, the subject of this sketch, had defaulted to the amount of $1,225,705,79!! That this irregularity had extended over a space of seven years; that the cause of the defalcations "were owing among other things, to culpable disregard of law and neglect of official duty on the part of the Collector himself; of the First Auditor of the Treasury; of the First Comptroller of the Treasury; and of the Treasurer himself, Levi Woodbury, "to discharge his duty as the head of the Treasury Department." In those days a million and a quarter of dollars was an immense sum, yet history fails to show that this public robber was ever punished by the Democratic party, or that they ever attempted to punish him.

Democratic Collector Swartwout stole $1,225,705,79 from the Treasury of the United States, and Belknap blackmailed $20,000 out of the post traders.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF.
ISAAC V. FOWLER.

$75,000.

Under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan, Isaac V. Fowler was postmaster at New York city. He was a general favorite with all who knew him, lived sumptuously at a fashionable hotel, was chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee: and a delegate to the National Convention. He embezzled $75,000 belonging to the government that had come into his hands by virtue of his office. He was informed by his Democratic friends of the fact that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he very suddenly *vamosed* the country and went to Mexico where he remained a number of years, until a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case, when he returned to New York. This scoundrel has never been punished for his crime, neither has one cent of the money he stole been refunded to the government.

Belknap didn't steal a cent from the government.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF
GENERAL LEWIS CASS.

$68,000.

When Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, General Lewis Cass was Secretary of War. He was one of a company formed for speculating in western lands, and his official position afforded him unusual facilities for making money for himself and his friends. Through the information he gave them they secured the monopoly of vast tracts of the best and most available lands that the government had for sale, and having possessed themselves of these lands at nominal prices, forced the poor settlers who desired to make their homes upon them to pay exhorbitantly thereafter. It was shown by an investigation in Congress that this valliant General and Secretary of War had, by the dishonest use of the information he obtained by reason of his official position, pocketed $68,000. Yet was he not impeached nor kicked out of office as he should have been.

Democratic Secretary of War Cass speculated in government lands and made $68,000 by it; and Secretary of War Belknap speculated in post tradership and make $20,000.

When are cows not cows? When the wind makes them water.

A DEMOCRATIC THIEF.
JOSEPHUS SOOEY, JR.

$44,116 64.

A telegram from Trenton, N. J. of the 10th inst., states that the case of the State *vs.* Josephus Sooey, Jr., the defaulting Treasurer of that State, was that day decided. Judge Bearsley said that from the testimony the fact was indisputable that the defendant had stolen $44,116 64 from the State Treasury. After a deliberation of two hours the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. Sooey is a Democrat, elected by Democrats, and held office in a Democratic State. This is a case of to-day.

Belknap squeezed $20,000 out of private individuals who were willing to be squeezed.

Whether or not the possession of slaves creates in the human breast a greater amount of cruelty than that engendered by constant association with freemen and freedom is a question upon which thinkers differ. On behalf of the slave owner we are referred to many cases where the Southern slaves were kindly treated by their masters, and man's inhumanity to man in States where freedom is a boast is an argument on the other side of the question. The difference between the cruelty of slavery and that of freedom appears to consist in this, that while the man of evil temper in a moment of passion kills or mutilates his foe, he is often more or less sorry for it afterward, while the slave owner, crazed by drink or crushed by a fiendish temper, seems to glory in his work. We have had too many illustrations of this kind of cruelty in the Southern States not to be thoroughly familiar with it. The darkest records of these States at the same time do not furnish one single instance of such wholesale and cold-blooded cruelty and butchery as that reported by a Cuban gentleman as having taken place at the El Santo Cristo plantation on that island. The details, which we have already published, are too horrible, almost, for repetition. Because one poor woman resisted the advances of a brutal overseer she was whipped while in the last stage of pregnancy, and because the justly-incensed husband took the law into his own hands—and what man would not have done so in like circumstances?—ten men were shot in the presence of their fellows. It is difficult for any nation to sit idly by and read of such barbarity. The name of Armago, the Spanish monster, will stand forth side by side with that of Nero, Burriel, Robespierre, and all the prominent butchers of history.—*Inter Ocean.*

The War department seems to be a little unlucky. Ex-Governor Floyd, who was its Democratic Secretary during the Utah war in 1859, not only gave official acceptances to his transportation contractors which are unpaid to this day, but Bailey, a good Democrat and relative of Floyd's by marriage, took the liberty of loaning to these same Democratic contractors some of the Indian trust fund bonds which were in his custody as a clerk of the Interior Department. He did it to oblige Russell, Majors and Waddell, and he thought it would please Floyd, he said. Jake Thompson, then Secretary of the Interior, did not appear to be much pleased; neither did old Mr. Buchanan. In these transactions of Democratic leaders, citizens of the United States were swindled by worthless acceptances and the appropriation of trust funds as collateral for army contractors, but we do not recollect that the Democratic press was very greatly horrified at the spectacle. If we remember rightly, Governor Floyd was held innocent of any intentional wrong, and his blunder, as it was called, was palliated in every possible way. Was he not a pink of chivalry and fond of a cock-fight—a Virginia gentleman, &c.? But that did not pay to Peirce & Bacon, of Boston, the official acceptances of the War Department, nor restore to the Indians their stolen bonds. One would suppose, to read the Democratic journals, that their party was always immaculate. We refer them to the volumes of Covode's Report.

The Bourbon press are crying loudly against the President for accepting the resignation of Mr. Belknap, when the truth is it would have made no difference as far as impeachment is concerned whether he had done so or not.

With this attempt to make political capital out of a puerile charge against the President, it might be well to remind them that in 1860 Col. R. E. Lee, when contemplating treason to the National Government, tendered his resignation to Buchanan, who, fully aware of the motive of Lee, accepted it. No stupid howl was made about it. The fact is, the Democracy applauded the action of their President. Lee had not been the recipient of a bribe, we acknowledge, but he was bent on robbing the nation of peace and his services, to which it was entitled. The Democracy are just now pointing at the small-sized beam in the Republican eye, when they have a whole rotten "lumber yard" in their own optic.

An effort is making in the Reformed Episcopal Church to do away with the observance of Lent as a church fast. At a recent conference of clergymen of that denomination in Philadelphia it was decided to recommend the policy of abandoning the service to the General Standing Committee, on the ground that the indulgence in Wordly pleasures before and after Lent increased by way of compensation for enforced abstention during the season of fasting, and upon the further ground that uniform moderation of life is the church's great need, and this may be better secured without Lenten observances than with them. The change if it shall be made will be a radical one, and will work a wider breach than ever between the two Episcopalian churches in this country.

If Clayner and his Democratic colleagues are responsible for escape of the the contemptible criminal, Marsh, they are aiders and abettors of crime after the fact, and the same surveillance should be placed over them as the Administration has placed over the fallen Secretary.

General Amnesty.

A Southern editor, commenting upon the letter of Jeff Davis in reply to Messrs. Blaine and Garfield, says: "Jeff Davis was right," and adds:

We are getting strong enough to think and say what we please. The concessions that we have already made have done no good whatever, and it is not likely that anything we can ever do will rid the Northern mind of that deep and devilish hatred it feels toward every Southern idea and sentiment.

The only "concessions" made by ex-Confederates that we know of are: First, consenting to come back into the Union after they were whipped; second, begging for amnesty. The "concession" of coming back into the Union when they couldn't help it is not worthy of much consideration. The "concession" of begging for amnesty and taking an oath to get it, when they could not get it in any other way, is not exactly conclusive of loyalty and good faith. Now the Southern editor says: "We are getting strong enough to think and say what we please." This is the secret of the amnesty measure defeated by the Republican minority in the Lower House of Congress. The purpose of its introduction and intended passage was to demonstrate that there was no longer need of concessions on the part of ex-rebels. If an amnesty bill could be passed restoring to all the rights of citizenship, Jeff Davis and others, who obstinately decline to beg for pardon, and who still declare their adhesion to the cause of the late Confederacy, the act would constitute a tacit recognition of the right of secession, and so of the binding force of the doctrine of State sovereignty, as opposed to that of the indivisibility of the nation. Thus argued ex-Confederates in and out of Congress, and the Democratic party of the country adopted this view, and voted for amnesty without conditions. But the fact that amnesty under these circumstances was defeated shows that the Southern editor is too fast in declaring—"We are getting strong enough to think and say what we please." The proposition to indorse the doctrine of State rights in the form of an amnesty bill, thus threatening the nullification of the later amendments to the Constitution, roused the national spirit, and called forth a vigorous protest. The South is *not* "strong enough" to think and say what it pleases, if it pleases to think that this is not a nation, and pleases to say that the secession of 1861 was a righteous *and a legal act.* It is just this principle that the people will not consent to have embodied in the form of law.—*Inter Ocean.*

Seven years ago, in one of the committee rooms of the Senate Chamber of North Carolina, a scene transpired which bears an important interest, even to this day. A man had been bribed. A southern gentleman, sir, bribed for twenty dollars. Bought for two thousand cents—principle, reputation, self-respect, honesty, integrity and honor, all swamped by the tempting bribe of twenty paltry greenbacks. His heinous offense was discovered. He felt the awful import of the disclosure. A committee had been appointed to investigate the matter. He was called before it. He went like a slave scourged to his cotton picking. He went with bowed head to plead for mercy. He sank upon his knees before the members and wept like a small tender child.—With moving pathos, he told the story of his miserable crime; with eyes suffused in tears, and voice husky with emotion, he cried, "Spare me, spare me." He sought, he urged, he begged, he agonized for leniency. He pictured in glowing terms the blight which punishment would bring upon his family. He implored them in the name of all that was good and beautiful to save his reputation from eternal dishonor, his business from ruin, his future from despair, and the repenting, weeping, mercy pleading bribe takers petition was granted. He was not fined, he was not incarcerated: he was simply censured and allowed to go free, with the stain of crime and corruption fresh on his polluted hands. To-day this same man is chanting songs of purity and virture, whose dulcet strains echo and re-echo through the Chamber of Representatives in the Capitol. His name is Robbins, but the people on the river Neuse call him "Sawbuck Robbins, or the Rollicking Bribe-taker of the Dismal Swamp."

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in his discussion of the Belknap case, made an admission which the public should not overlook. As a Democrat, and speaking for the Democratic members of the committee from which the case had been reported, he asserted, in effect, that the Republican members of the committee had been as earnest in their desire to seek and expose the truth as he himself and his Democratic co-committeemen. It will not be long before the Opposition will begin to charge that the Republicans attempted to shield General Belknap, but this admission from Mr. Blackburn will probably serve to disprove the charge.

Floyd Thompson, Toucey and Cobb, Score four infamous Cabinet officers chargeable to the Democratic party, none of whom were punished, but all of whom after their infamy became became known, were honored by the Democracy. Against this score Belknap as the only Cabinet officer guilty of malversation chargeable to the Republican party, and he is on his way to merited punishment. The comparison speaks for itself.

Belknap sold a post traders position for twenty thousand dollars, and the entire Republican press of the country and members of the party, loudly denounce the outrage and call for his punishment.

Boss Tweed stole from the city of New York millions of dollars, and a Democratic sheriff run him off so that he has escaped the penalty due his crime. "Let no guilty man escape," say Republicans. "Let us shield our rascals," say the Democrats.

The Baltimore Gazette declares that, with the exception of Mr. Benjamin, the Men of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet never had been heard of before he called them, and they have been heard of since." Now what has become of Mr. Reagan of Texas? Has he or has he not been, or is he'ad to be heard from?

Cheap Legislation.

Mr. Hewitt, in the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill the other day, moved an amendment which provides for only one minister at Denmark, Sweden, an Norway, at a salary of $6,000. We suppose this tripartite minister will wear one of Captain Boyton's swimming suits and bob around in the Skager Rack and the Cattegat in readiness to paddle away for Copenhagen, Stockholm, or Christiana, as his duty may call him. We cannot too highly admire the spirit of economy displayed in Mr. Hewitt's resolution, and we can make but one suggestion which we think will improve it. Let the amendment specify that the tripartite minister, who will of necessity be a web-footed man, shall possess, as one of the necessary qualifications, red hair. Then the Government can paint his back white, and while he is anchored out in the stormy waters between Denmark and Scandinavia he can take off his hat and do duty as a buoy. When his official duties were not very pressing the Government could rent him to one or two other powers to which he will be sent, and they can tow him closer in toward a harbor and use him for a lighthouse. Thus, in one way and another, the Government could make his salary out of the Danes and the Norsemen, and a great saving would be effected. If nature had blessed Mr. Hewitt with red hair we would suggest that he be appointed to this useful mission.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Democracy of the House express great solicitude regarding the supposed action of the Attorney General in the matter of using the evidence of convicted criminals in the whiskey cases. It would seem from their recent action in the impeachment case that they would prefer to have the convicts to act as prosecuting attorneys as well as witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
EASTERN DISTICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1876, by Edgar D. Williams, Master of the steam tug William Nyce, libellant, against the schooner Katie Collins, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargo, alleging in substance, that on the 16th day of January, last, said Edgar D. Williams, in the said steam tug William Nyce being near the mouth of the Cape Fear River received information that a vessel was ashore near Lockwood's Folly Inlet. He proceeded thither, in the said tug, and found a schooner ashore on Lockwood's Folly Bar. He went to her in a small boat and found her to be the schooner Katie Collins, John Mathews, master, bound from New York to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of guano. She was hard aground in the breakers, broadside on, with about six feet of water on her weather side and about five feet on the lee side. At the request of said Mathews, he took him on board said tug, and proceeded to Smithville; and having employed laborers and lighters he returned to the schooner with the lighters in tow. After loading the lighters the tug commenced pulling on the hawser, and assisted by the the United States Cutter, Colfax, pulled the schooner off, and towed her to Wilmington, on the 18th January about 2 P. M. That on the lighters one put into Lockwood's Folly, and the others sailed for Wilmington, where they arrived, two on the evening of the 18th, and one on the morning of the 19th January 1876, and that they are entitled to a reasonable share of said vessel and cargo for the salvage thereof. And praying process against said ship and cargo, and reasonable and proper salvage, and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and 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 vessel 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 for the Cape Fear District in the Eastern District of North Carolina, at the Court House in Wilmington on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated the 10th day of February, 1876.

GEO. DAVIS, Proctor for libellant.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. M., Eastern District of No. Ca.
By J. N. VANSOELEN,
Deputy U. S. M.

feb 11—30ds

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