

The Wilmington Post.

Library of Congress

VOLUME VII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 27

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion. Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square. All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts. Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week. All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C. The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$3.00 per year for single copies, for clubs of 10 or 20 \$2.00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina. W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

a division—that the money was paid in to him, and that by next accident to these people for one cent of it. Their affidavit states that after waiting for fourteen long years they at last recovered a judgment against him and the bondsmen on his official bond for about \$7,774, and that the matter was finally arranged by Waddell and some of his friends giving notes amounting to \$1,800 in settlement; that these heirs sold their notes for \$850, and that they were never paid until Waddell and his sureties were sued for the same. So much for his being a defaulter. The facts here stated cannot be controverted, and when Waddell denounces my statement of his being a defaulter as a base and malicious falsehood, he lies.

The charge of his being a drunkard is sustained by the statement that he made to Judge Russell when requested by that gentleman to pay the acceptance he had drawn on the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives for \$800, the payment of which he had forbidden. He told Judge Russell that the reason he declined to pay the acceptance was because they had been given in a gambling house when he was drunk. Any one can get a statement to this effect from Judge Russell by application to him, and when Waddell denounces my statement of his being a drunkard as a base and malicious falsehood, he lies.

The charge of his being a gambler is sustained by the statement that he made to Judge Russell on the occasion referred to. It is also sustained by the following letter written by Waddell himself to Mr. F. M. Sorrell in reply to that gentleman's application to him for the \$105 loaned him in Raleigh, an account of which transaction has already been published in the Post.

WADDELL'S LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1875.
DEAR SIR—Your favor reached me to-day, and I am surprised if Mr. Vick told you I was going to send you a check, for he knows—as I thought you did—of my financial condition in regard to money which has existed for more than a year past. If you did know it you would never seek to collect money due as that was, out of me, until I get into a very different situation from what I am. My notes have been lying over in bank for months, and I cannot even pay interest. I hope you will let this matter lie as it is until I see you again.
Yours Respectfully,
A. M. WADDELL.
MR. SORRELL, Raleigh, N. C.

Any one who wishes to see the original letter, of which the above is a true copy, can be gratified by calling on me. The italics are in the letter. It is Waddell's admission, in his own handwriting and above his own signature that condemns him of that which I have accused him, and when he denounces my statement of his being a gambler as a base and malicious falsehood he lies.

I deem it due to Judge Russell to say that the information that I have received from him and the reference I have made to him in this article, has been used and made without his knowledge. I do not desire to introduce into a controversy, communications had between gentlemen on business matters, but the names involved are of such importance that I have felt justified in using the name of Judge Russell and referring to him for the truth of the statements that I have made. These charges made against Waddell are made entirely on the individual responsibility of the writer of this card, and without the knowledge of Judge Russell, but I still refer to that gentleman for the truth of the matters to which I have referred.

Mr. Jesse K. Bryan of Pender county, permanent chairman of the Waddell convention which met in Fayetteville last week for the purpose only of nominating a candidate for Congress a gambler and played out (over) on taking his seat, warned five gentlemen that the eyes of the country were upon them and that the "nation's attention should be observed that no damage should follow any indiscreet action on their part."

Mr. Bryan was first in the convention to "put his foot in." It looked singular all the while but when he left the chair and took the floor entirely "unmolested" and after Mr. Myer had so conspicuously demanded Waddell's nomination in a little speech, to make a big effort in a little speech himself, to the same effect he was bound to "criticize" just a little bit. Hurrah for Fayetteville!

ETNOLOGICAL LECTURE.—The Post publishes the above subject will be delivered in Wilmington, at the Christian Chapel on Tuesday evening, June 13th, at 8 o'clock, by Geo. W. Price, Jr., of the County of the South. All are invited to attend.

A COUPLE OF SPECIMENS.

During the late war a number of those who had been prominent at the North as Democratic politicians came South in command of Federal troops, and so far as our knowledge extends they were, as a general rule, the most tyrannical of all those who exercised authority over a subjugated people. We say subjugated people, because the people within the territory over which they exercised jurisdiction, were subjugated and powerless. We have in our mind's eye two notable warriors who figured conspicuously in the South during the war, and who have figured conspicuously at the North as Democratic politicians.

GEN. F. C. SPINOLA.
Before the war "Old Spino" was used to call him, as a regular pot-house Tammany Democratic politician. His military genius, however, got in the ascendant during the Rebellion, and during his arduous and bloody campaigns it fell to his lot to be in command for a short time in Eastern North Carolina. Will the people of Beaufort ever forget the martial bearing, the typical conduct, the high shirt collar of "Old Spino"? Other commanders had permitted quiet citizens to remain within the lines and pursue their various avocations, but when "Old Spino" came all this was changed. No matter how quiet—how peaceable a citizen had been, he must now be brought up to the Marshal's office and disarms and sworn, or he must leave family and friends, home and kindred, and take up the line of march for "Dixie's land." No other officer had found it necessary to enforce such an order, and the distress and anguish caused by this action of "Old Spino" will never be forgotten by the present generation in Beaufort.

What has become of Spino since the war? His history illustrates the fact that Democracy can pass through any change—even undergo the baptism of blood and yet come out unscathed. We have kept an eye on this old sinner ever since the war, and we have seen him at his old tricks. He is still a conspicuous member of the Tammany Society of Columbia Street, a secret political organization of the city of New York, which controls the Democratic party. He takes a prominent part in running that machine, and yet, we of the South, are constantly told that our only trials at the North are Democratic. From such friends, good Lord deliver us! As soon as the war was over this pink of Democracy went back to his old trade, and at it he has been ever since. He did not achieve many brilliant victories in the field, although he had a special correspondent with him, that his exploits might be painted with all the red which the brush would bear; but as a Tammany bravo he has achieved great renown. Southern Democrats look upon him with as much admiration as they did the late Mr. Greeley, and regard him as a valuable auxiliary in aiding them in the great war of reform!

Now the fact is, "Old Spino" only practiced in war what he had been taught by precept in peace. From the days of Andrew Jackson, down to the present time, the Democratic party has been despotic and tyrannical. Here the reader can stop, if he chooses, but we propose to pursue the subject in this connection and make good our assertion. In the days of slavery it was common to say that Nick, Tom and Harry belonged to Mr. So and So. He had a right to direct and control their actions and if they disobeyed him he had the legal right to punish them for disobedience to his orders. We now say of this or that man that he belongs to the Democratic party. The bondage of this party is sometimes very galling to those who belong to it, but let them make an effort to break the chains, and the party lash is applied with greater energy than was the cowhide in former times to the back of the slave. Do you suppose some have the independence to break loose from the party organization. What then? Are they not pursued with as much strictness as ever a slaveowner pursued a fugitive slave? The leaders must be obeyed, and the masses who belong to them must vote for the men whom they select, without murmur or complaint. Only last year an effort was made to reform (if) old Tammany. What was the result? What became of those who refused to support the candidates John Kelly? It is true that with the help of the Republicans they defeated the one man power, but they were kicked out of the society of the faithful, and were recently kicked out of the Democratic State Convention which selected Tillam as delegate to the National Convention. Let any man, however conscientious his convictions,

break loose from the party and he will be followed by all the "pains and penalties" which a political organization can inflict upon him. Every vile epithet will be applied to him, every insinuation, every unwholesome desire, and everything else that is bad will be laid to his charge. But to return. In all the ups and downs of old Tammany, Gen. Spino has stood by the Society. He has been the willing tool of the Grand Sachems in carrying out their behests. The object and aim of this society has been to crush out and destroy—in a political sense—all those who came in its way. When "Mount Hall" or any other half-breed arose and undertook to run the party on some other plan, this political juggernaut came roaring along, and crash went the rival machine. We say then, that those who were educated in this school, were early taught the lesson of tyranny, and it is not strange therefore, that one so taught should practice a little when the opportunity presented for so doing. We talk and write about the cradle of liberty—we write of "The land of the free and the home of the brave," but in our glibness we little think of the chains which bind those who belong to (use the elegant language of McMaster) "bag and baggage, body and boots" to the "corrupt" leaders of the Democratic party.

We have enlarged somewhat upon our text before reaching the second division, and hence it will be necessary to use a little more brevity in speaking of that other specimen, GEN. H. W. SLOCUM.
Gen Slocum was a Democrat before the war, and has been a Democratic member of Congress from the City of Brooklyn since the war. As an evidence that his Democracy remained intact during the war, and that he came out of the struggle unscathed, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that while a member of Congress he got so mixed up with some transactions in connection with an agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that he could give no satisfactory explanation as to what became of the money which said agent gave him, and so he was allowed to rusticate for a season in the city of churches, and purify the political atmosphere of that Ring ridden city by preaching reform.

We shall only refer to one event in the South, and we refer to this because we are cognizant of the facts in the case. Soon after the surrender of Gen. Johnston, the army of Gen. Sherman took up the line of march for Washington City. The war was over—the Confederacy dead. About twenty-five miles from Raleigh the Division of Gen. Slocum encamped for the night on the premises of Col. Jack Winston, a soldier of the war of 1812. The General made his headquarters at the residence of the aged Colonel. It was not long after their tents were pitched before the old gentleman discovered that aid and have was being made with every thing on his premises. He went to Gen. Slocum and appealed to him for protection. The only satisfaction that he received was an indifferent answer that soldiers were sometimes very difficult to control with reference to such matters, and he would have to make the best of a bad case. In other words, he must witness the spoliation of his goods with as much grace as he could command, and practice the sublime virtue of resignation.

It may be said that Republican officers were no better in their treatment of the Southern people than those who were Democrats. Suppose we admit this? It does not touch the point which we have made. According to the teachings of Southern Democracy, we had no right to expect anything from Northern Republicans, but the most barbarous and cruel treatment they still denounce Northern Republicans as the bitter foes of the South, while our object has been to show that all this bombast about the peculiar love of the Northern Democracy for the people of the South, was not displayed very conspicuously by the fact and general opinion, and those of like political faith during the war.

COLD COMFORT

Waddell's card contains the correspondence between him and General Russell, to meet the false account of the affair contained in the Philadelphia Times. The article appeared in the Times was published in the Post on May 25. Waddell wrote to General Russell and asked him to say whether he used the language attributed to him, or any language in the least degree reflecting on Gen. Russell, personally in the occasion alluded to, in which General Russell got in so much whistling. Waddell says he never intended to draw from General Russell's name as he did from the General's name by that name in the first of the article.

WHAT REFORM MEANS IN "THE DEMOCRATIC VOCABULARY."

WE are hungry we have been out in the cold a long time. Ever since 1860 we have been shivering in the breeze. We lost control of the government then and had to step down and out of the places. We struggled hard to hold on. We brought on the war and tried hard to destroy the temple of liberty rather than give up control, but we failed in our attempt. The temple would stand in spite of all the innocent blood we shed in our assaults upon it. It is still standing and we want to get control once more, to change the figure. We navigated the ship of the State for many years, but the owners of the old craft (the people) thought proper in 1860 to discharge us and put her in charge of not-our friends and crew. When learned this we tried to sink the old bark, but she wouldn't sink; she took a cent. We were ejected and others took charge. Now Reform simply means that you, the people, place us back where we were before the war. We had a right good time navigating the Confederate ship—of which we took charge soon after being dismissed from the old Union; but she went down in the storm of war which we brought on, and now we are after the old Union again. We want to get on board, take charge, and fill all the offices and fat places with our old comrades, who survived the wreck of the Confederate ship.

The Democratic majority in the present Congress have made much ado about retrenchment and reform with one single object in view, and that is, to find out something that would effectually kill off the Republican party and then have the way for their return to power. They profess to be engaged in the great work of conforming abuses in governmental affairs. Was ever a Democrat known to steal anything? One would suppose so if he were to give credence to their wonderful-falsifications of honesty and integrity, and at the same time witness the holy horror which they manifest when they unearth a Republican thief, whether he be real or imaginary. This all looks very well to a blind man, but any person with one eye, and ordinary perception, can see through the whole thing. "We want office, and we must throw dust in the eyes of the people in order to get it. We must cry mightily about Republican corruption, and our desire to reform things in order to make the people hear us." Have the people forgotten the wonderful energy with which the Democracy reformed the city of New York? Boss Tweed was a model Democratic reformer. With his brilliant example before them, the Democratic party would soon bring the finances of the country up to the highest State of perfection. Would it too much to look for the Golden Age, when the very gods themselves would come and dwell among us, if the country could once more be reformed after the Democratic model?

If we could only believe all, or one half, that goes in Democratic papers, we should conclude that unless they succeeded in electing the next President, the country would go to the dogs generally, and the proud bird of liberty would take his everlasting flight from these shores. It is enough to bring tears to the eyes united to weep to read the plaintive appeals of these journals for harmony and peace in the ranks of the faithful, that the country may be saved once more. How strangely it sounds to hear such language from those who only a few short years ago, spoke of the stars and stripes as the "old flag," and the American Eagle as a "Barnyard." But times have changed, and men have changed with them. It strikes us that the party which so recently sought the destruction of all free government, and the overthrow of all free institutions, is not the kind of reformers to be entrusted with a work of such importance. It is very hard on them at least, under the circumstances, to be constantly crying that "all good government, with a just regard to the rights of the people, depends on the success of the Democratic party." Why?

OUT IN THAT BACK YARD.

Everybody knows that the Waddell convention met in Fayetteville last Wednesday. We were not present but we have heard from it. The ring seems to have had full play until the building order was announced. Then, oh then, the Cumberland Collocation desired to "cancel." They asked for fifteen minutes, voted, and retired to the stage-box (acrossed by a rope and canopy from the crowd). Soon the afternoon Collocation delegation, which was two-thirds of the whole convention, marched right out of that place through the bill on permission from the crowd, and to the back yard. The crowd, however, captured and held the building, and the bill on permission from the crowd, and to the back yard. The crowd, however, captured and held the building, and the bill on permission from the crowd, and to the back yard.

twenty minutes everybody rushed to the windows to see. They beheld! Lo, and behold! Some half a thousand Fayetteville people led by Rat Fuller (the same whose name gets unfortunately mixed up in types sometimes.) Ed. Powers, Thomas Sutton and the Mayor, and some others, were under right and left. Sometimes under one leader who was better than the others sometimes under one who by the powers would lead any how, and mostly however by the who was "Sutton by the few for the crowd." It was a ludicrous scene! About nine o'clock the whole crowd in Williams back-yard and the peeping out the windows to see the show and the parade. Waddell in a single file marched in parade. It was an imposing review. The illustrated, not having a leader and being divided muchly met and parted in that back-yard, and will yet refuse to be comforted by ring managers who don't care for the honor or credit of their party much less the good of the District and especially do they refuse to be "Sutton" by such leaders as these!

CENTENNIAL LIARS.

Waddell in his card does not make any statement himself of the caning he got at the Ebbitt House in Washington on May 13th, but he parades a statement from a fellow signing himself W. F. May of Savannah, Ga., certified by one Frank Lamar of the same place, also a statement from some other unknown individual named R. S. Davis. From their association with this delectable liar, Waddell, it is not to be expected that either of these swift witnesses could tell the truth any better than he. As is usually the case with manufactured lies generally, the mosaics don't fit nicely. The fellow, May, says, telling what he knows of the Ebbitt House affair, that Waddell "walked quietly towards the saloon, being utterly unconscious of the presence of an enemy," while in a letter from the fellow Hugh Waddell, (who was present at the time and who was knocked down by Mr. Cassidy,) published in the Wilmington Journal of May 17th, were told that "yesterday afternoon my brother Alfred received information that Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Heaton and another gentleman were seen on the avenue, and from his way of eyeing every one, it was supposed that he was looking for Alfred." May telling that Waddell was "utterly unconscious" of Mr. Cassidy's presence, and Hugh Waddell telling that his brother Alfred had received information of his presence! Annals of old would have been put to the blush if he had been brought in competition with these centennial liars!

KENANSVILLE, N. C., June 3rd, 1876.

Pursuant to a call made by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, the Republicans of Duplin county met at the court house at 12 o'clock M. The convention was called to order, when Rev. R. H. W. Leak was unanimously chosen chairman, and W. T. Morton and Amos McCullough were chosen secretaries. The chair in explaining the object of the convention, kindled the fire of enthusiasm which was fanned into a flame by the entire assemblage.

The object of the convention was to select two delegates and two alternates to the State Convention which will convene in Raleigh, on the 12th of July, 1876, and four delegates to Congressional convention which convenes at Magnolia on the 30th of August, 1876. Each township being properly represented (12 members) the chair appointed the following committee to select county in both State and Congressional Conventions: Irwin, A. J. Stanford, Jr., A. Williams, G. W. Williams, Alexander White, Joseph Blanton, A. R. Middleton, T. Stringfield, Jeremiah McGee, J. M. Robinson, W. T. Morton, Anthony Smith.

After deliberation the committee reported the following as suitable persons to represent the county in the State Convention: As delegates, Amos McCullough, A. R. Middleton; alternates, Irwin, A. J. Stanford, Jr., A. Williams, G. W. Williams, Alexander White, A. R. Middleton, J. M. Robinson, W. T. Morton. Delegates to the Congressional convention, Irwin, A. J. Stanford, Jr., A. Williams, G. W. Williams, Alexander White, A. R. Middleton, J. M. Robinson, W. T. Morton. Delegates to the State Convention, Irwin, A. J. Stanford, Jr., A. Williams, G. W. Williams, Alexander White, A. R. Middleton, J. M. Robinson, W. T. Morton. Delegates to the Congressional convention, Irwin, A. J. Stanford, Jr., A. Williams, G. W. Williams, Alexander White, A. R. Middleton, J. M. Robinson, W. T. Morton.

strength with their in order to secure better protection, and to thwart forever the evil doings of bold, hard, aristocratic men of our county and State, whose only desire are to keep subservient to their monied monopolies our poor, honest and industrious citizens. Resolved, That in presenting the great motto "In Union there is strength," we feel the deep sense of its meaning, and the great good that will result in maintaining it, to the poor men of our Republican party and those of a similar class those of a similar class who have connected with the conservative party, and that ours is a purpose to unite with them, and demand for ourselves a recognition that has never, heretofore, been ours to enjoy in this county.

Resolved, That we assert, with every foundation of truth, that the call of the recent constitutional convention in the face of the formidable strong opposition of the honest poor men of our county and State was an outrage upon our people, and a blow that was directly aimed at the very liberties and privileges of the best class of our citizens as guaranteed to us in the present Constitution of our State.

Resolved, That we have a firm belief in that old adage, "God is for the people, and that we abhor and deeply deplore the action of the recent Legislature, in their enactment of a law calling a convention without providing that the proposition be first submitted to the people to vote upon as they saw fit.

Resolved, That we can plainly see in the amendments proposed by the late Constitutional Convention a spirit that forcibly indicates that the rights of our citizens will be in great jeopardy in case of their ratification, and that seeing the great benefits that have come to the door of every poor man in our county and State under the grand and liberal provisions of the now existing Constitution of North Carolina, to wit the security of the homestead, the personal property exemption, the laborers and mechanics lien law, the right to vote without a landed property qualification, therefore we shall to every poor man in our county that it is their duty to themselves and their families to unite and use their strength and the power of their ballots in voting down and destroying forever these Constitutional Amendments that have come beyond all danger the poor man's privileges and rights as are maintained in our present Constitution.

Resolved, That above and beyond all other considerations we conceive and firmly believe that this question of the rejection of the Constitutional Amendments is one in no wise affecting party affiliations or ties, and that it becomes the duty, to a man, of every Republican and every conservative in our country who sees the position and danger of his liberties and privileges, as a poor man to unite and secure the defeat of said amendments on the day of election.

The following is the County Executive Committee: Kenansville, Shadle Conner, Magnolia, Amos McCullough; Paison, A. H. Herring; Hallsville, S. Stallings; Cypress Creek, W. T. Morton; Rockfish, Thomas Stringfield; Island Creek, J. M. Robinson; Wolfscrape, S. Branch, Jr.; Glendon, Joseph Blanton; Albemarle, Samuel Branch, Sr.; Warsaw, A. J. Stanford, Chairman. The proceedings throughout were highly enthusiastic.

The Convention was addressed by Rev. R. H. W. Leak in one of his telling speeches, showing the Democratic party up in its true colors. On motion of A. J. Stanford, it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Post for publication. The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock p. m.

W. T. MORTON, Secretary.
A. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.
There are in existence a great many musical instruments which are sadly neglected in the most important part of their construction, that is, tone. More time is taken, and too much labor and expense attached to the case, and the tone sadly neglected. This is not the case from what is said by the most credible parties of Mr. Daniel F. Beatty's instruments, Washington, New Jersey. The tone he considers the most essential part, and he spares no pains to make it durable, rich, and perfect, and then constrains its case to correspond with price. See his advertisement elsewhere.