THE WILMINGTON POST.

J. J. CASSIDEY, Editor

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

NOTICE.

Capt. L. C. Linebury, 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.

Colonel S. Trivett 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 NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

To be Voted for on the 1st Tuesday in November Next.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

OF BRUNSWICK.

OLIVER H. DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN B. RESPASS of Beaufort.
2D " —J. E. O'HARA, of Halifax.
3D " —
4TH " —I. R. STRAYHORN, of Orange.
5TH " —STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, of Guilford.
6TH " —R. M. NORMENT, of Robeson.
7TH " —J. E. JONES, of Rowan.
8TH " —SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

D. M'D. LINDSEY.

OF PERQUAMINS COUNTY.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CURTIS H. BROGDEN.

of Wayne.

THIRD DISTRICT.

of ———

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ISAAC J. YOUNG,

of Granville.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JAMES E. BOYD,

of Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS DULA,

of Wilkes.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

of ——

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS SETTLE,

OF GUILFORD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. SMITH,

OF JOHNSTON.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JOHN W. ALBERTSON.

OF PERQUIMANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JOHN C. CARSON,

OF HENDERSON.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN REILEY,

OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR TREASURER,

WILLIAM H. WHEELER,

OF FORSYTH.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

TAZWELL L. HARGROVE,

OF GRANVILLE.

New Hanover County Ticket.

SENATOR.

W. H MOORE.

(New Hanover and Pender Counties vote together for Senator.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES WILSON J. C. HILL.

SHERIFF—S. H. MANNING.
REGISTER—J. E. SAMPSON.
TREASURER—ELIJAH HEWLETT.
CORONER—E. D. HEWLETT.
SURVEYOR—ALFRED B. LYND.

COMMISSIONERS.

E. KIDDER. D. HOLMES.
S. VANAMRINGE D. NIXON.
J. G. WAGNER.

GOOD READING.

Not long since the squeaking voice of Senator Merrimon was heard resounding through the Senate chamber in defense of the great (unwashed) Democratic party. The debate which grew out of the great effort of the North Carolina Senator will richly repay the reader for the time occupied in the perusal of what was said. If Senator Merrimon was not a badly used up man, then we confess our ignorance as to what constitutes a decent political skinning.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Mr. Merrimon proceeded to address the Senate in reply to the attacks made upon the Democratic party during the progress of the debate upon the bill. He maintained that the party had been pure and honest, and charged upon the Republican party corruption and fraud and repeated disregard of law and constitutional obligations.

During his remarks Mr. Sherman asked him to point out a single reform made by the Democratic party since 1840.

Mr. Morton—Name any good act done by the Democratic party in the last thirty-five years.

Mr. Merrimon said in the pure days of the Republic, when the Democratic party was in the ascendancy, the country prospered as it had never done at any other time. The government was so pure in those days that they paid to the support of the government. (This is a strange sentence—Ed.) The only complaint ever made against the Democratic party was the Republican outcry that it was pro-slavery.

Mr. Morton repeated his challenge to any Senator to say a single good thing that the Democratic party had done or even suggested during the last thirty-five years.

Mr. Saulsbury said the Democratic House had investigated and exposed the corrupt practices of the Republican party, and shown a degree of corruption that had astounded the country.

Mr. Morton said they had assumed the role of detectives. Whether they had done anything would be seen when the evidence was presented. The investigations had been conducted in a way to merit and receive the contempt of the country. The reply of the Senator was an evasion. He repeated his challenge, and appealed to Mr. Eaton, who, he said, had a good memory. He remembered the fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Lecompton Constitution, the Dred Scott decision, the Democrats saying in 1860 that there was no power to keep a State in the Union, their opposition to every war measure, their meeting in Chicago in 1864, when Mr. Tilden was a member of the committee that reported a resolution that the war for the suppression of the rebellion ought to be abandoned. He said that in any other country such a declaration at such a time would be punished as treason.

He remembered their opposition to reconstruction; their Ku Klux and White Leagues, and again he asked what good thing had the party done. Their record was the blackest and most damnable in the history of any party or any country. It required, he said, an amount of face, he could not say cheek, to stand up and say:—"You did not conquer our rebellion as cheaply as you ought."

You ought to have whipped us cheaper than you did, and we now propose to turn you out and settle up the affair ourselves."

During his arraignment of the Democratic party he was reminded that he was once a Democrat.

Mr. Morton said he had once been a Democrat, but he left the party in 1854. He had been twenty-one years in the Republican party, and was of age as a Republican; but when any one wanted to hurt his feelings, they reminded him that he had once been a Democrat. (Laughter and applause.)

A voice—That was the proudest period of your life.

Mr. Morton—The proudest period of my life was when I was aiding to put down the rebellion.

He then proceeded to report by arguments and figures the statements presented by Mr. Merrimon.

Returning to the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury, he challenged him to show by what house investigation the government had been shown to have lost a single dollar.

He argued that the men who had carried the country through its trials, could be better trusted to reform any existing abuses than those who came fresh from the rebellion, fresh from slavery—better than the men who had been kicked out of the Republican party for frauds—better than the Alumni of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sherman followed in reply to the first speech of Mr. Merrimon, showing the inaccuracy of his figures and defending the Republican party from his charges. He charged that there was not a position occupied by the Democratic party in the last thirty years that it had not been compelled to abandon, and on which it dare not stand to-day, while the Republican party had grown stronger in its position. Corruption had been charged upon the party, yet the official reports showed that the percentage of defalcations and losses in the collections or disbursements of the government were less than England, Germany or almost any nation since the world was created.

The cry of Reform with some evidence of its sincerity would not be accepted by the people. The world, he confidently believed, decided to entrust the government to the great party that had carried the country through the great struggle. The time had not yet come when the people would trust the country in the hands of the Democratic party.

The squeaking Senator from North Carolina came out of this contest with his feathers all bedraggled, his comb cut, and presenting a sorry aspect generally. We never admired the style of Senator Merrimon's eloquence, for his voice is anything but pleasant, and his style anything but graceful. We have always considered him a man of good practical sense, and hence our astonishment that he should (old line, whig as he was) undertake a systematic defense of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States—a party which the Great Calhoun once declared was "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder." No wonder that Mr. Merrimon fared so badly in the debate, for his utterances must have well nigh choked him when he came to speak of the purity of the government under Democratic rule.

No wonder that a patriot, a lover of his country like Senator Morton, should feel ashamed—have his "feelings hurt" whenever charged with having been a member of such a party, though he left it so long ago.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

"Perhaps the severest loss which the Democratic party has yet suffered in the west is that of Gen. James M. Tuttle, of Iowa, who has abandoned the party unequivocally, and told in vigorous language why he can no longer remain with it. Gen. Tuttle was a war Democrat and, as a successful officer and strong man of great popularity, he has been the head of the Iowa Democracy for fifteen years; their candidate for Governor in 1863, and for Congress in 1860. He was always stronger than his party, and has always maintained the principles for which he fought.—The recent success of his party and the doings of the House of Representatives and the St. Louis Convention have shown him what would be the result of Democratic success in the Presidential canvass. He therefore repudiates his party and its two-faced ticket, and announces himself a voter and *worker for* Hayes and Wheeler."—*New York Times.*

Gen. Tuttle was recently serenaded by the Hayes and Wheeler club of Des Moines, and in response to this serenade he made a speech in which he set forth some of the reasons which induced him to abandon the Democratic party. The entire speech would well repay a perusal, but we have room for only one extract at present. Speaking of the

EX-REBEL PROGRAMME,

he uses the following language:

"This is their idea to-day—to gain by legislation, by means of diplomacy and trickery, what they failed to gain by means of force. I believe it. I know it. All their expressions suggest it, and all their actions prove it. What else do they mean?

Why is it that the State of Missouri has issued to every former owner of slaves in that State a certificate for $1,000 for every slave, payable when the general government will pay it?—This very thing, the total amount of the value of their emancipated slaves, is now estimated as a part of the State debt of Missouri. I used to think that this was a Republican falsehood—the certificate matter, but it is an actual fact, and these certificates and showings of losses sustained throughout the State, are being saved up as carefully as money against the day when the Democracy, and the rebel element ruling in the national government, shall have attained to power."

Perhaps Gen. Tuttle hardly went far enough. If the Democracy should again get control of the government, with such copperheads as Tilden and Hendricks at the head of affairs—the Senate and the House both in the hands of the Confederates—what sort of a showing would the loyal element of the country have? Would it not be well for the poor white people of the south to pause before they vote to place men in power who are only biding their time to lay a tax to pay the aristocratic slave holders (that were) for the loss of their "niggers." What say the poor whites who never owned a slave, to having their lands, their real and personal property taxed to pay their rich neighbors for losses sustained in consequence of the war which they brought on; for we should never lose sight of the fact, that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

What say the colored people to voting for a party which if successful, may repeal the 14th and 15th amendment to the Constitution, and put them back in bondage?

SO FUNNY.—The *Journal* tearing the report of Dr. Wright, Superintendent of Health's report to pieces the morning after it appeared in the *Star*. Jealous, eh?

Democratic papers speak of Vance's defense! Defense means defeat. Why defend himself? That is the question? Why? Because he knows he's guilty.

PIRING OUT THE PAUPERS.

We have noticed several times of late articles in democratic newspapers on the farming out of paupers, and political capital has been sought to be made because the property of this unfortunate class in Jones county have been seized upon according to law, and that negroes have come into possession of them.

We had supposed that no one but silly people would have attached any significance to the fact, or would have thought anything of the foolishness of the miserable political tricksters who would thus seek to arrayed the white against the colored race, or to make political capital of it. We thought, too, that any sensible reader would have comprehended the fact they (these listings were made in public and openly, so that any one who felt disposed to do so, might "bid off" the poor wretch who was offered to the lowest bidder.

The law by which paupers are farmed out is no new thing. In the old Revised Code of North Carolina, chapter 86 section 10, under the title "Poor," it is provided, "The Wardens (of the poor) twenty days notice being given, shall annually let out to the lowest bidder, the poor of their respective counties, as to them may seem best. And the Wardens may do all such matters and things as they shall deem expedient for the comfort of the poor." Bat tle's Revisal, chapter 27, section 1 and section 24 provides:—every county by their Commissioners shall "provide by tax for the maintainance, and to do all such matters and things as they may deem expedient, for the comfort and well ordering of the poor." Chapter 88 section 1 of the Revisal repeats the provisions as set forth in chapter 27.

From these quotations it will be seen that the law concerning the poor that is in operation to-day is precisely the same that was in force before the war. There was no fault to be found with it then and there is no fault to be found with it now; the only difference being in this, that the law was originally made and executed by democrats, and the same law is now being executed by Republicans.

As to the facts of the case that seem to trouble the unhappy Democrats so much, and now more than ever. But Sanders of the *Journal* intimates that Jones county has a Board of Commissioners who are Republicans and that there are quite a number of white paupers in that county, and that the said Commissioners have complied with the law in farming them out. We are told with a great flourish of trumpets and beating of gongs that nearly five years ago, a "Mrs. Nancy King (white) and three children were let out at auction to the highest bidder, and were bid off by a negro who can neither read or write, at the price of $5 50 per month." At the same time Mrs. Lucy Lockey, (white) aged and blind, was bid off by another ignorant negro who can neither read nor write. At the April term 1875 Samuel Metts (white and blind) having a wife and several children, was bid off by one of the negro Commissioners at $5 per month. At April term 1876 Samuel Metts, the blind white man named above, was bid off by an ignorant *nigger* at $4 50 per month. At the same time Alfred Davis, named above who is afflicted with cancer, was bid off by a negro at $5 50 per month. There were others bid for by negroes, but not bid off by them.

As we have said, these listings were made in public, and from the quotation we have made it will be seen that there were white persons present and bidding for there were others (white paupers) bid for by negroes, but not bid off by them.

We think it extremely unfortunate for Mrs. Nancy King, (white) and her three children; Mrs. Lucy Lockey (white) aged and blind; Samuel Metts (white and blind) having a wife and several children, and Alfred Davis (white) afflicted with cancer, that there were no white people in all that county who had love, or charity, or compassion enough for them to save them from being farmed out to negroes. Is it possible that of all the virtuous and indignant democracy of Jones county, there could not be found any white men with hearts large enough to bid off the aged Mrs. King and her children at $5 49 per month? She was bid off to a negro who can neither read nor write, but white heart was larger and more humane than the hearts of those who curse him because his skin was dark and his previous condition of servitude did not allow negroes to be educated. And poor Mrs. Lockey, aged and blind—was there no good, kindly white man who would take her into his house and support her and receive pay from the county for his ostentatious charity? And what impudence in one of the negro Commissioners to bid as low as $5, per month for Samuel Metts, with his wife and several children. And why did not some of Metts' white friends "bluff" this negro by bidding $4 99 and carrying off the prize? Who was there that prevented her? All why could not that other negro Commissioner have been fired in his fiendish desire to enslave free white men when he bid Alfred Davis off for $4 50 per month? Had he no white friend there who would have made a sacrifice of himself and have taken the poor fellow. He got his.

The key to the vast gloom with the riddle. These people who were bid off by negroes were old, sick, infirm, homeless, friendless, penniless, and did'nt vote the democratic ticket. What earthly service could an old woman, sick and with helpless children be—what use could an old blind man with a wife and three small children be—what use could a man eaten up with cancer be—what use could these poor *white* wretches be to any one? And if these ignorant negroes, with hearts as big as all out of doors had not taken them, would they not have been left to starve to death in their misery, a reproach to the humanity of the white people of Jones county? We think so.

WARSAW'S LAST CHAMPIONS.

A short time ago, late one afternoon three colored men from Wilmington, who were traveling in search of employment, arrived in the little ku klux town of Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., where they concluded to remain over night and proceed on their way the next morning. About nine o'clock this night they were accosted on the public streets of that town by a gang of white ruffians, locked up in an empty railroad box car until the next morning, when they were released and told that they would be allowed ten minutes to leave the town.

These men were violating no law—they were not trespassing on anybody's premises—they were only enjoying the right vouchsafed to every American citizen—they were not arrested by any process of law—they were not committed to the custody of any lawful officer of the county—there was no warrant issued for their arrest—they had no trial—and having been imprisoned all night they were allowed ten minutes in which to leave.

We advise our colored friends when they travel through the county as they have the right to do, when they are in the violation of no law and lawless men without law attempt to arrest them, to be prepared and defend themselves, even to the death. They are cowards and fools if they don't do it.

THE HONEST "REFORMERS."

Buncombe county, in which Zebra Vance the "Reformer" first saw the light of day, is boasted of an equally sweet specimen of a "Reformer" in the person of one Captain W. P. Fortune, late of the C. S. A. This virtuous democrat who felt in need of more "fortune" than his name supplied to him, and who was in 1872 a candidate for the democratic "reform" nomination to the legislature, but who did'nt get there, very recently improved and reformed his fortune by stealing $8,000, by means of false and forged notes on a bank in South Carolina. The matter was brought to light and Captain Fortune arrested on a warrant issued by another "reformer," a democratic *justice*, who allowed him to give his personal recognizance to court, since which time the scoundrel has not been seen or heard of. It is supposed that he has joined the great caravan of "reformers" under the lead of Tweed and Tilden. When Captain Fortune left Buncombe for parts unknown he was accompained by a female friend who was not his wife.

"A dignified and intelligent colored man," according to the Morganton *Blade*, who has voted the Democratic ticket and "who is as much respected as if he was white," has prognostigated the success of Zebra Vance in Mitchell county. This is cool—yea, even delicious—the idea that under any circumstances a colored man, even though he was "dignified and intelligent," could possibly be "as much respected as if he were white," and for a ku klux democratic "reform" newspaper to admit such a thing to, when, as the Wadesboro *Herald* says, "niggers belong in the cotton and rice, tobacco and corn fields; not in political conventions, in Legislatures and on juries."

We don't think that Mr. Rufus Avery the "dignified and intelligent colored man" would feel much complimented if the *Blade* intended to compare him in "respectibility" with such men as Hill Leach, Zebra Vance, Joe Engelhard or even the editors of that wapes. But when the anaconda is about to swallow its prey it first covers it with saliva.

THE TROJAN HORSE.

We understand that a leading "Reformer" in Fayetteville named W. C. Troy who is very anxious to be elected something in Cumberland county, as one of the claimants to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart of New York, claiming that he was a relative of the dead rich man, a letter to that effect having been written to and published at the time in the New York *Herald*.

The honorable "Reformer" for some unexplained extra signed his name W. C. Trojan, why, we don't know. What a pity the Trojan did'nt get a slice of old Stewart's money—it would have helped him so much this summer.

"And Samuel goes before the Lord." This is what the religious democratic press says of Tilden. They also say that "Samuel was called of God three times." Just as if one did'nt know that the young youth was'nt older, did'nt grow before and was "bigger" than the lord. As this is the first run *pooll* which is supposed to be our dog, of course Samuel must step to the front, not be President just now.

RAIL ROADS.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 14TH INST., Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at ..... 6.20 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte at ..... 6.40 A. M
Leave Charlotte at ..... 6.50 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington at ..... 7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Leave Charlotte—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Wilmington at ..... 5.30 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 11.45 P. M
Leave Charlotte at ..... 8.20 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at ..... 11.30 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte at ..... 7.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at ..... 6.00 P. M
Arrive at Shelby ..... 11.30 A. M
Leave Shelby ..... 1.00 P. M

CONNECTIONS.

Connects with the A. T. & O. R. R. and Western N. C. closely.

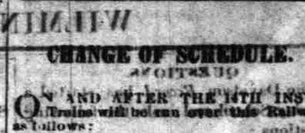
Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad closely.

Time from Wilmington to Henrys, 23 hours. Close connection both ways, and on to the North.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
my 15 tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., June. 4, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, June 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington ..... 6.25 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 11.50 A. M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta ..... 9.00 A. M
Leave Augusta ..... 4.30 P. M
Leave Columbia ..... 9.00 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 2.05 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 7.33 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Florence take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Charleston Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington ..... 8.40 A. M
Arrive at Florence ..... 1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Charleston ..... 6 45 P M
Leave ..... 8 00 A M
Leave Florence ..... 1.50 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 7.05 P. M.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington ..... 1.50 P. M.
Arrive at Florence ..... 3 00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia ..... 10.10 A. M
Leave Columbia ..... 4.30 P. M
Leave Florence ..... 5.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington ..... 8.45 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.
je 1-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., April 16, 1876.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Dec. 19th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at ..... 7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at ..... 11.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at ..... 2.05 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 12.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at ..... 11.30 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at ..... 1.50 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at ..... 5.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at ..... 7.00 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at ..... 1.20 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at ..... 4.34 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 7.10 A. M
Leave Weldon daily at ..... 3.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at ..... 6.07 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at ..... 8.20 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at ..... 7.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and all rail routes.

Parlor Cars run on this train between Wilmington and Portsmouth.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 9.00 A. M. and arrive at 5.40 P. M

JOHN F. DEVEREUX,
General Ticket Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS

At $50, $75, $100, $200 and $300 each, on the instalment plan.

Old Castle, Church, Nun, Ann, Orange, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, Red Cross, Gwynn, Hankin, Front, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eight, Ninth, Wood, Charlotte, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets.

ALSO HOUSES FOR SALE!

Terms accommodating.
Money loaned to those wishing to build.
Apply to JAMES WILSON
mar 10-tf or NATHANAL JAUDON.

HO! FOR THE MOUNTAINS

AND THE

Cool Springs of the Hill Country,

By Carolina Central Railway.

ROUND TRIP OR EXCURSION TICKETS will be on sale JUNE 8TH, AT ALL POINTS, for those desirous of visiting the MOUNTAINS and NORTH CAROLINA SPRINGS at SHELBY, CATAWBA, HICKORY, ASHEVILLE and WARM SPRINGS, at PRICES SO LOW that people cannot afford to stay at home these hard times.

For further particulars apply to or call on
F. W. CLARK,
G. T. A. C. C. R.
june 9—tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PORT OF WILMINGTON, June 1st, 1876.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY with the provisions of a law entitled "An act for the preservation of the public health, by establishing suitable Quarantine regulations for the Port of Wilmington," the undersigned hereby gives notice to Pilots, Masters and owners of vessels, and to all persons concerned, that the following Quarantine regulations will be in force from and after June 1st, 1876.

1st. All vessels from ports south of Cape Fear, will come to at the visiting station, New Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

2d. All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from which they sailed.

3d. Vessels not included as above will proceed to Wilmington without detention.

4th Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

5th Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

6. All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

SILAS P. WRIGHT,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
May 29—tf.

JOB PRINTING

in all its branches.

NEATLY EXECUTED

—by—

S. G HALL.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

RAIL ROAD PRINTING,

in most its branches

His office is supplied with

Entirely New Material

of the very

Latest Styles and Fashions,

And he GUARANTEES SATISFACTION in all cases.

Wedding Cards,

Invitations, &c., &c.

Of the Latest Styles.

TERMS MODERATE.

Office on Princess Street between Fr[illegible] and [illegible]

WILMINGTON N. C.