

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 44

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, Non-pamphlet type, constitute a square.
All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special occasions.
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 for 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.
R. KENNEY, Business Manager.

NOTICE.

Capt. L. C. Linbury, of Fayetteville, N. C., will canvass Eastern North Carolina for the Post. He is authorized to make contracts and receipts for money due the Post.
Colonel S. Trivett has been designated to canvass Western North Carolina in the interest of THE POST. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receipts for money due the Post.

HON. O. H. DOCKERY.

Hon. O. H. Dockery will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:
Kannapolis, Duplin county, Oct. 24.
Clinton, Simpson county, Oct. 25.
Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Oct. 26.
Lanesboro, Bladen county, Oct. 27.
Wadesboro, Bladen county, Oct. 28.
Watersville, Columbus county, Oct. 29.
Wilmington, (at night,) Oct. 31.

Gen. S. H. Manning, and other distinguished speakers, will address the people of Sampson county on the political topics of the day, at the following places:
Newton Grove, Saturday, October 7th.
Hall's Precinct, Monday, October 9th.
Honeycutt's, Tuesday, October 10th.
Owensville, Wednesday, October 11th.

McDaniel's Cross Roads, Thursday, October 12th.
Lisbon, Friday, October 13th.
Harold's Store, Saturday, October 14th.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.
CLIFFTON WARD, Chairman.

SEVILBAND VANCE.

The following appointments have been made and agreed upon between Judge Seville and Gov. Vance:
New Light, Wake county, Saturday, October 8.
Oxford, Granville county, Monday, October 9.
Roxboro, Person county, Tuesday, October 10.
Hillsboro, Orange county, Thursday, October 12.
Graham, Alamance county, Friday, October 13.

COMPLIMENTARY.

In the Asheville Pioneer of Sept. 30, we find the following complimentary notice of ourself. The article alluded to—"The Red Sea," was an editorial published in the Post last winter.
"We call the attention of our readers to an article in another column headed 'The Red Sea.' It is copied from the Wilmington Post, and is an emanation from the pen of Col. Cassidy, the brilliant editor of that journal, than whom no man in North Carolina is more ready, facile and graceful. The article has peculiar merit, evincing study, thought, eloquence and scholarship, together with an aptitude and brilliancy of expression seldom met in the ordinary editorials of routine duty. It is a powerful appeal, as well as calm and pertinent warning, and will gain ready and thoughtful approval."
We have no hesitation in saying, that a man of Mr. Cassidy's untiring energy and sound, practical, every day sense, will accomplish more during one term in Congress, than Mr. Thomas and Mr. Waddell both. One thing is very certain, if he be successful nothing, he will do less than make an effort in the interest of the District which he seeks to represent. As for any display of learning or statesmanship by Mr. Thomas while in Congress, we consider one utter inability to call to mind any instance wherein he displayed these great qualities. The fact is, had he not made himself famous by voting for the Civil Rights Bill, we think it would have been good policy on his part to have taken a certificate from the Clerk of the House, duly signed and sealed, that he had been a member of Congress, so that he could file it away with his campaign papers, in order that his posterity might be advised that he had occupied a seat in that body for certainly they will never know it if they are left to find it out by searching the very great display of learning and statesmanship which he has made. Another way they may find it by searching the records and whether

HON. C. R. ("CIVIL RIGHTS") THOMAS IN BEAUFORT.

Early last week it was pointed on the bulletin in Beaufort, that by invitation of the Tilden and Vance club, the Hon. C. R. Thomas, would address the citizens of Carteret on Saturday, Sept. 30th, on the political issues of the day. Well, Saturday came, and it was a lovely day; but a few of the citizens could be induced to put in an appearance. There were comparatively few people in town, and those few did not manifest any great concern to hear what the great orator had to say. The fact is, neither party have any confidence in Mr. Thomas, and he might as well be told of it first as last. It must have been very mortifying to the great Demagogue to see so few attracted by his mighty eloquence. Those who were present, were drawn by mere curiosity to hear what the great "civil rights" had to say. Temporary awnings had been erected by the Reformers, to shelter the vast multitude of admiring listeners from the scorching rays of the September sun, but it was "great cry and little wool"; for a few umbrellas would have met the necessities of the great occasion.

We do not propose to follow Mr. Thomas through his long rig-ma-role of a speech, as it has been reported to us, but there is one point to which we shall call attention, and upon which we shall make some strictures.
From what we learn, Mr. Thomas took it upon himself to institute a comparison between all the candidates of the opposing parties on the State and Congressional tickets. This was certainly very kind in him, though it must have been a labor of love to one so recently converted to the cause of Reform. Of course this District was looked after in the general review; and to this District we shall confine our remarks.

According to Mr. Thomas, any one who aspires to a seat in Congress should be a man of culture; of education; of refinement; of broad and comprehensive statesmanship. This was simply a delicate way he had of telling those present that he possessed all those qualities; and just here we must say, that if he is the possessor of all these "gifts and graces," he occupies a position similar to that of "servant who knew his master's will and did it not," for no man (except perhaps A. M. Waddell) ever did less for his constituents, or less to make himself a name while in Congress than Mr. Thomas. The only act of his Congressional career which seems to have attracted any attention was his vote in favor of the Civil Rights bill. His objection to Mr. Canaday, was the want of the qualifications above set forth. As to Mr. Canaday's moral character he would say nothing, but he was not a man of education, &c. &c. Does education consist merely in a knowledge of books? Is there not such a thing as common sense—practical sense? Have not the greatest men in this country ever produced been self-made men? In early life Mr. Canaday had not the advantages enjoyed by Mr. Thomas and Col. Waddell, but we say it boldly, that he deserves more credit than either of them. What he is, he has made himself. By pluck, by energy, by perseverance, he has worked his way up; and such men should be encouraged in their efforts to achieve success in any honorable pursuit. The man who works his way up in the world is certainly more deserving than the one who has enjoyed all the advantages which education and wealth could confer. Good, hard, practical sense—sense acquired by contact with the world—is far more valuable than a mere theoretical knowledge, which cannot be made practically available.

We have no hesitation in saying, that a man of Mr. Cassidy's untiring energy and sound, practical, every day sense, will accomplish more during one term in Congress, than Mr. Thomas and Mr. Waddell both. One thing is very certain, if he be successful nothing, he will do less than make an effort in the interest of the District which he seeks to represent. As for any display of learning or statesmanship by Mr. Thomas while in Congress, we consider one utter inability to call to mind any instance wherein he displayed these great qualities. The fact is, had he not made himself famous by voting for the Civil Rights Bill, we think it would have been good policy on his part to have taken a certificate from the Clerk of the House, duly signed and sealed, that he had been a member of Congress, so that he could file it away with his campaign papers, in order that his posterity might be advised that he had occupied a seat in that body for certainly they will never know it if they are left to find it out by searching the very great display of learning and statesmanship which he has made. Another way they may find it by searching the records and whether

GRASSHOPPER WADDELL.

is a man who with the regularity of clock work has drawn his five thousand dollars each and every year for the past six years, beside his back salary grab, while sitting in his velvet covered chair in the House of Representatives at Washington, with his feet on his desk and his lazy body stretched out while listening to the sickening tales of sorrow and distress inflicted by the plague of grasshoppers which were quite as terrible in their visitation to the poor people of Kansas as was the locusts to the Egyptians of old, quietly and persistently voting; against giving to these freezing and starving people a lot of moth eaten and cast off clothing, and to give them sufficient food to keep their souls and bodies together during the rigor of a terrible winter!

UNPARALLELED HEARTLESSNESS.

NO SYMPATHY FOR SUFFERERS.

HE DRAWS HIS BACK PAY, AND LETS POOR PEOPLE DIE IN WANT.

A. M. WADDELL

THE MAN!!!

Let Everybody Read, and let A. M. Waddell Answer.

If any one is not entirely convinced that A. M. Waddell is not the veriest charlatan, and entirely devoid of sympathy towards the poor and helpless, let him read the following:
It will be remembered that in the summer of 1874, some of our western States, particularly Kansas and western Nebraska, were afflicted with grasshoppers. On the first day of February, 1875, Congress being then in session, Mr. Cobb of Kansas introduced a bill before the House of Representatives for the relief of the sufferers from these pests. It authorized the President of the United States to direct the issue through the proper officers of the army, temporarily, of supplies of food and disused army clothing, sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering and extreme want to any and all destitute and helpless persons living on the western frontier, who had been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of grasshoppers during the summer last past, and to report to Congress such issue of food and clothing; and the bill appropriated \$150,000 to carry out its provisions.

Mr. Cobb, in presenting this bill, said that in his opinion this proposed relief was the only means to save many of his people from the horrors of death by starvation and exposure. Private relief had been bounteous, but inadequate. The act of God alone had reduced them to the dreadful extremity. He also had read a letter from General E. O. C. Ord of the United States Army, stationed in that country.
General Ord said:
"I am satisfied that there is a famine prevailing in western Nebraska and Kansas, and that probably 30,000 persons and their animals are in danger of starving unless food be sent them speedily. I have inspected reports of reliable officers from nearly every county devastated by the grasshoppers, and these officers, after reducing the applicants to the lowest number consistent with humanity, sweating applicants as to their means, and striking from their lists all single men or others with resources convertible into food, compel our aid committees in Nebraska to issue supplies to 13,502 persons in thirty-seven counties. I believe the distress is still greater in Kansas, because I learn the grasshoppers, after destroying all in their way across Nebraska, selected on the fair fields of Kansas, and destroyed all they could find. Their teams are dying in large numbers. In Nebraska alone 300,000 acres of land are plowed in the district devastated. With the mercury ranging below zero, and their stock in a state of starvation, it is impossible for them to live."

Mr. Cobb also had read a letter from Mr. Frederick Watts to the Commissioner of Agriculture in which he says:
"The area of this destructive visitation of grasshoppers comprises a zone two hundred and twenty five miles wide, extending from the settlements of southern Dakota through Nebraska and Kansas over five hundred miles in length. The extent of territory visited by these insects in 1874 very considerably exceeds one hundred thousand square miles! I think it not at all extravagant to assign three quarters of a million as the approximate population of these districts."
From returns received it appears that cases of total destitution in fifty counties reported, vary from fifty to two thousand in each county. Reports from counties not in this show injuries as severe as in any other. The average in such counties in Kansas is five hundred and fifty five in each county. These do not include cases of partial destitution, which in some counties are as high as one thousand. The cases of total and partial destitution in these fifty counties amount to over a half million. Adding to this the cases of the Missouri; I estimate the number of our people more or less severely afflicted by this pest at one hundred thousand."

Upon a call for the year and says, a vote was taken and the bill (H. R. No. 4544) was passed by an almost unanimous vote. Among those who voted AGAINST this bill granting relief to those whose sufferings have been so painfully pictured, was ALFRED M. WADDELL, member of Congress for the Third North Carolina District!

See Congressional Record, page 4, post 4th Congress and session, page 333—proceedings as reported on February 1st, 1875.
Let people stop and consider. Here

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W. P. CANADAY.

We learn that Hon. W. P. Canaday, our candidate for Congress in this District, is making splendid time on his course. He don't brag much on being a stump speaker, but on a "still hunt" he beats everything ever started in this section. And what troubles the Democrats is that they don't know just exactly where to find him!—When they think they have him he is not there, and those who know say that almost anywhere along the roads he travels if he stops a few minutes he collects larger impromptu crowds of interested listeners than grasshopper Waddell gets at his regular appointments that have been extensively advertised.

W. P. Canaday is emphatically a man of the people. In 1861 at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the 10th regiment, North Carolina troops, and remained in the active service of the confederacy four years and seventeen days! No skulking with him—he fought it out like a man—he never once had an attack of dry gripes as grasshopper Waddell always had when he heard the fire of the enemy's guns, nor did he once want to resign his commission and study for the ministry as grasshopper Waddell did. In 1867 he became a Republican and has been a consistent one ever since, never having put his hand to the plow and then turned back as grasshopper Waddell did. Canaday is a working man, sure. All that he is and all that he has he made by his indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance, and while the soles of his shoes often wear out, the back part of his pantaloons never have patches on them.

I. O. U.

A. M. WADDELL.

A JUDICIAL DIFFERENCE.

Last year when a white Democrat was on trial for his life before the Superior Court of New Hanover county for the murder of a colored man, Judge McKoy presiding, the case was given to a jury composed entirely of white men. The evidence was very strong against the defendant, and disinterested persons who heard the evidence thought that the jury would certainly bring in a verdict of guilty. They were mistaken—a verdict of not guilty was rendered and the accused went free.

At the same term of court, and two days after the trial here alluded to, a colored Republican, was on trial for an alleged assault on a white man, with the intent to kill. This case was given to a jury composed entirely of colored men. The evidence was circumstantial and it was not at all probable that the accused had committed the crime with which he was charged. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and he went free.

Upon the rendering of this judgment of not guilty in favor of the negro by the negro jury, one of the most remarkable scenes occurred that was ever witnessed in a court house in North Carolina. Judge McKoy seemed to entirely lose control of his judgment and temper, and so far forgot himself and the dignity of his office as to publicly reprimand the jury because of the verdict they had rendered. A more severe tongue lashing we never heard, and it was remarked by persons who were present that his Honor would not have dared to thus insult white men. And we do not think he would. He presumed on the timidity of the colored men, and the prestige of the law which he pretended to be administering, to be guilty of an outrage on the sanctity of the jury room that would be tolerated no where else in the country, and not even here had his remarks been made to a jury of white men. And to crown this act of oppression, he proceeded to intimidate not only the twelve colored men then in the jury box, but bystanders also, by discharging the jury and sending them out of court, with instructions to the sheriff not to allow any one of them ever to come into court again in the capacity of a juror!

The white jury above alluded to while out considering the case committed to them, were guilty of excesses that we think deserved severe rebuke at the hands of the Judge. It is a fact that they had in the jury room with them a jug of whiskey which they partook, and some of them became considerably under its influence, but Judge McKoy had no words of reproof for these men who had acquitted a white man for killing a "nigger."

It is evident that Judge McKoy feels it a duty which he owes to his party, if not to justice to run his court to the end that no Democrat may be punished, and that every Republican who is unfortunately charged with an offense against the law is convicted and punished.

I. O. U.

A. M. WADDELL.

Col. Waddell appeared a little jaded.—Star.

I. O. U.

A. M. WADDELL.

GRASSHOPPER WADDELL'S SPEECH.
An immense assemblage (of less than three hundred) of enthusiastic Democrats (three-fourths of them Republicans) assembled on Front street on Wednesday evening to listen to the impassioned eloquence of the premium grasshopper orator of the day. The dazzling scene was illuminated by four faintly flickering kerosene torches, a party of which, during the speech, refused to shed any more light on the subject. There was also a feeble attempt made by a parcel of young men to make a noise with a lot of horns, but the attempt was not a success. According to the programme there was to have been a flag raising, so accordingly the flag was raised, but it went up very quietly and without even one huzza to greet it. Where up it clung limp and motionless to the mast, as if ashamed of having been hoisted by such questionable hands. It was the American flag. Dave Worth spoke a little piece, written for him for the occasion, but not having committed it well to memory, stammered and stuttered awhile and made way for the aforesaid grasshopper, who came trembling to the front and said:

THE GRASSHOPPER'S LITTLE SPEECH.
Fellow citizens:—(He always commences that way.) Sunrise in Brunswick—still hunt at the root of a pine tree—ran him twenty-five miles—I am rather jaded to-night—(he calls it jaded)—inspiration of the occasion—(this he got from a bottle labeled B Select)—long suffering—(had it all day)—Grantism—Grantism—army of office-holders—red-legged grasshoppers—(he didn't say a word about having voted against giving relief to the Kansas sufferers)—Grantism—when I was in Congress—waggon load of silver dollars—Louisiana—poor downtrodden state—carpet-baggers—our Southern blood—Post tradership—Grantism—the infamous Judge Durell—San Domingo job—whiskey—whiskey—Babcock—whiskey—Judge Durell of Louisiana.

Here the distinguished speaker could keep up no longer and they dragged him off in a carriage that was conveniently near.
And that was the extent of it.
And he lifted up his voice and said:
I. O. U.
That's what A. M. Waddell said.

REFORMER RUFUS GALLOWAY.

THE POST announced a few weeks since the defalcation of the notorious Rufus Galloway, sheriff of Brunswick county. The amount for which he is a defaulter is not exactly known, but can be guessed at pretty closely. He has collected the taxes for 1876 and for a part of 1875. He is still about \$2,000 behind for 1875, though every dollar he has collected for 1876 has been applied to the settlement of 1875. The amount then cannot be less than \$4,000. At the last meeting of the Commissioners this reformer was asked to step down, and one Mr. Otway was appointed tax collector. The Commissioners were very delinquent in passing to Galloway the tax book for 1876. They knew he was a defaulter.

Whether this congenial spirit will be taken from the local ticket of Brunswick county by his brother reformers, we have no information.
And he lifted up his pen and wrote an I. O. U.
That's what A. M. Waddell wrote.

THE BROAD GUARDS.—An entertainment will be given at the City Hall on Thursday evening of next week, October 12th, by the Brogd Guards, the crack military regiment of North Carolina, under command of Col. Geo. L. Mabson, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for new uniforms. We hope that the exertions of those having the affair in hand will meet with unbounded success, for if there ever was a set of good fellows, they are to be found in the "Guards," and now that they are armed with patent Springfield breech-loading rifles, we want to see them on our streets on dress parade, in new uniforms.

"He! He! He!!! Javel"
A. M. WADDELL.
Alfred's health does not seem to suffer or to be in any way impaired by the disclosures in the Post of his little irregularities. To accuse a hippopotamus of being infected with an ostentatious eruption does not necessarily cause the hippopotamus to become sick.

On a still hunt—Alfred, when feeding his little "B Select" to recuperate his "jaded" spirit.
When he can't stand upright they call it being a little jaded. This.