THE WILMINGTON POST.

J. J. CASSIDEY, Editor

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1877.

CANAL FROM THE CAPE FEAR TO THE PAMLICO RIVER.

The citizens of Wilmington pursuant to a call from the Mayor, held a meeting last Friday evening to take into consideration the importance to our city of the construction of a canal from Wilmington, up the North East river about fifty miles, thence across to New River, thence to the [illegible], thence up Bay river and across to Blunt's creek, thence down Blunt's creek into Pamlico river, thence on to Norfolk. This, in our opinion, is one of the most important enterprises that has ever been agitated in Wilmington, to Wimington. The meeting was organized by the Mayor calling Hon. A. H. VanBokkelen, President of the Chamber of Commerce to the Chair. The Chair addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour's length, in behalf of the enterprise, showing to the satisfaction of all present the great benefit Wilmington would derive from the construction of the canal—it was one of the most interesting arguments we have had the pleasure of listening to for many a day. After the speaker had concluded his address, Mr. Ed. Kidder offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The opening of an inland communication by water to connect the North East branch of the Cape Fear River with Pamlico Sound will greatly benefit the entire country upon and accessible to the line of such connection, and advance the value of the lands owned by the State on and contiguous, therefrom, we, the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., in meeting assembled.—

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State, now in session, be memorialized to grant to the New River Canal Company such tracts of land as are asked for by said Company in Senate bill 82, session 1876-77, with such protection as may be necessary to the efficient completion and working of their line.

After the unanimous adoption of the resolutions, Major Young, the engineer in charge, was called for, he come forward and made a very important and carefully considered speech, which was highly appreciated by the intelligent and large presidential composed of our most substantial citizens.

The plan which has been adopted by the [illegible] managers is. They will ask the State to give the Canal Company [illegible] swamp lands, between [illegible] which will be drained by the canal [illegible] be given [illegible] valuable to the [illegible] as the [illegible] propose, to [illegible] appropriation [illegible] money, to be paid to the Canal Company for the right of way of all United States ships of war, to be paid to said company when the canal is finished so that ships drawing a certain number of feet of water can pass through.

As soon as the Legislature passes the bill giving one half the public lands refered to, and Congress make the appropriation asked for, the company will commence work. It will place at least one million dollars in circulation in North Carolina, besides it will place in market large bodies of splendid farming land—in fact the best in North Carolina—which is, to day, paying no taxes, and on account of the stagnant water persons cannot live within many miles of it.

The construction of the canal will cause the property of eastern North Carolina to be valued at least ten million dollars more than it is to day, which will be a hundred thousand dollars more taxes the State and counties will receive per annum. Then add at least $5,000,000 more, which the State will be able to sell its drained swamp lands for, within the next ten years, which will give the Legislature at least $6,000,000 to expend on the Western N. C. Railroad, and other State improvements. Then the people of our good old State can once more hold up their heads with pride.

There is no doubt that the construction of the canal will benefit North Carolina, in the increased valuation of property, within a very short time, at least $20,000,000, and will give employment to 50,000 more laborers per annum.

Can any citizen of this State go against this enterprise, and then ask the people for their patronage or suffrage? Let the Legislature pass the bill asked for by this company, and do so at once, throw all the safe guards around it possible, in order to encourage capital to take hold of it, and the members should forever be held, as they will be, truly enterprising patiots, who are far-seeing, and the people will continue to trust and honor them. We bid Messrs. VanBokkelen, and Young God speed—may success crown their laudable efforts. Within the next five years we hope to see ships drawing twelve feet of water going from Wilmington to Baltimore without ever having to show their sails outside of Cape Hatteras. If the Legislature of North Carolina does its duty our hopes will be realized.

Solicitor Harris, of the 6th District, has resigned, to take effect the 20th of March.

Capt. Samuel A. Ashe has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. This is truly reform. Between Cox and Ashe there is as much difference as there is between white and black. While Capt. Ashe is an honorable and refined gent'eman, Mr. Cox has the full qualifications of the other extreme. If the Democratic party will follow the lead of Mr. Ashe, we will have no more Robeson county cases, or ballot box stuffing and other frauds, of the blackest kind, which characterized that party last November. We congratulate those gentlemen, who are Democrats from principle, and who are honest, upon their success in getting so good a chairman.

Gen. Robinson County Cox has been appointed Judge, in place of Samuel W. Watts resigned. What! is it possible for such a man to be appointed by a Governor who was elected on a reform ticket.

THE VACANCY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We are glad to see that leading northern papers are at last inclined to do justice to the leading men of the south. Now, if Gov. Hayes is declared elected, let him appoint the leading southern Republican, Hon. Thos. Settle, to the Supreme Court Bench, and if Governor Tilden is elected he could not do a better thing than to appoint Hon. George Davis of this city. The following is what the New York *Sun* says on the subject:

The election of Mr. Justice Davis to the Senate will make a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, which is already in extraordinary demand among hungry patriots of both parties. The Republicans would, of course, like to add another Judge to this high tribunal, and Mr. Howe of Wisconsin is said to have had a promise from Gen. Grant for a long time, to fill the first opening that might occur. That eminent jurist, John A. Logan, turned his eyes immediately in this direction when hope for re-election to the Senate disappeared. The number of applicants from other quarters is large.

On the Democratic side various names have been proposed in the belief that the appointment will finally devolve on Mr. Tilden. From Illinois alone, there are candidates enough to stock two or three courts, and most of them are so prominent that the choice of either would be almost an affront to the rest, from a supposed depreciation of their merits. That fact alone, other things being equal, would probably throw Illinois out of the competition for the place.

It may be considered certain that Gen. Grant will have no opportunity to fill this vacancy, for Judge Davis has no intention of resigning during the remaining weeks of his term. Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes, as may be decided, will rightfully make the appointment. As the court now stands, the south is excluded from any vote in its deliberations or decisions, while Ohio alone has two members—Mr. Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Justice Swanye. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsyvania, adjoining States, heve each one, the Pacific coast one, New England one, and the States between the Ohio and the Mississippi two

This exclusion of twelve millions of people from any voice or representation in the highest court, has been continued since the close of the civil war twelve years ago. We are entering, at last upon an era of conciliation, of peace and of new prosperity, and the harshness of reconstruction is about exhausted.

In this changed condition of things, it is only reasonable to suppose that both sides will agree that the south ought to have its just consideration in the government, as it has to bear a full share of the public burdens.—Hence the probability is, whether Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes be declared President, the southern States will be recognized in the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Quicksilver Mirrors.

The disuse of quicksilver mirrors must be regarded as a great sanitary advantage. Ordinary mirrors have been coated with foil amalgamated with mercury, this mercury gradually evaporates into the atmosphere of the room, and must be received in infinitesimal quantities into the system, and not without injury—at least, it is known that the workmen who are engaged in the manufacture of such mirrors suffer severely from the effects of the mercury. In coating mirrors with pure siver the metallic substance is first precipitated upon them, a coat of 1-400,000th of an inch being sufficient. Metalic copper is then precipitated on this to strengthen it, and varnish is applied to preserve the copper from oxidation.

Texas Cattle Starving to Death.

Owing to the drought which prevailed for so long in the fall preventing the fattening of cattle and the growth of grass, and reducing their power of bearing the inclemencies of winter, many thousand cattle are dying daily from starvation and other causes. The loss to the country and to the owners of stock will be very great.

☞ T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled *The Fatal Secret*, which is being printed from the author's manuscript. It was written expressly for this volume, and has never before been printed in any form. It will be published on Saturday, the third of February, in uniform style and price with her *Ishmael* and *Self Raised*, which have proved to be so much more popular. Book-[illegible] will be well to send in their orders at once, for the book is certain to have a large sale.

For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

Candidates for office are found in every city, town, and hamlet. People do love "soft" places.

Wendell Phillips' Speech.

Wendell Phillips is liable to say disagreeable things. He does not appear before an audience to tickle the vanity of men. He appears to tear the mask from the faces of hypocrites, to rend the veil which hides sophistry, to expose the sham of public sentiment, and to hold up to each right as opposed to the wrong. For the sake of a hundred antislavery battles he has lost none of his ancient fire. He denounces cowardice and treachery to principle as vehemently as of old. He has as profound contempt for the weaklings of party strife now, as when, years ago, he scourged the old Whig party for its failure to live up to its high ideal, and denounced it as more guilty than its antagonist, the Democratic party, because it sinned against greater light. Mr. Phillips is never in fashion. He foresees, and cuts his intellectual and moral coat to fit the future condition of society for which he labors and prays. He does not look for perfection in public men; hence he applauds or condemns as the man's general course seems to tend in the right or the wrong direction. No three public men in the country have been more slandered than Morton, Blaine and Butler. But, recognizing in them the nerves and courage to stand for the rights of the negro, and regarding the Southern question as the main question, Mr. Phillips says: "Such men as Blaine and Morton and Butler, have the right idea, no matter what may be said of them otherwise. And these are the men to stand shoulder to shoulder and guide the country through. President Grant has been, for four years, the object of the grossest vilification at the hands of the Democratic party, and of cowardly detraction at the hands of a faction of the Republican party. But Mr. Phillips, disregarding his trivial mistakes, judges him by his whole career," and says: "Five years from now, side by side with Washington and Lincoln, will stand the name of Ulysses S. Grant." And being interrupted by applause mingled with hisses, he proceeded:

That hiss is better than the plaudits of the great audience, for it shows the grandeur of his claim to public attention. There stands President Grant. He has been slandered by his own party; he has been forsaken by many of his friends; he has borne all in calmness and without fear or favor; but through it all he has shown the integrity of Abraham Lincoln and the decision of Andrew Jackson. The country owes its existence to no man more than to Ulysses S. Grant. In the line of heroes of his and the old and new world the name of U. S. Grant will stand side by side with that of Wellington.

Common time is nothing to this intellectual giant and great reformer. He goes behind it and seeks for the truth, and, if he finds it, holds it up to view and defies it, regardless of the popular tumult, which he knows can be only ephemeral. It is the fashion to speak of the negro as "on trial." Can he be educated? Can he live and prosper without a master? Will he ever make a good citizen? Was suffrage well bestowed when it was conferred upon him? These are the questions that all Democrats and many Republicans, be it said to their shame, are fond of asking. Mr. Phillips negatives the proposition that the negro is on trial. He has won the verdict, as is shown by the increased products of the Gulf States since he was made free. This, too, in spite of persecution and bitter prejudice that would have it otherwise. He then, is no longer on trial. But, says Mr. Phillips most truly, the white men of the South are on trial. They came back into the Union and made promises, promises of fair play, promises to treat the negro as a citizen. But they have broken their promises. The men of the north are on trial, too. They gave freedom and conferred suffrages; but they have protected the negro in the exercise of neither right.

They sent a frigate to Japan to vindicate the rights of a single American citizen, but suffer thousands of colored men to be slain for opinion's sake on American soil. Thus the great orator, at McCormick Hall, with rare force and the cunning of logic, exposed the shams with which the American people seek to solace themselves and evade the awful responsibilities of the situation. It was a masterly speech, and we are glad to say was on the exact line pursued by the *Inter Ocean* from the day of its first issue down to the present time.

Moral Character of Confidants

The testimony of Littlefield is severely criticised by the leading journals in the country, not only as being contradictory, but self convicting. The general opinion seems to be, and is a very correct one, that the testimony of a witness who avers a willingness and even an anxiety to commit felony to order cannot have much force against a decent probability of common sense or of common honesty on the part of the Returning Board. No one of intelligence and fairness will attach importance to testimony so mercenary, still it should teach a valuable lesson to all. It should teach the grave necessity of knowing well the moral character of the person in whom we would place confidence. In the case of Littlefield we have a bold example where treachery has betrayed and trickery perverted the honest intentions of an official act. This was the result of bestowing trust on a confidential employee who was willing to be a criminal for personal aggrandizement, who was willing to commit forgery to order and to commit the act for pecuniary reasons. The testimony of this man has already been proven false in several cases, and although we believe none of it will affect or influence the electoral tribunal, still it should be a warning to those who desire the services of confidential employees. They should inspect the moral character before they make a choice.

The Silver Lining of the Cloud.

The events of the recent campaign closed in doubt and confusion, when considered in connection with the occurrences of the last fortnight, furnish an example of the self-governing power of the American people under circumstances of unparalleled distraction, which will never be forgotten by them, nor laid out of view by neighboring nations. Wrought up to the point of frenzy by passion and excitement, the two great parties stood defiantly in the presence of each other and of the world, after the contest at the polls, disputing the issue, each regarding itself as the victor and calling upon the people to assist in the assertion of its rights, and both threatening violence, if need be, in maintaining their claims. But while thus menacing opposition, apparently unmindful of the public weal, the better portions of both were brooding over the evils which arrayed them in hostile attitudes, fearing lest by mistaken zeal they should be hurried on to acts whose certain end would be the disruption of the Government and the destruction of their common heritage, while unfriendly powers looked on, confidently predicting the doom of the federative principle as the result of our divisions, and joyously hailing what they believed to be the introductory spectacle of expiring Freedom.

But just when the catastrophe so much desired seemed most imminent, and these rejoicings were at the pitch of exultation, the prevailing good sense and patriotism of the people came to their rescue and soon began to be felt in the ranks of parties, imparting an effect which was to culminate in a preliminary compact for the preservation of the peace, and mutual stipulations to underwrite the future and fortunes of the country as against the folly of its own indiscretions and the machinations of enemies who counted upon our ruin as a means of their own aggrandizment—a source of wealth in its progress, and a security against the incursions of Democratic heresies in the sequel. Thus once begun, the process of reaction swept on, and continues to work healing effects every hour, moving men, who but yesterday proclaimed their readiness to shed blood in partisan strife to premoie or repel aggressions, to avow to-day an equal eagerness to accept any result found, and to support the President who shall be declared elected by the tribunal to which the question is commmitted, as the President of the people, and not of the party. Such is the change in public sentiment caused by a general glance back upon the perils we have escaped, softening and subduing the obdurate, and constraining all to a renewed dedication to the welfare of the country and firmer determination to live less devoted to party. The great danger to which we have been exposed, when now in serious contemplation fully realized, exerts the dissolving influences of common suffering, and inspires the people with a livelier sense of the common destiny, and of the necessity for a more perfect national unity.

And so it is that there is a growing feeling that whatever the decision of the High Commission may be, it will be the infallible decree of justice, and that whoever is called by its promulgation to occupy the Executive chair, will come rightfully and equitably to the seat, entitled to the confidence and co-operation of the whole people, irrespective of party, and, by reason of the merging of parties in the procedure, released in a large degree from party pledges and obligations. And if the great crisis though which we have passed shall have the rehabilitating effect to awaken the dormant patriotism of the country, as is now promised; and to bring the better classes into more harmonious relations and sentiments, diffusing a popular conception of liberty higher than as enjoining purity in the discharge of the as being merely the permission of license, and duties of the citizen, then will the cloud of darknes which, overspreading, filled all hearts with dread, be triumphantly dispelled befor the elight of better prospects and brighter hopes than have dawned upon the Union for more than a generation.—*New York Times.*

A Comma's Importance.

The claim of the United States for the return of the $1,500,000 lent to help out the Centennial Exposition has been rejected by the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, although there are abundant funds remaining in the hands of the managers with which to satisfy it. Consequently, unless the decision is reversed on appeal, the $1,500,000 will be distributed among the shareholders in the enterprise, and be just so much taken out of the public treasury for their benefit. That this would be the result was foretold by the opponents of the loan at the time it was proposed, and was indignantly denied by its friends. Some of them, at least, were disingenious in their denial, and intended that the money should be a gift and not a loan, as is evident from the peculiar wording of the bill appropriating it. The clause which was relied on to protect the interests of the nation, and which was used to secure votes for the grant, runs thus: "The appropriation hereinbefore made shall be paid in full into the Treasury of the United States before any dividend, or per centage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said said stock." The advocates of the grant professed to read these words with a comma after the word "dividend," and persuaded the public that no dividend of any kind would be paid to the stockholders until the loan from the United States had been returned. Now, by their counsel learned in the law, they have successfully contended that there is no such comma, and that only a "dividend or percentage of the profits" was intended.

"What becomes of all the oysters?" asks a city city daily. A year or more since we published the statement of an old lady that her nephew had had "three oysters removed from his stomach." This was probably the entire contents of his stomach, with the lining torn out—*Boston Gazette.*

Those Famous Letters.

After a vast deal of flutter and gossip and fear and hope in political circles, the famous letters of J. Madison Wells to Senator West and J. H. Maddox have been made public. Both of them are free from any expression either dishonorable or criminal. They would compare well with many letters which passed between leading Democratic Senators and the Democratic National Committee. They are of a much higher character and more decent in tone than the one Mr. Charles O'Connor wrote to his St. Louis friend, in which he berated the President in language seldom heard except among the ward politicians of a great city. If Mr. J. Madison Wells' character is no worse than his letters signify, his honor and integrity will compare favorably with the majority of our leading men in whom we repose great confidence.

The Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President elect, played a practical joke on a reporter the other day, and a recant has been demanded. The reporter approached Mr. Wheeler at Zanesville, Ohio, and respetfully declared his intentions. Mr. Wheeler commenced: "How long have you been in the business?" "How do you like the profession?" "How many inhabitants in Zanesville?" "What is the circulation of your paper?" and plied the reporter with questions until the train moved off. The reporter was flattered at the interest the Vice President elect took in his affairs, but he wants all reports as to the interview thrown out on account of its unfavorableness.—*Inter Ocean.*

Mr. Tilden's Table Habits.

Mr. Tilden, who is a very abstemious person at table, was a curse of despair to his cook, a distinguished functionary who had prepared the majestic meals for the Padre. One day Mr. Dorsheimer was leaving the Governor's house, when the cook appeared on the back stoop, and expressed his gratitude to Lieutenant Governor's appreciation. "Ah, Mr. Dorsheimer," he said pathetically, "I have cooked for two great men, the Emperor of Brazil and the Governor of New York, and both of them will their dinner in the middle of the day, and eat him in twenty minutes."

A Friend in Need.

William H. Seward had a Damon and Pythias sort of friendship with Judge Selden of Central New York. After the expiration of Mr. Seward's term as Governor, he was in great pecuniary distress, and likely to lose all his possessions. He struggled with the pride so characteristic of the man to retain his home, but unsuccessfully. He lost everything or go to the wall. He applied to many of his fair weather friends, but was met with a flat refusal, or cool indifference, till he called on Judge Selden, who said, "You know I have little or no money, but I can furnish you with something on which you can raise the needed sum," and he forthwith executed a mortgage on his farm, and on this work raised the $25,000 which saved his fortune, and he soon after relieved his friend from all anxiety at anything disastrous could grow out of his action. He said, in substance, "there is no service which I can render this man, small or great, which he can ask, or will be refused," and such service as this might well make a grateful and devoted friend of its recipient.

Ben Butler on the Moon.

In Judge Brown's Court Saturday Mr. Henry Scudder, in summing up for the owners of the Harvest Queen, called attention to a portion of the testimony of Captain Jennings, of the Adriatic, in which the Captain said that in the Irish Channel there was a tide that set one way for six hours and then met another tide that caused a further flow of six hours. Mr. Scudder said he was early taught that a tide ran for six hours, and that there might be a set for a longer period but not a tide. He had been told by an eminent Christian statesman, General Benjamin F. Butler, that a party of English astronomers in the South Seas had corrected the received idea about tides, and had discovered that the moon was neither globular, spherical nor spheroidal, but that it was flat and was traversed by a fissure, through which the astronomers could see as far as the opposite surface of the planet. Mr. Scudder said that he thought this fissure must have been created about the same time as Captain Jennings's peculiar tide.

The Lamented Lincoln

Edwin Booth was, in Boston, a sort of little supper was given him that same night at the Parker House, Boston, in room 70. I was one of those present. We were having a good time, and I suppose it was half past twelve when Edwin Booth rose with a glass of champagne in his hand to give a toast. He was just raising the glass to speak, when the door opened, and boy came in with a telegram he handed to Booth. He took it, and saying "excuse me a moment," put down the glass and opened the envelope. As he read his face turned white, and uttering, "My God," he sank down with his head on the table and wept. The telegram fell on the floor, and was picked up and read aloud. It said that John Wilkes Booth had shot Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater that night.

One of the Dogs you Read of.

The dog belongs to Collins, not the ship, but Tom Collins, but the Jefferson man of that name. He came in without his dinner one day, and we suppose the dog was acquainted with the fact, so he went out foraging, and before 9 o'clock he came in the office with a mysterious bundle in his mouth, handed it to his master, and on opening it he found a nice dinner of fresh pork and sweets. It afterwards proved to be Wm. Taylor's dinner. The dog had captured it at Mr. Gail's store, where Wm. does business.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1872 Caldwell.	1872 Merrimon.	1876 Settle.	1876 Vance.
Alamance	1,015	1,270	1,183	1,350
Alexander	389	245	352	808
Alleghany	181	339	170	527
Anson	1,119	1,191	1,177	1,587
Ashe	701	752	873	1,067
Beaufort	1,565	1,331	1,516	1,689
Bertie	1,514	919	1,050	1,129
Bladen	1,148	1,208	1,170	1,385
Brunswick	788	711	1,011	1,008
Buncombe	1,114	1,359	1,199	1,365
Burke	685	852	953	1,195
Cabarrus	811	1,161	924	1,029
Caldwell	352	82	289	1,172
Camden	551	572	580	672
Carteret	739	1,082	799	1,117
Caswell	1,456	1,115	1,628	1,482
Catawba	42[illegible]	1,261	44[illegible]	1,889
Chatham	1,655	1,77[illegible]	1,992	2,079
Cherokee	483	466	431	660
Chowan	510	570	8[illegible]	659
Clay	142	252	180	312
Cleveland	587	1,095	939	1,715
Columbus	659	1,[illegible]	767	1,433
Craven	2,70[illegible]	1,146	2,867	1,250
Cumberland	1,88[illegible]	1,580	2,151	2,179
Currituck	346	768	391	664
Davidson	1,619	1,384	1,848	1,714
Davie	62[illegible]	826	709	1,011
Duplin	1,182	1,7[illegible]	1,214	2,791
Dare	250	288	260	306
Edgecombe	3,455	1,474	3,849	1,651
Forsythe	1,115	1,033	1,519	1,471
Franklin	1,599	1,478	1,863	1,873
Gaston	688	927	84[illegible]	1,255
Gates	511	727	490	940
Granville	2,655	1,076	2,411	2,154
Greene	947	783	1,079	885
Guilford	1,831	1,849	1,977	2,264
Graham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	381
Halifax	2,610	1,077	3,285	1,060
Harnett	9[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]
Haywood	42[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	710
Henderson	716	5[illegible]	77[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Hertford	98	874	1,060	878
Hyde	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Iredell	2,097	1,7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	169	910	288	2,[illegible]
Johnson	1,571	1,471	1,73[illegible]	2,061
Jones	63[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lenoir	1,279	911	1,0[illegible]	1,5[illegible]
Lincoln	7[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]	1,125
Macon	1[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	611	6[illegible]	57[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin	1,018	1,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1,3[illegible]
McDowell	519	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	2,2[illegible]	2,511	2,[illegible]	3,1[illegible]
Mitchell	62[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	47[illegible]	[illegible]	691
Moore	85[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Nash	1,200	1,281	1,[illegible]	1,980
New Hanover	2,911	2,281	2,988	1,[illegible]
Northampton	1,9[illegible]	1,095	2,170	1,422
Onslow	6[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Orange	1,521	1,945	1,[illegible]	2,010
Pasquotank	1,033	667	1,[illegible]	817
Pender	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Perquimans	910	6[illegible]	1,256	521
Person	879	1,1[illegible]	907	1,1[illegible]
Pitt	1,778	1,782	1,891	2,1[illegible]
Polk	3[illegible]	5[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Pamlico	378	440	311	414
Randolph	1,[illegible]	1,361	1,4[illegible]	7[illegible]
Richmond	1,7[illegible]	1,078	1,1[illegible]	1,6[illegible]
Robeson	1,668	1,6[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,966
Rockingham	1,501	1,7[illegible]	1,527	1,[illegible]
Rowan	1,118	1,9[illegible]	1,224	2,153
Rutherford	1,013	7[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1,2[illegible]
Sampson	1,110	1,6[illegible]	1,042	2,071
Stanley	[illegible]	6[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Stokes	8[illegible]	9[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Surry	8[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,2[illegible]
Swain	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transylvania	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrrel	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watauga	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yadkin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yancey	[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]
To al	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE MY NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.

S. H. FISHBLATE.

25 MARKET ST., Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 19-tf

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner Second and Rocky streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR RENT.

HAVING MADE UP MY MIND to move out to my Plantation, on Little Bridge road, the HOUSE that I purchased from W. P. Canaday, on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, is for rent. Possession given immediately.

The House contains Twelve Rooms, is in good, neat condition, gas and water through out, a good Cistern, and everything convenient and in good order.

The rent reasonable. Apply to me or to Messrs. CRONLY & MORRIS.

feb 2-tf J. F. GARRELL.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, February 1st, 1877.

ALL CARTS, DRAYS, WAGONS or other Vehicles found standing in the streets at night, on and after the 5th of February will be removed to the City Hall yard, and the owner prosecuted for violating an ordinance of the city.

GEORGE W. PRICE, Jr.,

Feb 2-2t City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, February 1st, 1877.

OWNERS COWS will hereafter be prosecuted and fined Ten Dollars, the penalty imposed by an ordinance of the city for allowing cows to run at large.

GEORGE W. PRICE, Jr.,

Feb 2-2t City Marshal.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS,

Citrons, Currants, Prunes,

Brandy Peaches, Pickles,

Cocoa and Assorted Nuts.

Canned Goods, Nutmegs.

Cinnamon, Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders, &c.

Flour.

A Large Stock on Hand of Various Grades and Brands.

Sweet and Salt Snuffs

Tobacco, Smoking and Chewing.

Various Grades and Brands—Large and Ample Stock to Select from.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Lard, Butter, Cheese, &c., &c.

Cigars and Liquors a Specialty.

☞ Send orderd direct to the Large Wholesale Grocery, and receive New, Fresh and Pure Goods.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Cor. Dock and Front Streets.

jan 19 1y

The Live Book Store.

HAS ALWAYS in STORE a FULL and complete assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, with a large stock of

BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES AND PAPER, OF EVERY KIND AND STYLE.

ALSO

Pianos, Organs,

Guitars, Violins, Flutes,

Banjoes, Accordeons,

And a full Stock of Sheet Music.

At HEINSBERGER'S

jan 19 Nos. 20 and 22 Market st.

TAGS.

PATENT SELF-FASTENING TAGS.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE USE OF COTTON SHIPPERS.

☞ Neatly printed at lowest prices.

By S. G. HALL.

jan 19 Sole Agent for Wilmington.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

IS HEREBY REQUESTED of Parlors who enjoy a good fire this cold weather. The best of

COAL AND WOOD

can be had at the lowest market prices, at J. A. SPRINGER'S Coal and Wood Yard, Front street.

jan 19 tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

march 9-1y