The Wilmington Post.

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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 $2 00, per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $1 50 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Authorized Capital	$1,000,000
Cash Capital paid in	$100,000
Surplus Fund	$50,000

[illegible] President.
[illegible] Cashier. [illegible]—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Cash Capital $150,000

[illegible] President.
W. L. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

DAWSON BANK.

Cash Capital $100,000

[illegible] President.
W. L. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

REPUDIATING THE STATE DEBT

[illegible] of more [illegible] and statesmen than any [illegible] North Carolina has given for that [illegible] and [illegible] that paper appeals to [illegible] the people of the State [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] to be imposed [illegible]

[illegible] gave [illegible] the State at the following [illegible] with interest thereon [illegible] $25,000,000 [illegible] with the coupons thereon [illegible] Act 1873. We believe that in all schemes for the payment of the State debt these "special Tax Bonds" are not considered, and the holders of all the other bonds are now willing to compromise their claims at a very great discount. A month ago they were willing to accept the bonded obligation of the State to the amount of $10,000,000 for their claim. Now, we learn, they are willing to receive one half of that amount as a full settlement. More than $12,000,000 of the debt was incurred before the war and was held [illegible] in what is known as "Old Bonds." More than $2,000,000 of the debt was incurred since the war, under acts passed before the war. Less than $1,000,000 was incurred since the war under post-bellum ordinances, of which more than $400,000 was loaned to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, nearly $700,000 in Registered Certificates of the State Board of Education, more than $1,000,000 to the Chatham railroad, $150,000 to the Williamston railroad, and $44,000 on account of the Penitentiary. The State's obligation for bonds issued under the "Funding Act" of 1866, with interest, amounts to more than $3,500,000, and the obligation incurred under a similar act in 1868 is more than $2,500,000. The State's obligations for bonds issued during the war, under acts passed before the war, for internal improvements, is more than $1,500,000, showing, as we have stated, an obligation on the part of North Carolina to the holders of her bonds, with interest thereon, in more than $25,000,000.

The *Observer* of February 24th tells us: "The joint committee in the General Assembly, raised to consider the public debt question * * * is prepared to report a bill to compromise the old debt of the State for $3,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest for five years, and afterwards bearing 6 per cent. until paid."

The purposes for which this debt of more than $25,000,000 was incurred by the State was for domestic purposes entirely—for the advancement of the material prosperity of the State—and the money arising from the sale of these bonds went into the hands of the pious and faithful Democracy. No niggers, nor scallawags, nor carpet baggers ever fingered one dollar of it. The bonds were issued according to law, and no taint of fraud or corruption attaches to them. They were placed in the hands of high-toned Democrats—our own people—who, acting under legal instructions, took the bonds to Wall street, in New York, and sold them at fair and satisfactory prices, and the proceeds were appropriated to the purposes for which they were intended. One of the main arteries of business leading into Wilmington (we allude to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, now the Carolina Central Railway Company) received a very large slice.

We are told by the *Observer* that the passage of the proposed bill "would be not only an unfair and unjust discrimination between creditors of the State, but a *wrong* and a *crime* against the people of North Carolina from Cherokee to Currituck." Without stopping to criticize the *Observer's* highly colored pictures of the "desolate woman whose husband fell fighting in battle," who presented an unlawful claim to the Treasurer of the State, and, demanding payment for the same, was refused; and the "rich Northern man who had never before been South, save, perhaps, as a bummer in Sherman's army," who presented his claim at the same time which was duly honored, we look to see what sort of a reason the *Observer* gives for his proposed repudiation of the State debt. Seeing that the usual cry of "nigger, scallawag and carpet-bagger" will not avail in this instance—that none but the faithful had ever fingered a dollar of this honestly borrowed money, and despairing of any capital being made because of the character or politics of those who authorized the debt and of those who received the benefit of it, the only *honorable* (?) thing for our honorable (?) *Observer* to do is to attack the character of those credulous gentlemen who invested their millions in North Carolina securities, with the confident expectation that when they fell due they would be paid. The holder of the State's obligation to pay is depicted thus: "He is a rich man and a *Northern* man. He wears fine linen if not purple. He fares sumptuously every day. He has never before been South, save, perhaps, as a bummer in Sherman's army. And he guesses that upon the whole he did not do such a bad thing after all in buying up those bonds." And as a companion picture we are told that the "desolate woman" who presents *her* "bonds, as lawful as law could make them, and with shrunken finger points to the genuine signature thereto of the lawful Governor of North Carolina, and of the lawful Treasurer of North Carolina, and then to the broad seal of North Carolina," and goes away without her money. The *Observer* says that this is not all. "The poor North Carolina woman was taxed to provide the Treasurer with money to pay the Yankee man—possibly the man who killed her husband!" Poor woman! Poor Yankee!! Poor dunce who would offer such an argument to sensible people as an excuse for the repudiation of an honest debt.

The poor people of North Carolina may to-day thank their God and the Republican party that the laws of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina prevents the Legislature of the State from ever paying the owners of the slaves that were freed by the result of the rebellion the $275,000,000 that the *Observer* talks about. Pray tell us where we would all be if it be impolitic and impolitic for the State to buy up $25,000,000 of bonds issued for honest debts and the money spent for the purposes for which it was intended, for $5,000,000, as the *Observer* says it is, if we had to be taxed to the amount of $275,000,000 to pay for the "niggers" sacrificed to the "Lost Cause?" Pray what new code of public morality is it that the *Observer* is teaching when it tells us that "as a matter of public policy" the "war bonds," incurred in aid of the rebellion, the payment of which is forbidden both by the laws of the United States and of North Carolina also, should be paid in preference to the ante-war bonds, issued for moneys borrowed to build our railroads and for other internal improvements? What are we to think of "State Honesty" if we agree with the *Observer* that "it will not be justice to pay a dollar on our ante-war bonds so long as the law forbids a dollar to be paid on the war bonds?"

From the influence of such infamous teachings, good Lord deliver us.

Eight Republicans on the Electoral Commission voted regularly for the counting of the Hayes & Wheeler electors in the disputed States. The Democrats denounced them as corrupt. Seven Democrats on the said Commission voted all the time for the Tilden and Hendricks electors in the disputed States. Every ungrammatical Democratic cuss calls them Democratic saints!

The eight don't fail to "gobble the seven on each occasion.

Some newspaper the other day announced that there was a grave stone at Edenton on which was the name of Cornelius Harnett. There was also one with the same name in St. James' enclosure, of this city. Directly antiquarians began to speculate upon the apparent capriciousness of this colonial circumstance. Has the revolutionary man died twice, or rest under two grave-stones? Where could he have had he been born? Somebody answered, "in England." Somebody else thought he was born in North Carolina, and so speculations went upon. About the Hon. George Davis announced, forty twenty years ago, in an address at Chapel Hill, he was convinced conclusively what was not unusual in those Cornelius had a father who was buried at Edenton, where our Cornelius was also born. When this surprising fact was ascertained, being a commentary upon the historical aptitude of our people, the public romancing subsided. The spirit of inquiry in our Historical Society languished for want of some exciting subject. Now the grave stone is to be demolished.

THREE NOW.—We met a youthful Democrat, a young newspaper lady who piped his eyes and heaved a sigh superlatively sad. "What ails you," we asked, "those sad, sad sighs? Are you desperate to heaven?" Josh brushed the tear drop from his eyes and said, "we count but 7! Three of them from the House have come, two from the Senate Chamber, and two the Supreme Court room, and they're to be [illegible]!"

"Why, [illegible]," we said, "do you wish to be more than even?" But we fairly jerked him from his ground, "We are but 7." "Explain," we said, "why such a thing should make you so badly." With quivering voice, with moisten'd eye, replied "O d—that Hartley! We played that game before we thought we'd certainly get [illegible] ourselves we've [illegible] to save us. [illegible] the gates," he said, "[illegible] heaven, and [illegible] haunts my heart [illegible]."

The Democrats have been [illegible] meanest blackguards [illegible] House [illegible] gate is [illegible] as compared with the [illegible] of most of the Democratic newspapers which [illegible] "liar," "scoundrel," [illegible] "scam," and other epithets which they constantly apply to the honest, purest and most emineut of Americans. It is impossible to overcome the despicable villainy of the low bred fellows without descending to their own dirty slang.

The desire now expressed by Wilmington politicians of the Democratic persuasion is that the editor of the *Journal* will have bow windows, glazed with blue glass, built around his office, with a view of their finder development, and a blue glass Minerva to roof over his head, with the hope that the Pleasantonian theory of rapid development may avail to put the young man on intellectual footing with the bright faced little urchins that run around the streets with a flag of truce in their rear.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, We, the colored citizens of New Berne and vicinity, having met to celebrate this 1st day of January, A. D. 1877, as the Fourteenth Anniversary of our emancipation from slavery, and while praising God for past mercies, do most humbly and devoutly pray Him to shield us by His Almighty arm, and vouchsafe to us the blessings of a free and prosperous people, and, ever mindful of the true and tried friends He has raised up to counsel and advise us, we do now more particularly feel the loss we have sustained in the death of our honored townsman, Hon. ROBERT F. LEHMAN, who was pleased, on our anniversary one year ago, to address us, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we humbly and reverentially bow before that God who ruleth in Heaven and on earth, and while we can no longer hear words of counsel from our late deceased friend, we will strive to follow the good example he left us as our heritage, and will ever cherish his memory. We feel that we have lost one who never looked upon us with pity, yet not with scorn, and who beheld in our race the imprint of a Divine Maker.

Resolved, That we heartly sympathize with his afflicted wife and family in their great loss, and offer them this our tribute of praise for one whom we delighted to honor and who, from the generous impulses of his heart, honored us with that recognition our new relations vouchsafed to us, after emerging from our bondage and being raised to the dignity of American citizenship.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to his afflicted family, and that it be furnished the Wilmington POST with a request to publish.

COMMITTEE—Geo S Fisher, John E Good, Virgil A Crawford, Edward E Tucker, Moses T Bryan, I B Abbott, W W Lawrence, Benj McGee, Joseph Mumford, Edward R Dudley.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED.

I will take a pair of mules and feed them well, in fact, take the best care of them for their work during the winter to work in the city.

W. P. CANADAY.

Eight is better than seven every time.

MRS. VICTOR'S STORY.—A story of thrilling interest, by Mrs. M. V. Victor, author of "Who Owned the Jewels," will soon be definitely announced for publication in the New York Weekly.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., has just published "Basil; or, The Crossed Path," by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Dead Secret," "The Woman in White," etc. One volume, paper covers, price 75 cents. For sale by P. Heinsberger, in this city.

Don't fail to make up a club for the New York *Ledger*. Every week there are miscellaneous articles from the pens of the best scholars and divines, and pleasant stories from the best writers. Send to Robert Bonner, corner of William and Spruce streets, New York. Terms, $3 00 per annum in advance.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., is expected to preach in St Mark's church on Sunday, March 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, at the same church in the evening, the Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., will deliver the third of a course of sermons, services beginning at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

Demorest for March is very attractive. Each month it grows in favor. Now is the time to subscribe for this valuable monthly and receive the beautiful Easter chromo, that is worth more than the cost of the magazine. The chromo, with other attractions, will appear in the April number. Send at once to W. Jennings Demorest, 17 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Magazine for March comes replete with good things to please the eye, the appetite and the brain. Its pages are filled with a charming variety of stories [illegible] tion, and is a charming [illegible] price—one copy, one year, $4 00; five copies, one year, $14 00. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 537 Pearl street, New York.

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR.—There are a great number of poor families in Wilmington, of no particular religious denomination, who have been in constant training for several months past for the Lenten season, and now that Lent is here the good church people don't send them any shed, nor even a string of herrings, although the children are crying for bread.

BULL-DOZING A CITY.—The new charter which the Legislature proposes to pass for the government of the city of Wilmington is a beautiful specimen of Democratic bull dozing. As a sample of its beautiful equity in the division of the city, we give the dividing lines of the proposed five wards:

First Ward begins at the Cape Fear river, running eastwardly along Campbell street to Fourth, southwardly along Fourth to Walnut, eastwardly along Walnut to Fifth, southwardly along Fifth to Mulberry, eastwardly along Mulberry to McRae, eastwardly along McRae to Tenth, southwardly along Tenth to Dock, and eastwardly along Dock to the city limits, all north and east of said line comprising the First Ward.

Second Ward begins at the Cape Fear river, running eastwardly along Campbell street to Fourth, southwardly along Fourth to Dock, westwardly along Dock to the Cape Fear river, including all that portion of the city on the west side of the river.

Third Ward begins at the intersection of Fourth and Walnut, running southwardly along Walnut to Fifth, eastwardly along Fifth to Mulberry, eastwardly along Mulberry to McRae, eastwardly along McRae to Tenth, southwardly along Tenth to Dock, westwardly along Dock to Fourth, and northwardly along Fourth to the beginning.

Fourth Ward begins at the Cape Fear river, running eastwardly along Dock to Seventh, southwardly along Seventh to Church, westwardly along Church to the Cape Fear river, and thence northwardly to the beginning.

Fifth Ward begins at the Cape Fear river, running eastwardly along Church to Seventh, northwardly along Seventh to Dock, and eastwardly along Dock to the city limits, all south and east of said line comprising the Fifth Ward.

THE JAMES HEATON CASES.—Our readers will remember that the cases of the State against James Heaton for inciting a riot and staying an election in this city in August 1874, on which he was convicted in Columbus county last year, was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State on exceptions taken at the time of the trials. It will also be remembered that Gov. Brogden granted absolute pardon to Mr. Heaton in both cases pending the appeals. The question has been discussed throughout the State as to the right of the Governor to grant pardons pending appeals, and considerable interest has been felt in regard to the Heaton cases as to whether the Governor had exceeded his Executive prerogative or not. We have learned that in the Supreme Court, on the call of the cases from the District on Tuesday last, February 27th, these cases of Mr. Heaton being under the consideration of the Court, his Honor Justice Reade delivering the opinion of the court, it was decided that the action of the Governor was legal and valid, and that no further action can be had against Mr. Heaton.

This is the first case of the kind that has ever been decided in North Carolina, and, with the exception of a case in Massachusetts, some years ago, in the United States.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Heaton on his deliverance from the toils and snares that have been so carefully set for him by his enemies—long may he wave.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press an entire new book, by Mrs. Cat. [illegible] A. Warfield, author of the celebrated novel, "The Household of Bouverie." It is entitled "Fetue Fleming," and is printed from the author's manuscript, and has never been printed before in any form. Mrs. Warfield's name as a novel writer is firmly established, and it is something now-a-days, to meet with a female novel-writer like her, who delineates in her works such [illegible] of conception, [illegible] tion, with correct [illegible] and [illegible] expression, for her [illegible] are wonderful. It will be published on [illegible], the 3rd of March, in uniform style and price with the House of Bouverie, which has proved [illegible] popular. Book [illegible] and others will do well to [illegible] at once, for the [illegible] large sale.

At a joint meeting of [illegible] Germania Lodges K. of P., [illegible] city on the 29th inst., being the [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible] Order, the following [illegible] were offered by P. C. C. W. H. [illegible] C. C. and Brothers:

We meet [illegible] to renew again the obligations that we have all taken; to commemorate the ties of friendship that bind us together, and to congratulate ourselves upon whatever advancement we may have made during the Pythian Period [illegible]. Let us then, [illegible] thanks to the Grand Master of all Worlds, S. C. of Heaven and Earth, who kindly vouchsafed to us the [illegible] and success that our noble [illegible] so richly deserves. For my part, Brethren to attempt to give you the history of the Order of Knights of Pythias, with which you are [illegible] far as I am, would be [illegible] my part, a sight feeble [illegible] trust, prove acceptable. [illegible] day of February 1864, [illegible] which whose portrait [illegible] was, with [illegible] in Washington City, and [illegible] assumed an obligation to keep secret the contents of the ritual about to be read to them by Mr. Rutledge, the author. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the ritual, it was [illegible] that each gentleman present [illegible] for himself a committee [illegible] the purpose of inviting [illegible] clerks as he deemed [illegible] ble, to join them in forming the Order. On the 19th day of February 1864, Washington Lodge No. 1, was ushered into existence. At a time when [illegible] was arrayed against [illegible] nation was shaken from [illegible] in prophecies, and [illegible] a civil war, when sections [illegible] against sections, when [illegible] and revenge were [illegible] motives that governed the action of nearly all men, when [illegible] influences of friendship were [illegible] the blessings of charity [illegible] this Lodge formed and [illegible] the germ planted that [illegible] itself as a young giant, [illegible] admiration of the [illegible]. Other Lodges were soon [illegible] had also begun [illegible] destroyed the order [illegible] 1865. Franklin Lodge No. [illegible] only Lodge of the Order in existence. But still [illegible] the [illegible] formed that Lodge kept [illegible] and would not recognize the [illegible] in any of their undertakings. They struggled on and at last success [illegible] their efforts, and Lodge after Lodge sprang into existence. On the 15th day of February 1867, the order was introduced into Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of November 1867, in New Jersey, and during the same [illegible] Maryland; on December [illegible] Delaware, in April 1868, in Indiana [illegible].

On the 15th of May 1868, a convention, formed by 10 delegates from each State assembled in Philadelphia to form a plan for the organization of a Supreme Lodge, which was done, and on the 11th day of August 1869, the Supreme Lodge was instituted, with Samuel Read of New Jersey as S. C. Ever since the organization of the Supreme Lodge the Order seems to have risen high over the world, casting its shadow over the whole continent of America, unfurling its banner of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence over north, south, east and west, linking them together with the ties of one common brotherhood. May its march be ever onward, until at last the whole world will recognize its beneficial influence, and all labor together for the amelioration of the sufferings akin to human life.

But brethren, let us come nearer home and review our own acts. On the 14th day of November 1870, your Lodge, Stonewall Lodge No. 1, the mother Lodge sprang into existence—how well do I recollect everything connected with the event. In Masonic Hall, on Market street, fourteen of us, with beating hearts and trembling limbs, had assembled in the ante-room, the S. C. together with Bros. P. G. C. Wade and Hartman were in the Hall, the then degrees, now ranks, were conferred upon us, and some of us for the first time made acquainted with the mysteries of a secret society. Sad to say, but two of that number Bros. P. C. King and Zimmerman, are members of your Lodge to-night, the others have withdrawn or been suspended, and two, Brothers McEwen and Krebs, have gone to the Lodge of undying light and love where the S. C. of the Universe presides; they died with their armor on. "Peace to their ashes." As for myself, C. C., although a member of another Lodge, I never shall forget Stonewall, for within her walls was I initiated, charged and proved, and the memores of by-gone days, and happy, happy hours spent at her meetings are two vivid in my mind to be ever forgotten. I can then, in all sincerity say, God bless old Stonewall, and may its future grow brighter and brighter.

On the 14th of March 1871, Clarendon No. 2, was instituted; on the 10th day of August my own Lodge, Germania No. 4, sprang into existence. Both of these Lodges were formed of material taken from Stonewall, and to-night, one of them, Germania, visits her mother Lodge to congratulate and be congratulated, to show her that its weak nursling of a few years ago is a strong, healthy being; to renew our friendship, the one with the other, and commence anew together the battle for the cause of Benevolence and Brotherly Love.

On the 9th of September 1871, Cumberland Lodge No. 5, was instituted at Fayetteville, and on the 29th of the same month Centre No. 3, at Raleigh. On December 21st 1871, the Grand Lodge was duly and regularly organized by S. C. Read, and your Lodge C. C. honored with the first Grand Chancellor. On the 17th of January 1872, Ruffin Lodge No. 6 was instituted at Goldsboro, on the 14th of November 1872, Calantha Lodge No. 7 of this city was instituted, and on December 31st, 1872, Athnia No. 8, at Newbern, on March 22d, 1873, Magnolia Lodge No. 10 was instituted, on May 12th, 1873, Justitia No. 11, at Goldsboro, on November 3d, Contentnia No. 12, at Wilson, on January 19th, 1874, Dobbin Lodge No. 13 at Fayetteville, on March 1st 1874, Clinton Lodge No. 14 at Clinton, April 1st, Myrtle Lodge No. 15, at Mount Olive; April 14th, Woodson Lodge No. 16 at Greenville and on June 12th, Cleveland Lodge No. 17, at Charlotte. During the year 1876 Lodges were established at Salem, Durham, Lagrange, and Bay River, the dates I am unable to give. Some of these Lodges have surrendered their charters, while others have become dormant; but considering the dull times that we are passing through, and other obstacles, the outlook is not as gloomy as it might be. True, our numerical strength is not as large as it might be, and our financial strength not as strong as it should be, but let us not be despondent. The darkest hour is just before the dawn, and trust that we will yet see our Lodge Order extend from the sea coast to the mountains of the old North State, and its benefits being felt by all of its inhabitants.

To sum it up, we find that thirteen years ago our Order was a mere handful [illegible] it numbers nearly 15,000. Can any of us fail to recognize the fact that the hand of an All-wise Providence has been guiding us onward? Errors have been made, money has been uselessly expended, but all obstacles have been overcome, and we enter upon a new period to-night which we trust will be fraught with great good to our beloved Order. We have great cause to rejoice, as members of one of the greatest charitable Orders on earth, for the evidences which are constantly multiplying around us, that our works are approved of Heaven, and that we constitute one of the silent, all-pervading influences which tend to lift mankind to a higher plane of existence, by restraining the evil tendencies of man's nature, and developing the nobler attributes. Our Order is based on the principle of men bearing each others burdens, heightening each others joys, and providing a barrier against the ills and misfortunes incident to human life. We are bound together by the honest ties, cemented by common aims and fraternal affection, with grips, signs, countersigns and passwords, calculated to serve as a means of recognition, whether on sea or land. Let us then, Brethren, in our daily lives and walks before men strive to illustrate the pure principles of love and friendship. Our great patron, from whom we derive our name, we are told, had a companion for whom his friendship was put to the severest test. Damon being incarcerated and condemned to die, by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, for an alleged conspiracy, asked the favor of a few hours respite, that he might visit a neighboring place, arrange some worldly affairs, and bid a final adieu to his stricken family. Pythias, his friend, interceded with Dionysius, and offered to submit to incarceration himself in place of Damon until his return, and in case he failed to return, to suffer death for him. Dionysius had no faith in such disinterested friendship, and determined to try the devotion of Pythias. Pythias was accordingly thrown into prison and Damon flew to his loved ones. After making all arrangements for his departure from earth and bidding a last long farewell to his broken hearted family he started on his return to meet the grim monster that awaited him. Before his arrival the time came for the execution, and Pythias was led forth to suffer death for his absent friend. Firmly he trod the path from his dungeon to the scaffold, and only cried, "'Tis sweet to die for those we love." Before his execution however, Damon came, and his friend was saved. Dionysius was so impressed by this devotion that he pardoned Damon and made him and Pythias his friends and councellors. It is such friendship as this, my brethren, that is taught by our Order. We also teach charity towards all. Not that contracted charity that looks only to the pecuniary wants of brethren, but that broader charity that would relieve every want, mental as well as physical, and benevolently allow for the weakness of human nature, in all our judgments of the conduct of others; for the foibles of men admonish us all to beware how we condemn. Before we unconditionally condemn another hastily. We must resolve to demand no charity for ourselves.—Let us, then, Brother Knights resolve to ever judge with candor, and with charity, advancing our shields of defense, from the gaze of the world, while we strive to correct them, by wholesome admonitions within the sacred precincts of our Castle Hall. Let us see

That the chastenings of mild reproof
May meet unwitting error.

And charity not be a stranger at the board that is spread for brothers. And may we, to night, renew our vows of friendship to each other, and fidelity to our Order. Let us determine to make it deserving of commendation, and let us fill the pages of its history with unnumbered acts of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence.

C. C. and Brethren: I have time to endeavored to the best of my ability to impress upon your minds and thoughts the fact that in spite of all that has been, or may be said, that our Order is rapidly advancing and taking its place in the front ranks of secret societies. I would say to you, brothers, [illegible] sion, that your mission is a [illegible] divine and a holy one. You form a part of that great army of industry who are laboring to reconstruct the tabernacle of man. Silently and invisibly you work, but none the less effectually. This lesson you are taught by the little coral insect that works beneath the surface of the sea, where no mortal eye can penetrate. The work of a hundred summers or the toil of a hundred winters alternately darken or illume its bosom, and yet the work of the little insect is hidden and unseen, but the day of revelation comes and a new island, beautiful, fresh [illegible] appears, and takes its place [illegible] sister isles on the bosom of the sea.

So it is, my brothers, with our work; it is secret, but the results of our victories are strewn [illegible] earth visible to all. So,

Speed ye on, my faithful brothers, [illegible]
And bear [illegible]
Still aid the widow in her need
And soothe the orphans woe,
Still by the heart sick strangers side
With words of kindness stay
And bid the darkening troubled tide
Of sorrow pass away.
Ye generous band, long may you stand,
The gravbeard and the youth
Shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand
In honor, love and truth.

Josh says he goes in for Tilden in 1880. It won't do; just look at the 8's there and think of how the National Returning Board stood. The chances are against Samuel, count them as you will—all the 8's are on the Republican side.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wm. Jno. Buhmann,
BROKER,
Northwest Cor. Front & Second Sts.

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE of the trade and the public generally.

Prompt attention to business guaranteed. mar 2 tf

United States Internal Revenue.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, N. C.
WILMINGTON, February 28, 1877.

UNITED STATES
vs.
One Horse and Wagon and Harness, one Jug and one Keg of Liquor, about three gallons and one lump of Manufactured Plug Tobacco, about 2 pounds.

Seized at Wilmington, N. C., on the 7th day of February, 1877, as the property of Bone Taylor, of unknown, one Horse and Wagon and Harness, one Jug and one Keg of Liquor, about three gallons and one lump manufactured Plug Tobacco. Wherefore the said Bone Taylor and all other parties are notified that they must come forward within thirty days and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States, otherwise forfeiture will result for violation of U. S. Internal Revenue Laws.

L. J. COLTON, Collector.
mar 2-3t By T. M. SMITH, Deputy.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE—Fourth Grand Drawing, 167th. At New Orleans, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $600,000. The GRANDS SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. It never scales or compromises. Look at the following schedule:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000
HALF TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2	PRIZES OF $2,000		2,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
10	do	500	5,000
20	do	300	6,000
100	do	200	20,000
1,000	do	100	100,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9	do	do 200	1,800
9	do	do 100	900
1,112	Prizes, amounting to		$226,400

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692,
New Orleans, La.

FIFTY GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. Tuesday, May 8th. Capital Prize $5,000. Tickets $2 each. mar 2-4t