The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for standing more than one week.

All communications or business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00, per year; 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.

E. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000
Cash Capital paid in [illegible]
Surplus Fund $50,000

[illegible], Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Cash Capital $250,000

[illegible], Cashier.

DAWSON BANK.

Cash Capital $100,000

[illegible], Cashier.

A BLUE BLOOD IN TROUBLE.

The Richmond, Va., *Sun* of March 23 give an account of the arrest and committal to jail of Col. C. T. Crittenden, Doorkeeper of the House of Delegates of Virginia on the serious charge of forgery. It seems that Crittenden thought he could make a little money for himself by fraudulently altering the pay warrants of two of the delegates, raising the amounts in each case from $15 for three days attendance to $45 for thirteen days attendance, pocketing the proper amounts to the gentlemen to whom they were due, and quietly pocketing $120 of the people's money in the transaction.

This thief and forger is one of the "blue bloods"—one of the F. F. V.'s of the second [illegible] of "old Virginia chivalry" who tumble and [illegible] attaching to his shirt—nothing approaching to scalawagism about him—no taint of niggerism in his veins—that we have any account of—a regular descendant from the beautiful Pocahontas—a native of Culpepper county—was a lieutenant-colonel of the thirteenth Virginia infantry (A. P. Hill's old regiment,) served with great distinction in the war of the rebellion, and [illegible] to the Democratic party that possesses all the virtue, &c., &c.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

To the Republicans of South Carolina:

By your choice I was Governor of this State in 1874, and at the election on the 7th of November last I was again, by your votes, elected to the same office. My title to the office upon every legal and moral ground, is to-day as clear and perfect. By the recognition and action of the President of the United States I find myself unable to maintain my official rights with the prospect of final success, and I hereby announce to you that I am unwilling to prolong a struggle which can only bring further suffering upon those who engage in it.

Announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you that the republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintenance of their political and civil rights, constituting beyond question a large majority of the lawful voters of the State. You allied yourselves with that political party whose central and inspiring principle has hitherto been the civil and political freedom of all men under the constitution and laws of our country. By heroic efforts and sacrifices, which the just verdict of history will rescue from the cowardly scorn now cast upon them by political placemen and traders, you secured the electoral vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and injury. From authentic evidence it is shown that not less than 100 of your number were murdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment, driven from your homes, robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry, hunted for your lives like wild beasts, your families outraged and scattered for no offence except for your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights. You trusted, as you had a right to trust, that if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the government of the United States, in the discharge of its constitutional duty, would protect the lawful government of the State from overthrow at the hands of your political enemies. From causes patent to all men and questioned by none who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your deliverance. While the long struggle for the Presidency was in progress you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the National Republican party to keep your allegiance true to that party in order that your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending.

THE PARTY ABANDONED.

To-day, April 10, 1877, by the order of the President whom your votes alone raised from overwhelming defeat, the government of the United States abandons you and deliberately withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful government of the State will be speedily overthrown, by a new interpretation of the constitution, at variance alike with the previous practice of the government and with the decision of the Supreme Court, the Executive of the United States decides the duty of ascertaining which of the two rival State governments is the lawful one, and by the withdrawal of the troops now protecting the State from domestic violence recognizes the lawful State government as a trespasser with insurrectionary forces to be resisted. The grounds of policy upon which action has been based are startling.

THE REASONS CONSIDERED.

It is said that the north is weary of the long southern troubles. It is weary, indeed, of the long troubles which sprung from the stupendous crime of chattel slavery, and longed for repose. It would recover them from sight by weak compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace. But to find it to its duty until, through the conflict which rocked and agonized the nation, the great crime was put away and freedom was ordained for all.

It is said that a majority of the people of a State are unable by physical force to maintain their rights they must be left to political servitude. Is this a doctrine ever before heard in our history. If it shall prevail its consequences will not long be confined to South Carolina or Louisiana.

It is said that a democratic House of Representatives will refuse an appropriation for the army of the United States unless the lawful government of [illegible] is maintained by the use of the army. The submission to [illegible] marks the degeneracy of the political party or people who endures it. A government worthy of the name—a political party fit to wield power—never before blanched at such a threat.

NO FURTHER USELESS STRUGGLE.

But the edict has gone forth. No arguments of consideration which your friends could present have sufficed to avert its disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. My strict legal rights, of course, wholly unaffected by the decision of the President; no court in the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the legality of my title; no law-making power in the State except the General Assembly can [illegible] which of the two rival State governments is the lawful one, and by the withdrawal of the troops now protecting the State from domestic violence recognizes the lawful State government as a trespasser with insurrectionary forces to be resisted. The grounds of policy upon which action has been based are startling.

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CITY ITEMS.

Col. Ed. Cantwell has returned from Washington.

Wednesday and yesterday were delightful spring days.

For every kind of [illegible]. Take castor oil or [illegible].

WET.—Last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the sun [illegible].

"A fool and his money [illegible] when you visit a [illegible].

Capt. M. P. [illegible] Infantry, has [illegible] battalion.

We understand [illegible] General was in the [illegible] present week.

Save [illegible] thing [illegible] spending [illegible].

Two [illegible] to the [illegible] the Revenue [illegible].

Quinine [illegible] like tea? [illegible] and true [illegible] drawn [illegible] water. Don't [illegible].

An [illegible] the interest of [illegible] them [illegible] women and [illegible] before the [illegible] where.

The Criminal [illegible] cases very rapidly. [illegible] an excellent business [illegible] confident our people will be [illegible] pleased with [illegible] also given [illegible].

The best [illegible] Peterson's magazine for May [illegible] our table. It [illegible] for the household, [illegible] interest all. Subscription, $2 00 a year in advance. Published by Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, $2 00 a year in advance.

The disease [illegible] many people in Wilmington [illegible] out with great [illegible] House, and [illegible] upon the system [illegible] patients themselves [illegible] tion of the [illegible] and irresistable [illegible] sions.

And now the question [illegible] what part our [illegible] the Stars first [illegible] ranged their [illegible] did they sing [illegible] they keep it up [illegible] —and if [illegible] will we ever have [illegible] singing together [illegible] Answers requested.

While nearly every [illegible] trees both [illegible] forests are putting [illegible] new spring dress [illegible] still retains its [illegible] and seems [illegible] of the present [illegible] South wind. [illegible] city within the [illegible] can't [illegible] a visit.

The Adjutant General [illegible] and editor of the [illegible] Jones, has been [illegible] and we are glad [illegible] popular. We wish [illegible] in placing the [illegible] under good [illegible] military were [illegible] Gen. Jones, and [illegible] highly for the very kind [illegible] treatment they received [illegible].

The Board of Aldermen [illegible] three important [illegible] dinances. The first [illegible] authorizes any person who [illegible] attacked by a dog, to kill the dog at once, and placing a tax on male dogs of $1 and on female dogs of $5 per annum. The second [illegible] road engines and cars. The third [illegible] regulating the manner of [illegible] and inspecting beef cattle which [illegible] market for sale.

All three of these ordinances should be strictly enforced. If they are, great good will result to the law abiding citizens of this city.

REFORM.—A fair specimen of the "reform" that was promised the people of New Hanover county by the reformed Board of County Commissioners is seen in the fact that that Board, having gone to the expense and farce of advertising in the newspapers for bids from competent physicians for medical attendance to the poor of the county, for one year, awarded the contract for the same to a certain physician, although there was one bid, certainly, by an equally competent physician, that offered to perform the same service for more than fifty dollars less. Why is this, thus? Has politics or personal favoritism anything to do with it?—Why did not the gentlemen of the Board save this fifty dollars to the county?

Punch, Ben, punch! Punch with care;
Punch till you raise every sinner's hair!
A ten year's trip for the scamps who daire
To steal and rob and falsely swaire;
A five year's trip for those who wear
The spoils of the victims to their sinful snare;
Punch the Head Devil in his hightoned lair,
Punch the high devil who is always there,
Punch all the fellow who have gathered in the rear
Even as the Morning Stars did first together sing;
Punch 'em on the fod, punch 'em on the square!
To war, to love and law everything is fair
Punch, punch, Ben, punch, is the poor man's prayer.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY AND GRAND LARCENY.—A man by the name of Hagood was arrested by officer VanSoelen, by order of the Marshal, on Wednesday last, charged, in a dispatch from the Chief of Police at Charleston, S. C., with bigamy and grand larceny.—Hagood admits the bigamy, and says he has two wives, one here with him, and the other in South Carolina or Georgia.

Hagood come to this city some three months ago and stopped at Mrs. Morrison's boarding house, on Front street—he had three children with him and represented himself to be a widower. He stated to Mrs. M. that he owned a residence in Charleston worth $10,000 and said that he had to go on and sell it. About six weeks ago he went off, and when he come back he brought a young woman with him, who he introduced as his wife, and they both stated that they had just been married in St. John's Church in Charleston, S. C., that the woman was the daughter of one of the first men of that State, and giving the name of her father. Mrs. M. wrote to Charleston and found out that they had misinformed themselves, and give them to understand that they must look out other quarters, which they did, they have been living on Sixth street, in a house belonging to Mr. Jack Yopp ever since.

There is no doubt but that he is a very great scoundrel—we cannot tell much about the woman, but understand that she has made several contradictory statements, which speaks very bad for her veracity. We hope the ends of the law will not allow the man to make his escape. Hon Daniel L. Russell has been retained by the parties to hold them, and Messrs. Wright & Smallman for them.

NEW BOOK &c.

The Boys and Girls of the South, is the title of a very interesting paper, published at Atlanta, Georgia, by J. [illegible] Subscription price, one year [illegible] Clubs of [illegible], $1 00. The "Home South" and "The Boys and Girls of the South" one year for $1 50.

The Health Reformer for April comes to our table with the usual excellent variety of Healthful instruction. In addition to other interesting articles it contains a racy article entitled "Holidays among the Canyons," an exposure of "The Blue Glass Humbug," useful hints for farm and household, and interesting scientific department, etc., etc. Published at $1 00 a year, at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for May is certainly not surpassed in merit by any of the four famous numbers which precede it, and we are gratified in the assurance that Mr. Leslie will spare no effort to insure for this welcome and valuable publication the continued patronage and praise of the Christian public in general. The May number will be especially sought after and carefully preserved. It contains beautiful, illustrations by Dore, and others; short stories, continued tales; a number of instructive articles and a fund of general information; anecdotes, poetry, etc., etc. The Sunday Magazine may be secured for $2 50 for one year, from Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl street, New York.

"First and True Love," by George Sand, author of "Consuelo," is one of the most fascinating books ever written, is full of illustrations, and is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. George Sand's style in "First and True Love," is noble and beautifully rich and pure; for she has an exuberant imagination, and with it a very chaste style of expression. She never indulges in declamation, and yet her sentences are exquisitely melodious and full. "First and True Love," is published in a large octavo volume, paper, cover, with the edges cut all round, price seventy five cents, and for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price of it in a letter, to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by P. Heinsberger, at his Live Book and Music Store, on Market street.

"Pickwick Abroad" is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is a companion to Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers, and the volume contains the whole of Cruikshank's original and comic illustrations of Mr. Pickwick's triumphal tour through France, and his return home. It is written by George W. M. Reynolds, in his inimitable style, which no author has ever been able to equal, and is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," and will become, equally as popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life. No matter where you open the volume, every page will set you in roar, as Samuel Weller, Mr. Winkle, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Huggins, Mr. Crashen, Mr. Tims, Mr. Sugden, and others, figure in the whole of the work. "Pickwick Abroad" is published in a large octavo volume, paper cover, with edges cut open all round, price seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all booksellers; or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price of it in a letter, to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Wilmington, N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REV.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, '77.

T. M. Smith, Esq., Deputy Col.

SIR: The frauds against the revenue, and the determined resistance to the enforcement of the laws in portions of the State of North Carolina have become so extensive that the ordinary means for collection of the revenue have to a very great extent been set a defiance, and it has become necessary in certain places to call upon the military arm of the government to protect the civil officers in the performance of their duties. I see that many of the newspapers in the State named, criticise the revenue officers with great severity, and have but few words of condemnation for those who are charged with violation of the law. If there are just grounds of complaint in respect to the character of the officers appointed by you to enforce the laws, or the manner in which such officers transact their business with the public, I desire that you shall make such changes in the personnel of your force as will place the public service upon a footing that will challenge the respect of well meaning people. You need honest, capable, efficient men, who have courage to go forward fearlessly and diligently in the performance of their duties.

The revenues of our government are essential to its successful operation and the maintenance of its financial honor, and the citizens of each community should insist that the producers of taxable articles should be required to pay taxes imposed by law. All laws are successfully enforced in proportion as the intelligent and well meaning portion of a community give countenance to and favor their enforcement, and thereby give a moral support to the officers of the law in the performance of their duties, and frown down all acts of violence and fraud. With a view of securing the moral support of the people of your district in the enforcement of the law, I desire that you and your deputies appeal earnestly to the intelligent and better classes of your people to espouse the cause of the government against those who are engaged in defrauding its revenues, and upon your newspapers to exercise their powerful influence in [illegible] the efforts of the officers of the government in the due performance of their duties. I desire to assure you that [illegible] the determination of the government to break up all frauds against the revenue, and to that end the efforts now being put forth for that purpose will continue with unabated vigor until that object is accomplished, and Collectors and their Deputies will be required to give their whole time and attention diligently and faithfully, to the performance of their duties.

Very respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

ISAAC J. YOUNG,
Col. 4th Dist., Raleigh, N. C.

American Forbearance.

In his new book "Abroad Again" Curtis Guild comments very justly on the impositions which Americans submit to, and contrasts the different manner of "accepting the situation" one holds in America and England, as follows:

"Americans generally had rather pay a five-or-ten-dollar swindle than make a fuss," or bother the American consul.

Not so the Englishman. The richer and wealthy, he is never [illegible] enough to pay an overcharge even of a shilling and as it has been said that, whether an English subject is any port in the world is imprisoned or murdered, an English man-of-war steams into the harbor of that port, and anchors with her guns bearing on the town, within twenty-four hours after the occurrence, so whenever an Englishman is overcharged five francs on his room or his dinner, at a foreign hotel on any of the grand tour routes, and writes, (inclosing his card of reference) to the Times, that journal prints his communication, champions his cause, and the offending landlord has a very wholesome lesson given him in a stigma that he finds attached to his house, which it requires no common effort to remove.

Again, Americans allow themselves to be imposed upon in a manner that English people would not submit to for an instant, probably from the fact that class distinction is so much greater in England than here. In America, those occupying the position of porters, railroad conductors, ticket-sellers, baggage masters, salesmen, or hotel waiters even, conduct themselves as though they were, as a general thing, too good for the position, and those whom they were serving should be gratified at the condescension shown them, even though they pay liberally for it.

To be sure, it is a laudable ambition; and one great element of the strength of our nation is that these people may, by force of brains, elevate themselves to the position of merchants, railroad presidents, treasurers, and hotel proprietors; but we know that 'every man a sovereign' feeling crops out frequently here, for instance in the lordly hotel-keeper who permits you to remain instead of welcoming you into his house, the railroad President who considers the public of no account, and the merchants who serves you indifferently or patronizingly.

How many Americans are there that will insist that a horse-car conductor shall do his duty; that a railroad President shall attend to the business of the road they own stock in; that city officials shall understand they are the servants of the public; that hackmen and express drivers, or baggage porters at railroad stations, shall do the duty they are paid for doing; that if they have paid for a place, or a seat, or a performance, or a railroad trip, they shall have it? It is 'too much trouble,' and cheaper to submit to an imposition, than to contend about it."

DIED.

WATERS—In Beaufort, Carteret County, N. C. on the morning of the 26th of March, 1877, of paralysis, HENRY WATERS, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Waters was a native of the City of Baltimore, and removed to Beaufort in the year 1827 where he married and settled, and lived a highly respected and useful citizen until his death. Citizens testified their sorrow for his death by their large attendance at his funeral; and the Masonic Fraternity, of which he had long been an honored and exemplary member, paid their last tribute of respect at his grave, in ceremonies of the most solemn and impressive kind.

He left two sons and a daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO DOGS.

BE IT ENACTED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Wilmington, N. C., and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

Section 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually on or before the first day of May cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed, in the office of the Clerk and Treasurer, and shall cause it to wear at all times around its neck a collar distinctly marked with the owners name, and its registered number, and year, and the letters "C. W." and shall pay such license for a male dog one dollar and for a female dog three dollars. All dogs running at large without such collar, and all dogs not registered, numbered, described and licensed as aforesaid shall be killed; and every owner or keeper of a dog who shall violate any of the provisions of the first section of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful, from and from and after the passing of this ordinance to run at large while in heat, and any such dog so running at large shall be killed, and the owner or keeper thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall wrongfully remove the collar from a dog, or alter or deface the same, shall be fined not exceeding twenty five dollars.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal and of every policeman to faithfully execute this ordinance by finding out all unlicensed dogs, and the names of owners and keepers of dogs who may violate any of its provisions, and they are hereby authorized and directed to kill by shooting or otherwise, any and all dogs which are declared liable to be killed in this ordinance. Any person may in like manner kill any dog that shall assault him while he is peaceably walking along without the enclosure of its owner or keeper, or that may be affected with hydrophobia, and the Marshal or policemen, and each of them is empowered to enter any lot or enclosure, within this city in quest of any dog which having bitten or otherwise injured any person in this city while on the street or on any other lot than that of the owner or keeper of said dog, and any and every one who shall assault or obstruct them in the discharge of his or their duty, in executing this ordinance or any part of the same, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the first day of May 1877, and copies thereof shall be kept at the office of the City Marshal, and shall be posted in the Market House and in different parts of the city under the direction of the Marshal.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting April 6th, 1877.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

april 13-3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

An Ordinance

In Reference to Locomotive Engines and Cars within the City of Wilmington, N. C.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any company, person or persons, to place and leave standing any locomotive engine or railroad car of any description across or along any street within the limits of the city, in such manner as to prevent the passage of foot passengers, carts, drays or other vehicles along such street; but in all such cases the company, person or persons, so occupying the street with engines or cars, shall leave an opening or space of not less than twenty-five feet, at or near the centre of said street, under a penalty of not less than Ten Dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 2. No locomotive engine, passenger or burden car, shall be driven within the limits of the city at a greater rate of speed than five (5) miles an hour, except in ascending a heavy grade, which may require a greater rate of speed, when the rate shall not exceed six (6) miles an hour, and at no time move without a brakesman, in addition to the driver, under a penalty for each and every offence of Twenty Dollars.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or company, to move, or cause to be moved, more than ten railroad cars in connection upon any railroad track leading through any of the streets of the city where the descent of said road does not require the aid of propelling power, and then only at a rate of speed which does not exceed four (4) miles an hour, under a penalty for each and every offence of Twenty Dollars.

Sec. 4. When any locomotive engine is used within the limits of the city, with or without a car, or train of cars attached, a man shall be required to ride on the front of the locomotive engine when going forward, and when going backward on the tender or rear car, not more than twelve inches from the bed of road, and the person or persons having charge of such locomotive engine shall ring a bell when approaching any and every cross street; for any violation of the requirements herein set forth the company or person so violating shall be subject to a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 5. No cars, with or without horse power, shall, under a penalty of Ten Dollars, be propelled at a greater rate of speed than four (4) miles an hour within the City of Wilmington, unless attached to engines.

Sec. 6. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after the 15th day of April, A. D. 1877.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting April 6th, 1877.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

april 13

An Ordinance

In Reference to Weighing Beef Cattle in the City of Wilmington and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all persons bringing live beef cattle to the City of Wilmington for sale, before selling or offering them for sale, to cause them to be weighed and examined under the supervision of the Deputy Clerk of the Market, whose duty it shall be to note in a book, kept for that purpose, the names of the seller and buyer, and the weight, color, and a particular description of each animal.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell, or attempt to sell, any live beef cattle in the City of Wilmington until the same shall have been first weighed and examined as aforesaid, and a certificate thereof given by the Deputy Clerk of the Market.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, within the city limits any beef meat without having first exhibited to the Deputy Clerk of the Market the hide, horns, ears and feet of the animal from which such meat is taken, and obtained from the Deputy Clerk of the Market a certificate thereof.

Sec. 4. The Deputy Clerk of the Market shall collect the following fees, viz: for weighing, examining and certifying to beef cattle, fifteen cents (15c.) for each animal, and for his certificate, provided for in section 3, ten cents (10c.)

Sec. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding Twenty Dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 6. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This Ordinance shall be in force from and after the 15th day of April, A. D. 1877.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting, held April 6th, 1877.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

NO BILL WILL HEREAFTER BE Audited by the Auditing Committee of the Board of County Commissioners unless such bills are accompanied by an order from a member of the Board or Clerk of the Auditing Committee. No other parties are authorized to contract debts against the County.

JOHN G. WAGNER, Chm'n.

ap 13-tf.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, NEW HANOVER CO., April 7 '77.

On and after the 8th instant the Warrants of this County on the County Treasurer for debts contracted since January 1st, of this year, will be cashed at par, to such as present each month, either at the First National Bank or the Bank of New Hanover, at the option of the Holder.

ap 13-tf.

Orders Solicited

FOR APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN AND HUNYADI JANOS BITTERWATER. Warranted genuine.

Both Waters are highly recommended by our leading Physicians.

W. J. BUHMANN,
Lippman's Building, South Front st.
april 13-1d

D. L. RUSSELL,
Attorney at Law.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner Ferry Summit and Fourth Streets. march 9