THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1877.

Hon. John Lynch's Washington daily is to be issued on the 24th. It will be printed at the Congressional *Globe* office, and the intention is to make it a model paper in its typographical appearance.

One editor of the *Star* thinks that it is a burning shame to the nation for the members of the Cabinet to drive, or be seen, with Gen. Butler in daylight or gaslight. This opinion would not hurt Gen. Butler were it not generally believed it is neither Bazaine or Crawford, but Kingsbury that is Osman Pasha.

We make no apology for publishing elsewhere the correspondence from Richmond, Indiana, to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, describing the interview between President Hayes and Senator Morton, giving the Senator's condition, &c.—There is no man who stands as high and is so loved as Senator Morton by the downtrodden Republicans of the south; he has been, under all circumstances, their defender, and as we have often said, he has the prayers of the united Republican party of the south for his immediate recovery. The country cannot afford to lose so valuable and able a Senator at this time.

COLONEL THOS. A. SCOTT ON THE STRIKE.

The *North American Review* for September-October contains an article written by Colonel Scott, President of the "Pennsylvania Railroad," which is perhaps the most powerful railroad combination in America, upon the recent strikes. The article has importance as coming from the leading railroad man of the country, if not the ablest.—While his judgment upon the questions which he discusses may be influenced, and possibly somewhat warped, in consequence of his surroundings, still what he says must be accepted as the sentiment of our vast transportation interest. If his views may have that one-sided character inseperable from his position they must nevertheless be taken as uttering the voice of a vast business interest which reaches to and influences the profoundest depths of finance commerce, and, indeed, every branch of business. The corn and grain raiser, the cotton planter, the gold and iron miner, the manufacturer and the trader, every class which produces anything which is to be transported overland, or which is to be exported, will give ear to Colonel Scott's suggestions.

The first part of this article is a graphic sketch of the events which laid so much property in ruins, and created such disaster to the great business, commercial and industrial interests, with running comments such as occurred to the writer. About the middle of the article indications begin to appear as to its real character—and the last half is an open and bold demand on the government for absolute and summary protection against such evils as have recently occurred. He urges that a maritime law and the protection of the United States reaches wherever a small steamer may float, so it ought to guard and regulate that commerce which is carried on by railroads. And he appeals to Congress at its coming session to treat this important subject "independently of party lines, and with the united resolve to secure equity to all interests and to take measures to protection to life and property and the impartial enforcement of the laws, including the guaranty to every man of the right to work for such compensation as he may agree upon with other men, free from interference or intimidation." In short, the appeal is to give all our inter-state commerce, land and water, the right to appear by petition or otherwise before United States tribunals to redress the evils incident to unlawful combinations. And he proposes that the United States furnish whatever force is requisite to carry out these ends.—This in his own language is his proposition as to force:—

"What is needed, therefore, would clearly seem to be that proper force (of regular national troops) should be so disposed at prominent points, large cities and other great business centres—in many of which the government has arsenals, custom houses, mints, navy yards and other property of its own to protect—that their movements may combine rapidly, and they be directed against points of danger so as to be able to act effectively and with decision before violence can become triumphant."

To all this we give our most sincere assent. We believe that all just laws ought to be enforced, and that all executive officers, should be furnished with all necessary means to enforce compliance. We desire to see the time when equitable and just laws shall cover every foot of territory within the limits of the United States, and when there is force enough always at hand to compel obedience to those laws. With our population of 40,000,000, soon to be 50,000,000, made up of diverse elements and scattered over a great variety of territory and climate, there must of necessity be a larger element of imperative force confided to the federal power in order to protect the rights of citizens and to preserve the peace. It is true that in going too far in this direction we encounter the dangers of running near to despotism, and to the abuse of power bestowed for good and proper purposes on the one hand, as in pursuing the "local self-government" course we encounter the dangers of agrarianism and anarchy. A popular government like ours, deriving its authority from the popular will, constantly runs the risk of the Scylla of despotism on the one hand and the Charybdis of anarchy on the other. What is necessary is that even balance of power which can be restrained either by organic law or by the will of the people when proceeding too far, or that regard for individual rights which comes from concientiuous reasoning.

Colonel Scott in his appeals to the law making power seems to be thinking chiefly of the entrenched privileges of property, consolidated and organized, without giving sufficient consideration to the laboring class, the non-property class, and their equitable demands. One might infer from the tone of his article that if the capitalist had their way unmolested, that if wealth and power could proceed to its own purpose without curb, then all desirable things would be accorded to the laborers and employees. He makes no suggestion as to any mode by which laborers and skilled artizans might petition for redress, and submit their complaints to some legal tribunal where equities could be adjusted under the light of calm and impartial enquiry. The picture which he draws is that of powerful capitalists, sitting in a judgement from which there is no appeal upon human actions, and calling upon ready force when they deem it necessary. This would be well provided the high circles of commerce, finance and business were men at all times infallible and no other class of opinion was entitled to even a hearing. But it is not so, and moreover, in the conduct of affairs in a government like ours every class is entitled to be heard, and to be accorded the right due them.

Any appeal to legislation, any mode of proceedings, with a view to remedy such evils as occurred in July and to protect communities and business interests against such disasters, which does not provide to the laboring class some mode by which their grievances can be heard and adjusted, will be a failure. Labor must have its rights as well as capital, and small business as well as large, and ordinary men as well as great ones. Congress at its next session, while it ought to increase the army to not less than fifty thousand men, ought also to consider the propriety of creating some tribunal before which laborers may present their grievances and get justice. If the e had been such tribunals we should not have had the scenes of July.

The Greensboro *North State* says that only seventy Democratic members of the last General Assembly provided themselves with office by legislation. We are surprised to learn that the number is so few. If the *North State* instead of counting from the unit, will take the whole number of Democratic legislators, and strike out such as have had no provision made for them, it will find a much greater number that get direct or indirect hash at the expense of the State. The Democratic leaders do not believe in the Biblical infidels, they provide for their households to the last man among the "virtue and intelligence."

Legislative and "fair count" Democrats have always a spare ham in the larder and take kindly to all of the offices, while the rank and file of the less fortunate whites suffer the unequal burdens of taxation, deprivation of means of education for their children, and a nobody's place, for the privilege of being recognized as Democrats.

The bourbons seems to be very much concerned about the President's management of the New York Custom House; what Senator Conkling is about to do when he gets a good ready or why General Butler is received in good society, and whether Postmaster-General Key has any knowledge of or permission to speak for the Southern people, and also about the distribution to them of the Federal offices in the South for gallant services in the field, in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana at the last election.

Would'nt it be as well to let these matters drift a little as far as republicans are concerned and settle up their differences of opinion as to whether the martyred Sammy Tilden shall be set up to be knocked down again. They don't seem to be much of a unit in that matter yet.

The *New North State*, published at Greensboro, comes to us since our last issue as the *New State*. We have heretofore noticed the change in ownership and we shall be glad to see it remunerative to the new management and successful as a disseminator of republican views and principles.

In its expression of a determination to advocate sound principles on politics and good men in office and in old, spotless party bitterness with the intention of thereby strengthening the republican party, it will have the hearty support of the republicans of the State.

A Jersey flat correspondent says "the insects all carry side arms." Does he allude to the musket oh?

HAMPTON'S TALK.

Chicago *Inter Ocean* strikes Mr. Wade Hampton, the so called Governor of South Carolina, some pretty heavy blows. We publish the criticism below:

Wade Hampton said to the people of Rockford, "When the war came I obeyed the command of my State as you did the command of yours." Mr. Hampton states fairly only one-half the proposition. He obeyed the command of South Carolina. But the people of Illinois answered the call of the nation, a call made to loyal men in South Carolina as well as in Illinois. Were the same call made again, would Wade Hampton respond to the State or to the national summons?

Speaking of the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hampton said: "What might have been the result had prudence and not passion ruled the hour, it is idle now to consider." Is this the language of remorse or rebuke? Who were the prudent men and who the passionate in that critical hour? Who armed for resistance, and who struck the first blow? Who invited war, and who held back and counseled peace? If Mr. Hampton meant to say that all would have been well had it not been for South Carolina imprudence and passion, why didn't he say it plainly? We should have been glad to credit him with the confession.

Mr. Hampton said to the citizens of Illinois: "I come, fellow-citizens, appealing for peace. We come because it is the highest wisdom to restore peace." Mr. Hampton is an unconscious humorist. This is as good as the story of the old toper pleading with John B. Gough to be temperate. Why make an appeal to Illinois for peace when Illinois is at peace? Why not talk to the South Carolina rifle clubs about the wisdom of restoring peace?

"The very ethics of statesmanship require the restoration of the Union," said Mr. Hampton. Certainly! And statesmen resolved it with Mr. Hampton dotting his level best against him. The Union was restored, and without Mr. Hampton's aid. "The ethics of statesmanship" require that man like Mr. Hampton be not allowed to experiment again in destroying it.

Mr. Hampton of the present struck Mr. Hampton of the past a fearful blow when he said: "It was remarked by Wellington that it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws of his country, whether right or wrong." How thoughtless Mr. Hampton was when there was need of such sentiment, and how apt at quotation he is when there is little call for it!

Mr. Hampton has held pledges from northern Democrats since 1868, and has had a fair knowledge of their plans. Speaking of the excitement incidental to the settlement of the Presidential question, he said: "There were men in the north who were willing to inaugurate another rebellion; who were willing and anxious to produce another revolution." Mr. Hampton means by this to say that in that crisis southern Democrats played a manlier part than northern Democrats. And for once he is right. He is also a competent witness.

Mr. Hampton is apt in the sweet phrases of peace. He clutches an ideal harmony by the stack of his trowers, so to speak, and smiles it like a benediction over the heads of his auditors, while the actual and realistic sentiment crutches tremblingly in the background, fearful and suspicious, knowing from experience the difference between glib tongued promises and sober performance. The Democratic party has acquiesced in the amendments to the Constitution at every meeting they have held for half a dozen years, and have gone deliberately forth to disregard and violate them. Wade Hampton has already broken half the pledges he made to the President, has driven forth the locally elected Republican members of the Legislature, has failed in the promise made to maintain the educational facilities for the colored people, and has forced them to organize for emigration. Now he comes up here to preach harmony to a people that never disturb it, that never interfered with the rights of others, and that have only asked justice and equal rights to all men under the laws. It is the highest compliment to our people that they received Mr. Hampton so respectfully, and listen to him so patiently.

The editor of the Cherokee *Herald* complains bitterly that all the assistant state geologists who go that way keep on over to Dickstown, Tenn., to have a spree at the state's expense. He wants these rascals to be turned out and a Western man put in. We should think he would be much opposed to this "Dickstown" as he is.

HONORABLE.—The Winston *Leader* in speaking of Dr. W. H. Wheeler the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 5th District says:—

To the personal friends of the Doctor it is a matter of gratification, as it no doubt is a testimony of his appreciation by the people, his own countrymen and neighbors, who know him best, that there never has been a Collector appointed in the State who gave the immense bonds, aggregating $320,000, required by the government, on as short notice or in so short a time, and that, too, without going outside of his own county. Numbers of men in several portions of the District offered to become his bondsmen. His bond was made, forwarded, acted upon, and accepted, within three days, we learn, from his notification to make it.

Toombs is ambitious. He was promoter as a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, and loaned the members $25,000. There is method in his hopelessness eccentricity. He is not averse to the position of United States Senator. He hates the nation, and spits upon the Constitution, but he would like to succeed Senator Gordon. It is rumored that as between Toombs and Gordon, ex-Governor Brown (who is himself a candidate) favors Toombs. The disabilities of the latter have not been removed, but he thinks his friends in Congress will take care that he is not prevented from occupying his seat. Among the other candidates are ex-Governor Smith, ex Senator Norwood, General Lawton, and General Garterell. Gordon is straining every nerve to secure a re-election.

SENATOR MORTON.

President Hayes' Visit to Him Yesterday—Affecting Scenes in the Sick Chamber—Mr. Morton Confident that He will Recover, but Others Have Grave Fears.

Special Telegram to the Inter-Ocean.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 13.—The visit of President Hayes to Senator Morton to-day is a source of much gratification to the friends of the Senator, and is a matter of especial note in the fact that the President and his party are the first who have been permitted to visit the afflicted Senator since his arrival here. There is no denying the fact that the Senator's real condition has been carefully concealed, so far as possible, and that he has been really much worse during the recent period in which he is reported recovering than the general public have been allowed to believe.—The fact, however, that so large a number of callers were allowed to-day, even though they were of a class no. offering themselves daily indicates something of an improved condition on the part of the Senator. The events of to-day have been outlined to you by the Associated Press of to day, and I need not dwell upon them in detailed order. The interview between the President and the suffering, helpless Senator, was very affecting. At the moment of the President's arrival, Mrs. Morton, Gov. Burbank, the Senator's brother-in-law, at whose house he lies, and Dr. Thompson, were in the sick chamber, conversing with Senator Morton and reading to him. The President and party, on arriving were ushered into the parlor, whence after a few moments' conversation, the President alone was conducted to the sick chamber of the gallant statesman. On his entering the room, Mrs. Morton and Gov. Burbank retired, leaving the two to converse in the presence of Dr. Thompson, the physician, only. The President became immediately and very visibly affected, and, advancing to the bedside took the Senator's hand in his, and addressing him in affectionate terms, stooped over him and kissed him upon the forehead, the tears at the same time falling upon his pillow. Senator Morton responded, addressing the President by name, and expressing his great gratification at seeing him. President Hayes then spoke to Senator Morton saying that not [illegible] been very anxious for the Senator's welfare during his illness, but that he had felt the feeling general throughout the country. Senator Morton replied that he had indeed been very much [illegible] door, but that he knew [illegible] since his illness believed that he was on the way to recovery. [illegible] spect, Mr. President," he said, "to take my seat in Congress in December next and to warmly and earnestly support you in your administration." This cordial announcement of the Senator's confidence and support of the President, accompanied by a warm pressure of the hand, the only remaining member of which the Senator now has the use greatly affected the President, and he resumed his seat in silence, struggling for the mastery of his feelings. The Senator continued speaking for a few moments in a hopeful strain, referring to the condition of the country at large and expressing a deep interest in the events of the day. The President replied that he, in his travels and observations, had found the indications of a hopeful nature, and a more complete fraternization of the two great sections and classes in the country. To this Senator Morton listened with great eagerness and evident satisfaction, replying that such was the result of his reading and observations. The President then referred to Senator Morton congratulating him upon the fact that his severe illness had little effect upon his upon his usual appearance of health, despite the fact that he had during the past week taken no solid food. The Senator spoke cheerfully of his situation and prospects, and said: "I feel to-day for the first time since my sickness as though I was going to get well. I believe I shall go to Congress in December, and when there, shall take pleasure and pride in supporting you in your good work for the good of the country." The conversation then turned upon the condition of the country, when Dr. Thompson interposed, saying that further conversation might be injurious to his patient. President Hayes was much affected on parting with the Senator. The great old man's sobs welled up in his throat and the tears again came to his eyes. He grasped the Senator's hand, pressed it tightly between his own and, unavailingly trying to repress his emotion sufficiently to allow him to express his feelings, stooped, and again kissed him on the forehead, and with choking utterance, bade him adieu, leaving the room sobbing audibly.

Senator Morton was considerably affected but, bore the ordeal with remarkable fortitude.

General Ben Butler was also granted a brief interview, expressing to the Senator his gratification that his condition was so favorable.

The general expression regarding the Senator's appearance—until to-day no one has been permitted to see him—was one of surprise that his severe illness and abstinence from solid food has reduced him in flesh or strength so little. There is, however, something mysterious regarding his condition, and there is no doubt that it is really more serious than has been represented. The fact that the sick man insists upon having the papers read to him daily with the accounts of, and comments upon, his situation, causes his friends to desire that all unfavorable facts be suppressed. Up to to-day no one, not even his most intimate friends, have been allowed to see him. The family and physicians have constantly said each day that he was better than yesterday, and that he was cheerful and hopeful, yet his physician admits that he is scarcely able to sit up at all, and also that he has been until now dependent without hope of recovery. He has now no use whatever of his left arm, nor of his legs. His right arm still retains its strength, but his face, which was at first badly distorted, owing to the fact that one side was partially afflicted, has not yet altogether recovered its old cast, though there is very great improvement. He feeds himself, at times holds a paper in his hand, and reads and seems entirely himself mentally. Still there is a settled belief among the people here, who have watched his case, that he will never sufficiently recover to visit Washington, perhaps not even to leave the house. The distressing pains, evidence that his terrible disease is still working upward toward the brain, continue occasionally, though not so severe. From present indications I conclude that his death at any time would not be a surprise, while his recovery would be such.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13.—The interview between President Hayes and Senator Morton to day was quite affecting. The announcement of the President's coming did not have injurious effect upon the Senator's condition; rather the reverse, for after learning of the fact to-day he has been better than any time since his first attack a month ago. Despite the recent returns of the fatal pains, President Hayes was ushered at once into the sick room, and the interview was witnessed by only a few of the family. In opening the conversation President Hayes said he personally felt great concern and interest in the Senator's condition and recovery, and the entire nation was also deeply interested. The Senator thanked him for the expression of his feelings, and said he intended to be in his seat in Congress in December, and he hoped there give the President's administration his warm and hearty support. General Butler, who was en route to Cincinnati, was admitted to the room during the President's stay, and said to the Senator Morton: "We shall miss you sadly in Washington." "I intend to be in my seat at the regular time," responded the Senator. "But we shall miss you at the special session," Butler continued, "and the whole country will miss you." General Butler was unable to proceed further, could in choking his voice, and tears filled his eyes. The President was also much moved, and both soon after left the room. President Hayes came over from Indianapolis, accompanied by his friend Mr. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*. The train arrived in Richmond at 9:30, and the party departed at 11. An immense concourse of people were assembled at the depot. On the way to Governor Burbank's house the route was lined with thousands of people. The President's carriage was filled with bouquets by the ladies. There was no demonstration other than that by special request of the distinguished guest. On leaving Governor Burbank's house, the President very heartily thanked the cordial reception. Telegrams to-day from Senator Morton report no backset from the visit, but that the satisfactory condition of the [illegible] unchanged.

The Pardoning Mania

Governor Vance is using his pardoning power quite immediately and as recently did Caldwell of Brogden in the palmy days of Radicalism. [illegible] exercised a great hue [illegible] the frequent abuse of this power by Radical Governors, [illegible] was wrong in them [illegible] Gov. Vance! Hedrick [illegible] powerful man, shot [illegible] and weakly man, in the campaign of [illegible] the verdict of [illegible] say the least, in [illegible] Hoke. Holdrick [illegible] days since. In [illegible] Chipman, in Guilford [illegible] a young girl, [illegible] Chipman was after- [illegible] marry a lady, and to [illegible] that would break off [illegible] was necessary to put [illegible] of the way, and she was [illegible] one shot to the [illegible] of shot, and so make [illegible] was cut.—[illegible] owed a shot gun that [illegible] going to hunt squirrels [illegible] the neighborhood of [illegible] was committed the [illegible] and he wounds [illegible] from which we made [illegible] circumstances, [illegible] he murderer. [illegible] for the murder, but managed [illegible] before the day of [illegible] makes an affi- [illegible] his brother was [illegible] evening over him [illegible] near Jamestown days before his [illegible] and others that [illegible] who killed Martha [illegible] this affidavit, accom- [illegible] signed by the [illegible] of the county, Gov. [illegible] a pardon for Chipman, [illegible] in the hands of the law, [illegible] had been a tacit- [illegible] story, as told [illegible] improbable, [illegible] for seven years has [illegible] by so many stamps it [illegible] untrue. The case has [illegible] Guilford county [illegible] are known, and [illegible] the Governor scarcely [illegible] The pardoning power of the Governor is not only a high but a sacred prerogative, and is a trust that he has no more right to abuse [illegible] responsible to him. The [illegible] and the sentence of the Court given upon evidence and [illegible] should not be lightly set [illegible] Standard.

Mr. Hesseltine, of Ohio, gives four reasons why that State will [illegible] the Republicans in the [illegible]

1. Because the [illegible] law will cut off more than a thousand Democratic votes.

2. Because the Republican workingmen are satisfied, while the Democrats will lose by the separate labor movement.

3. Because the Democrats are badly divided on the currency question, at least one-third having no desire for a success that will make either Ewing or Pendleton Senator.

4. Because the businessmen and manufacturers are alarmed at the prospects and the talk of inflation.

What the President Wants.

There is not a patriotic man in the Union who will not agree with the President's speech at Maricetta. Said he:

We are for the Union as it is. We are for the Constitution as it is, with all its amendments. [A voice—"That's it"—and cheers.] We want the citizens of every State to feel at home in every State. ["Amen," and cheers.] If a citizen of Vermont travels to Georgia or Texas, for business or pleasure, we want him to feel at home in those States.

Now, that't just what we want. It is just what the Iowa convention wanted. It is just what the Maine convention wanted. It is just what the Cincinnati convention promised the country it should have. We haven't got it, and we beg, in all candor and kindness, to remark to the President that to simply *say* we want such a state of affairs don't bring them about. The father who should go around the house crying, "I want food for my family," and then expect them to consider themselves filled to repletion with turkery and lobster salad would be thought a very Miscawberish kind of a man. It is his business, not to stand on the door-step iterating and reiterating that the children want something to eat, but to take off his coat and get something for them. In like manner it is the duty of the President not simply to *want* the Union presesved as it is, but to preserve it; not only to *want* the Constitution with all its amendments observed, but to take care that they are observed; not merely to want "the citizens of every State to feel at home in every State," but to see that the laws are so enforced that such rights shall not be infringed; not alone to want a citizen of Vermont to be able to travel in or remove to Texas or Georgia with safety, but to make sure that he shall be able to do so in spite of opposition from any quarter.—*Inter Ocean.*

For the fouth time American riflemen are victorious over teams from the old country. While our marksmen in the match just ended, scored ninety-two more points than did the British team, the visitors made a better record than the Americans had gained in previous victories, a result that attests astonishing improvement in accuracy of aim. Should American riflemen continue to improve as they have in four years past, it will not require more than three years for them to attain the perfection of shooting. The best score on record are those of yesterday. At the three ranges L. C. Bruce of the Americans made the unprecedented record of two hundred nineteen out of a possible two hundred and twenty-five. C. E. Blydenbergh was close behind him with two hundred and sixteen, and L. Weber with two hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and seven, by Sir Henry Halford, was the British team's best showing. The wonderful performance of the Americans deserves the widespread comment given to it it last evening.

But, after all, the contest must be regarded in part as one between American breech-loading and English muzzle-loading rifles, and the result is as much a victory for American gun makers as for American skill at the trigger.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Judge Watts on Wiggletails.

Correspondent Raleigh News.

Editor of the News:—The case of the State vs. John Prather and wife, and John Harvey, Buncome county, was an indictment for larceny of a plow. It was difficult for the Solicitor to prove a connection between Harvey and the Prathers, and he arguing that they knew the character of each other by a common instinct, and that they committed the larceny together; and was illustrating the faculty of communicating ideas by stating that a few days before that he observed a strange dog come to a neighbor's dog, they put their heads together and wiggled their tails and parted, and that night sheep were killed and these two dogs were caught committing the depredation, which they had agreed upon in this hurried conference. The counsel for Harvey, who had the reply, insisted that Prather and wife were the guilty parties, and that Harvey did not know the Prathers.

Judge Watts, who was on the bench summed up the testimony in the case and continued:

Now, gentlemen, these are the facts in the case, and upon them Solicitor Gudger insists that Prather and Harvey put their heads together and wiggled their tails and stole the plow.

The counsel for Harvey says that Prather and his wife were the ones who put their heads together and wiggled their tails and stole the plow. So, gentlemen, it is your duty to inquire whose heads were put together and whose tails were wiggled. Take the case.

VERITAS.

Asheville, Aug, 1877.

Letter from Florence Nightingale.

The Lord Mayor of London has received the following communication from Miss Florence Nightingale.

MY LORD—If English people knew what an Indian famine is—worse than a battlefield, worse even than a retreat, and this famine, too, is in its second year—there is not an English man, woman, or child who would not give out of their abundance, or out of their economy. If we do not, we are like the Turks, who put an end to the wounded, and worse than they, for they put an end to the enemy's wounded, but we by neglect to our own starving fellow subjects; and there is not a more industrious being on the face of the earth than the ryot. He deserves all we can do. Having seen your advertisement this morning only, and thanking God that you have initiated this relief, I hastened to inclose what I can, hoping that I may be allowed to repeat the mite again, for all will be needed. Between this and January our fellow creatures in India will need everybody's mite—given now at once—then repeated again and again. And may God bless the fund. Pray, believe me, my Lord, ever you faithful servant.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath," yet a man caught by his wife dealing soft answers to a pretty widow next door says he can show scores to prove that the proverb didn't work well in this case.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

Forsale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10—tf.

GOLD, Great chance to make money if you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 60 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug 17-4m.

SUPPERNONG WINE

NEW BARRELS CHOICE WINE

Poultry, Eggs,
Feathers and Fruit,
Meats, Lard,
Tobacco and Corn,
Cotton Ties,
Lime and Salt.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,
Brokers and Commission Merchants.

ORDERS TAKEN

FOR SALE FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

Hand in your orders and save any advance.

OFFERING,

MOLASSES AND SYRUP,

CORN, HAY, OATS,

COTTON TIES, ETC.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN.

CIRCUIT COURT—4TH CIRCUIT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } In Equity
Eastern District of North Carolina, } 1874.

Harvey Terry, for himself and all other creditors of the Bank of Clarendon against John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly and others, Stockholders of said Bank of Clarendon.

In pursuance of a decree made in the above entitled suit at June term, 1877, I hereby give notice to the creditors and stockholders of the Bank of Clarendon, or persons interested and make proof of their claims before me at my office in the city of Raleigh, on or before MONDAY, the 12th day of OCTOBER, 1877. No proofs will be received after that day. GEO. MYERS,
aug 10—6w Commissioner.

IT IS WONDERFUL BUT NEVERTHELESS TRUE, THAT HERAT BO MMED'S WILL MEND BROKEN WIRE, GLASS, CROCKERY, WOOD &c. IT IS SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DRUGGISTS, IN TOWNS AND AT ALL COUNTRY STORES AT WHOLESALE BY

JNO. PATRICK,
aug 3—2w Wadesboro, N. C.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one in either six in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. Such per week to your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $10 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Those who engage at once will find business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

A GOOD WHITE [illegible] Walnut streets. Call [illegible] years by [illegible]
June 22 W. P. CANADAY

WANTED A [illegible]
June 22 W. P. CANADAY

A [illegible] CAN [illegible] CAN [illegible]
June 22 W. P. CANADAY

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An effectual Home Cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Severe Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. june 29—ly

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D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law.

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W. P. CANADAY
December 22, 1876

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June 15 W. P. CANADAY.