

Labor Reform.

The members of the labor reform league are earnest and honest working men who intend to act for the best interests of the State and country, regardless of former party affiliations.

What, then, are the instrumentalities by which these wrongs are inflicted?

1. Banking and mined monopolies, by which, through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor are concentrated in the hands of non-producers.

2. Consolidated railroad and other transit monopolies, whereby all industries are taxed to the last mill they will bear for the benefit of the stockholders and stock jobbers.

3. Manufacturing monopolies, whereby all small operators are crushed and the price of labor and its products are determined with mathematical certainty in the interest of the capitalists.

4. Land monopolies, by which the public domain is absorbed by a few corporations and speculators.

5. Commercial and grain monopolies, speculating and enriching their bloated stomachs at the expense of human necessities.

6. By establishing a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government, and adapted to the exigencies of legitimate commerce.

7. By preserving inviolate the public domain to actual settlers—tillers of the soil.

8. By a tariff for revenue alone—believing as we do that the reduction of interest to a just rate will do more to increase the rewards of labor in all departments of useful industry, and to encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and mechanical resources, than any system of tariff laws that can be devised.

9. By restraining, or, if needs be, abolishing corporate monopolies, interdicting class legislation, and confining national legislation to national objects, subjecting the military to the civil authorities, and reducing the army to a strictly peace standard, and confining its operations to national purposes alone.

10. By requiring that in all future wars the means necessary for their prosecution shall, as required, be collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed on the future earnings of labor.

11. By adopting an Indian policy founded on natural justice, by which many valuable lives and many millions of money will be annually saved.

12. By holding legislators to a more rigid accountability, by requiring the submission

of the question of the annexation of territory and other fundamental laws affecting the general interest of society to a vote of the whole people.

9. By prohibiting the importation of Coolies or other servile labor, and protecting labor from all unnecessary burdens.

10. By encouraging co-operative effort and the building up of manufacturing industries throughout the country.

11. By granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of the equality of rights and privileges to all classes and interests—the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and engage the affections of the people to the Government.

12. By the creation of a board of management of the currency and revenue, to consist of such number of intelligent business men as may be necessary to transact the fiscal affairs of the Government, which board shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue and regulation of the currency. The same rule to apply to the Post Office and Interior departments. The secretary to be president of such board.

Another Ku Klux Triumph.

A letter from Sampson county informs us that the ku klux are very jubilant over what they consider a tremendous victory over Judge Russell. The Grand Jury taking their cue from the Ku Klux organ, the Journal, called the Judge to account for what he had said about ku klux in Sampson before the Outrage Committee. The Judge sent for them and told them what he had to say to them in public. An interesting and well written account of this is given in our issue of Sunday last, from our intelligent correspondent at Fayetteville. The Judge read over a list of outrages which had been reported to him as occurring in that county—giving the names of the parties, &c. Our correspondent has sent us a list which we will publish hereafter—we suppose it embraces the same cases as those mentioned by the Judge and perhaps others. But the ku klux triumph consists in this: The Judge said that a man had been foully outraged from the effects of which he died, Anderson Beaman by name. It seems that this was a mistake and our correspondent says that he thinks it is. The Klan relies much upon this as showing that the Judge's information is not reliable—that people have told him a great deal which it is not so and yet, they say, he believes it.

Now we understand that the Judge, after reading the fearful and bloody record, told the grand jury that he thought it not probable that some of these reported cases had been exaggerated, and that it might be that some of them had never happened. It was nothing but natural that when crime reports should go to the world, they should be exaggerated.

It does not alter the case as to the material and general fact. In the late war it happened every day that we had exaggerated accounts of battles; the killed and wounded were put down at thousands; tens of thousands, when, in fact, they could be counted by tens and hundreds, and it was often the case that reports came of a terrible conflict which existed only in the imagination. But this did not alter the fact that a fearful war was raging—no sensible man denied that fact because there were false rumors and exaggerated reports. Why pursue the subject any further?

The Kid Glove Ku Klux. Those gentry who belong to the higher grades of the order, are much incensed at the imprisonment of eight or nine men from Sampson in New Hanover jail. Their hiring newspapers are beginning to howl. Oh! it is awful, isn't it! Why what have we done to be thus treated. Perhaps we've killed a few "niggers," whipped a few women and burned a few houses, but what of that! We were setting things to rights in the neighborhood, that's all.

By the way, gentlemen ku klux, listen, we have a word of advice. Take Wellers' advice and prove an alibi. Prove it jam up, and then you can get out and have a good chance to intimidate enough Republican voters to carry the next election.

England—Her Wealth and Resources.

What a financial force is the very name of England? and how strange it is that those who at the present moment, are so eager to expatiate on England's waning power, and her reticence in the recent European agitation, do not take into account her apparently inexhaustible wealth. Let us set aside an examination of England merely from a political point of view, and take a peep at John Bull in his counting-house, where he has been so diligently occupied, while divine William, with his northern hosts, has been trampling down the fair vineyards and cottage homes of sunny France. England, at the present moment, is not only very rich, but too rich, and is actually inconvenienced by financial obesity, and yet the poor suffer terribly, and the working-classes do not cease complaining. So that after all we have no cause to envy England, for although she has amassed great wealth, she has not established social equilibrium. It was recently estimated that the plethora of capital in England, in consequence of the payment of numerous dividends of various kinds, amounted, for the first month of this year, to more than \$95,850,000. From dividends on English Government loans, \$35,500,000; Australian, Canadian and Indian Government loans, \$7,500,000; English railway debentures, \$8,750,000; Foreign Government loans, \$44,100,000; and English joint stock banks, mining and miscellaneous shares, \$3,000,000. The Manchester Courier asserts that there is reason to believe that the total paid on stock and shares during the whole year amounts to over \$480,000,000. A clearer indication of the wealth of Great Britain, it is argued, is to be obtained by considering the amount of capital in which dealings take place in the London stock exchange, of which the following is an approximate estimate: British Government stock, \$4,000,000,000; Government stock of the British possessions and colonies including Canada, Australia, and India, \$900,000,000; French Government stock, \$2,700,000,000; stock of other European States, \$3,000,000,000; stock of the United States Government, and of other States of North America, \$2,500,000,000; stock of South American States, \$340,000,000; and stock of the Central American States and of the West Indies, \$170,000,000, making a total of \$13,610,000,000 worth of Government stocks that changed hands, either nominally or really, during 1870. In addition to these there were \$2,750,000,000 worth of railway shares, and bank, telegraph, mining and miscellaneous shares, the total of which cannot be approximated. During 1870 there were placed on the British stock market \$305,000,000 loans and \$85,000,000 of joint stock enterprises, the latter comprising \$60,000,000 of Russian and \$20,000,000 of Spanish railway stocks. It is also estimated that the surplus capital and savings requiring to be reinvested annually in England amounts to \$1,000,000,000, of which one-half is invested in land, houses and old and well-known stocks and shares, and the other half in new loans and joint stock enterprises. As another mode of obtaining the financial operations in Great Britain, the bankers' clearings on the twenty-four regular settling days on the Stock Exchange are given. From these figures it appears that the stock operations of 1870 amounted to \$3,174,370,000; of 1869, to \$2,824,675,000; and of 1868, to \$2,616,725,000. As to the extent of the trade and commerce of Great Britain, the bankers' clearings on the "fourth" day of each month give balances of \$80,655,000 for 1870; of \$843,945,000 for 1869; and of \$773,340,000 for 1868. Taking the whole range of bankers' clearings, exclusive of Stock Exchange settlements, it is stated that a sum of \$10,398,530,000 was used in the banking business alone during 1870, and of \$15,307,355,000 in 1869.—Philadelphia Trade Journal.

We find the following very able letter on "Convention," in the Raleigh Telegram: It is very desirable that the question of "Convention" and "No Convention" should be divested of all party bias.

No doubt the present Constitution could be improved in several respects; and we certainly have some incompetent officers. But it is thought that these evils had better be borne for a while, rather than call a Convention to change the organic law and revolutionize the whole State government in a time of high party excitement. Besides it is believed that the present Constitution has some features which, though now unpopular, would ultimately, after fair trial, commend themselves to the favor of good men of all parties. But if a Convention is called under the crack of the party lash, and in the present temper of the public mind, it is to be feared that the good, as well as the bad features of the existing Constitution, will both go down together.

Passing by the Homestead, which both parties seem anxious to retain; but which we all know is a Yankee idea, and finds no real favor with the leaders or lawyers of the South, and may be easily destroyed, I would call attention to the following provisions of the new constitution, which I believe a great improvement on the old, and which have not yet been fully tested:

I. That securing to females their separate estates and common labors.

II. The Lien Law in favor of mechanics and common laborers.

III. The abolition of all distinctions between Law and Equity. This will work well for the masses of the people, and is only opposed because found in the New Constitution and is (like the Homestead) incomprehensible to old foggy lawyers.

IV. The extended jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. This is a great gain for the common people.

V. The equation of taxation which is for the protection of property-holders, but which may be lost in a sweeping revolution.

VI. The wise and ample provision for general education.

The township system and the government of counties by a Board of Commissioners, are no new idea in the North and West. And there they are found to work well, especially in imparting life and vitality to the masses, by bringing the affairs of government and public duty, right home to them. This, too, is the plan of Mr. Jefferson. But the upper classes here seem greatly averse to this system, and it may be best not to force it upon them, if after a fair trial they do not become reconciled to it.

As to the Courts, I feel sure the great mass of the people would never desire a return to the old system of six terms a year. They have now something else to go to their attend Court. Let the Legislature give us three terms a year, of one week each, and the present system will do very well. The Probate Court is certainly a capital institution.

Our brethren of the Klan are incensed because persons charged with ku kluxing in Sampson are brought to New Hanover jail. We suppose the court ordered them to New Hanover jail because Sampson jail was not "safe." By the way, will the Klan organ tell us whether on the day after these men were put in jail in Sampson, their friends gathered about Clinton and made threats looking to the breaking open of the jail, taking them out, &c? And did the Sheriff (who, by the way, we hear is a good officer and an honest man) find it necessary to call on several citizens who, perhaps, have the confidence of "the party," to quell the disturbance. We don't say these things are so—we do say we've "heard tell" of it and believe it. Nobody will more cheerfully contradict and correct it, if it is false.

The Board of Aldermen continue the city court until an appeal decides the legality of its decisions. This gives an opportunity for our conservative friends (who do not believe in educating the poor), to show how the blind hatred of a few of their party against Judge Cantwell, has led our youthful legislators to gratify this spite by abolishing the city court without even thinking of what was to supplant it.

The Mayor's court has been abolished; Justice of the Peace cannot try offences against city ordinances. The city court has been abolished, they claim, so that in actual fact there is no legal power of enforcing the city ordinances. Had the Board of Aldermen dismissed the entire police force and repealed all city ordinances it would have carried out to its logical end the spirit of this act of the Legislature.

POLITICAL.

The New Haven Democrats attribute the stuffing and stealing of ballots in the Fourth Ward of that city to gamblers who wanted to win their bets on English.

It is progressing—women's rights, we mean. Look at this: Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, has appointed Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Stevens, of Cambridge, to be justice of the peace for Suffolk county.

The strife for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa is getting exciting. The contest is between Carpenter, O'Conner and Scott. The fight will be hottest between Carpenter and Scott, who are both from the Sixth District.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention adopted a resolution recommending the national Democratic Executive Committee to call the next national convention to meet at Louisville. If the Democrats know which side their bread is buttered they will decline the invitation.

The Hartford Courant says that one Democrat in Connecticut "has an opinion on the New Haven fraud." He is Hon. James Gallagher, and is reported to have said: "The man who stuffed one hundred votes into the box was a d—vassal; the man who took one hundred votes out was a d—fool."

It is said that the Indiana Republicans will present four candidates for Vice President, viz: Godlove S. Orth and George W. Julian, who were members of the forty-first Congress; General Lewis Wallace, and Governor Conrad Baker. If we hear of any other "eminent citizen" of that ambitious state who thinks he can fill Colfax's shoes we'll make a note of it.

Gen. Grant recently appointed the Editor of the Chicago Post to a lucrative office in that city—estimated to be worth all the way from eight to sixteen thousand dollars a year. The Post is a free trade organ, and daily fires hot shot into the protective policy of the Republican party.

The Philadelphia democrats announce their intention to fight the next municipal campaign on the issue of economy in expenditures, and against a further increase of the city's debt. A praiseworthy determination.

The N. Y. Herald calls upon General Sherman to "show his hand." As the General is not playing any game whatever, he does not hold any political cards, and has no need to show. Why try to force him to make a fool of himself?

The New York Observer, in an article on "The Rule of the Roughs," states the reason politics and politicians have fallen so low in public estimation in the following sentence more clearly than could be done in a column: "Look along the aisles of the church you attend, and how many of those heads of families, solid, wealthy and respectable men, ever go to a ward meeting or a primary, where men are set up as candidates for the legislature or the common council, or the judiciary!"

SPECIALS.

OFFICIAL.

CITY ORDINANCE.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE CONCERNING Dogs passed the Board of Aldermen Monday night, May 15th, 1871.

Section 1. That from the first day of June, 1871, every person keeping or owning a Dog or Dogs, shall pay to the Clerk and Treasurer a Tax of TWO DOLLARS, for each and every Dog so kept or owned by them, for a year, 1871, and shall receive a Badge from the said Clerk and Treasurer for each Dog upon which said Tax is paid, which Badge shall be attached to the collar of the Dog; said Tax to be paid on or before the 1st day of June, 1871.

Section 2. Any Dog found running at large without the Badge as aforesaid shall be impounded, after the above named date, (June 1st, 1871, and the owner of the Dog shall pay THREE DOLLARS for the release of each Dog so impounded, and on payment thereof be entitled to a Badge.

Section 3. In case of neglect or refusal on the part of the owner of the Dog to pay the said fine of \$3 00 for the release of the Dog for the term (at least) thirty-six hours after the capture, then the Dog shall be killed under the orders of the Marshal.

Section 4. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

T. C. SERVOSS, City Clerk and Treasurer.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16, 1871.

Owners of Dogs will please take notice; the law will be enforced on and after the 1st day of June, 1871.

W. P. CANADAY, City Marshal, 109-24.

Office of County Commissioners,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15th, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE County Commissioners until Friday, 19th inst., at 7-1 o'clock, p. m., for subsisting the poor, at the Poor House, of New Hanover county.

By order of the Board.

WM. J. BIVINS, Clerg., 105-14.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCREASED DEMAND.

LARGE SALES.

PROVE OUR CLAIM THAT THE FAVORITE FLOUR

Favorite Flour

Is pre-eminently superior to any brand of Northern Flour sold in Wilmington. It is the best, and costs less, requires less labor and land to make up; is whiter, is sweeter. To those who use other brands we only say, if you want better Flour, at the same or less cost, try

THE FAVORITE. THE FAVORITE.

The Favorite Flour is sold only by CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 7 North Front street,

Others will probably claim to have the "Favorite flour." The genuine can be bought only of CHAS. D. MYERS & CO., 7 North Front street, may 21 100-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A POST FOR CAS ONLY.

WILL SELL THE FIRST OF JUNE AT COST FOR CASH ONLY, my large and handsome stock of

WHITE GOODS,

Consisting in part of JACONETS, SWISS, NAINSOOK and SOFT FINISHED CAMERICS, VICTORIA LAIN, TABLETS, BRILLIANTS, FIGURES and MARSEILLES.

PARASOLS AND Ladies Under Garments.

A. D. BROWN, Exchange Corner, may 21 109-24.

LOW PRICES WILL WIN.

CLOTHING

Is sold at such low rates as to bring the crowd. FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON Fabrics made up in a genteel style, at

MUNSON & CO., CITY CLOTHIERS.

may 21 107-

WE HAVE

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE BY NEXT Steamer, another lot of that nice

BALTIMORE BACON.

Also, all grades of SUGARS, wholesale and retail.

Wooden Ware, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

At low prices. Gives us a trial. HOTTENDORF & HAHAGEN, 109-24 may 21 109-

Quarantine Notice.

THE FOLLOWING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS will be in force from and after June 1st, 1871:

1st. All vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to the visiting station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

2d. All vessels having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness during the voyage, are required to come to the station for inspection, without regard to the Port from whence they sailed.

3d. Vessels not included as above will proceed to Wilmington without detention.

4th. Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain, or if the vessel is in filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the station for further examination.

5th. Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branch: Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws; and all other persons are liable for every offence.

6th. All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging—port side.

W. G. CURTIS, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington, may 21 109-14

"EMPIRE FLOUR,"

I HAVE PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS to meet the "INCREASING DEMAND," for my "CHOICE BRAND."

It is beyond a doubt the ONLY LEADING FLOUR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR in the market.

L. A. HART'S "CELEBRATED" SCUPPERNONG CHAMPAGNE.

I have now in store, ready for market, imported WINES and LIQUORS, direct from bond. RYE and BOURBON WHISKEY.

Old, Delicate and Pure; 1,000 CASES WINES and LIQUORS, VERY CHOICE OLD CLARET.

If you would save money, examine our price list.

"CURACCO and FRENCH CHAMPAGNE," ENGLISH and SCOTCH ALES.

The choicest "TEAS," Foreign and Domestic CRACKERS.

10,000 La Ninfa's, Just received—the best and leading Segar in the market, at

GEO. MYERS, 11 AND 13 FRONT STREET, may 14 107-

SCUPPERNONG CHAMPAGNE.

Now ready for market

IN QUARTS & PINTS,

Can be had at reasonable prices through GEO. MYERS, Sole Agent, 11 AND 13 FRONT STREET, may 14 107-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUED FOR HER LIFE!

A SEQUEL TO "CORUEL AS THE GRAVE!" By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Just published and for sale at HEINSBERGERS.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, INKS OF ALL KINDS, GOLD PENS, GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS.

For sale at HEINSBERGERS, Live Book Store, may 14 107-

FURNITURE.

F. A. SCHUTTE, No. 4 & 5 Lippitt's Block, SOUTH FRONT STREET. DEALER IN FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, Mattresses, PAPER HANGINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, CORDS, TASSELS, NAILS, &c. Having just received a full supply of FURNITURE, I am prepared to offer to the public as good bargains as can be had in the city. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. april 6. 96-14

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST novelties in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, LADIES' & MEN'S HATS, MEN'S & BOYS WEAR, NOTIONS, &c. At prices to suit everybody—almost giving Goods away, at

M. M. KATZ'S, 36 MARKET ST. april 2 95-8m

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS.

1871. SPRING TRADE, 1871. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN ON Wednesday the 13th instant, at Birdseye & Robinson's old stand No. 20, EXCLUSIVELY FOR RETAIL TRADE, an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF Ladies Dress Goods, Prints, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED HOMESPUNS, Domestic, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Notions, &c. Our stock will be on the first floor, and we guarantee to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, As we purchase direct from first hands, and are therefore enabled to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS. Give us a call—you will find gentlemen, polite and attentive Clerks, and

SOL. BEAR & BROS. april 9 98-14

PERSONAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, OF CONSIDERABLE wealth and taste and refinement, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young or middle-aged gentleman, with a view to matrimony. Money will be of no consequence for the union, as the lady has a sufficient one. Address E. L. N. "Box K." Office "Post." may 18 108-14

SILK HATS, SILK HATS, SILK HATS.

SPRING STYLES

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS. THOS. H. WRIGHT, No. 9 North Front street. march 2 86-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIME--LIME.

1500 BARRELS FRESH LIME, now landing Ex. Brig MANZANILLA. For sale at lowest market rates.

LOTS FROM WHARF will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. O. G. PARSLEY & CO. may 18 108-41

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