Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

THE BEAUREGARD RESOLUTIONS.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 16th.]

The mass meeting of our citizens at the Exposition Hall last evening, to inaugurate the new party movement, was a grand success, many being forced to retire on account of the hall not being of sufficient dimensions to hold the press.

The audience was composed of all classes of our citizens, both white and colored, the latter, if possible, predominating.

Over the platform hung the national colors, in the centre of which hung the inscription:

EQUAL RIGHTS—ONE FLAG—ONE COUNTRY—ONE PEOPLE.

Col. J. D. Hill called the meeting to order, and in a few words nominated Mr. I. N. Marks to the chair, he taking his seat amidst loud applause. Col. Hill then proceeding, read the list of officers, they taking their seats on the platform.

Mr. Marks then said: We come here to-night, I hope and trust in God, to lay upon the altar of our country all the prejudices of the past, to recognize all citizens of the United States as equals before the law, and, as I trust, to unanimously ratify the manifesto sent forth by a committee of one hundred citizens of Louisiana, composed equally of the two races, which, I trust, has inaugurated a new era, not only in our own State, but through the length and breadth of our entire land.

Mr. Marks here read the resolutions adopted by the Committe of One Hundred Citizens and published yesterday in the Picayune.

Mr. Marks then resumed: Fellow-citizens, you will perceive that these declarations are specifically made.—They are set forth in fair, unmistakable, undisguised language; there is nothing concealed in a solitary line of the entire document—we mean just what we say—and we believe that until these recommendations be carried into practical effect there will be neither peace nor prosperity nor good government in Louisiana.

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Mr. Marks also referred to the resolution recommending equal rights in the public schools, and referred to article 135 of the State constitution, which so provides. A voice from the crowd here asked, "Will you send your children to the public schools?" To which Mr. Marks responded by informing the audience that those who disagreed with the object for which the meeting was called could leave the room; but if they stayed they must listen respectfully and without interruption.

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Mr. Marks introduced Mr. T. T. Allain, of West Baton Rouge, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. ALLAIN.

Mr. President, friends and fellow-citizens:—We have assembled here to-day for the purpose of considering the propositions set forth in the resolutions which have already been presented to you.

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But in our State, and in other Southern States, these wholesome maxims have been in part or wholly ignored. In many places a desperate and reckless party has striven to wrest from and deprive the colored man of those rights to which he is entitled under the laws of the United States and of this State. Such men deny the doctrine that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole; that the community should guard the rights of each individual member, and that each member should submit to the laws of the majority. They have instituted a vile system of anarchy, and therefore there exists a sense and feeling of insecurity for life or property among our citizens, especially in our country parishes, which covers the fair name of our State with disgrace; neither have they given up their intention of visiting with murder, maiming and arson, those persons whose convictions of right and justice to the colored people are in conflict with their own. They have londly proclaimed themselves the superior race, which they blasphemously assert is by the fiat of Almighty God; and have announced their determination to keep down, to depress and to degrade the colored people by every means in their power, whether legitimate or unlawful.

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But we have to-day met upon a platform which ignores and abrogates the brutal and abusive considerations on account of which the colored race has been so long oppressed. We have have now met upon the broad, firm and enduring basis of equal privileges and equal rights with all mankind.

The third resolution proclaims our united advocacy "by speech and pen, and deed" of "the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of Louisiana, of every civil and political right guaranteed by the laws and constitution of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing."

We claim these rights as being *our due* according to law and equity, while at the same time we tender our grateful acknowledgments to our Southern friends for their ample, though tardy recognition of them.

Under the same category may be mentioned the fourth resolution, which binds the signers of these resolutions to maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of Louisiana to every advantage hitherto enjoyed solely by the white race, whether in public vehicles, steamboats, theatres, public schools, places of public resort generally, railroads, and mechanical and industrial institutions. For this liberal policy and the wise judicious concessions attendant upon it, I am confident that the colored people will be duly gratified, and, moreover, will be pleased to manifest their appreciative sentiments when occasion gives the opportunity.

It is by the practical application of these principles that white and colored people will be able to decide as to the sincerity and influence of the unification party, and to judge whether the illiberal prejudices that have heretofore attended the mere circumstances of their birth and lack of education have been swept away, and that they are no longer considered mere despised hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that our white fellow-citizens have determined to give them the opportunity, in every respect, that they themselves crave, for their moral, political and intellectual improvement, and that should there be any rivalry between the two races in the everlasting march of progress, the one will be armed with as equal advantages as the other.

* * * * *

They wished both to keep the colored people in a state of degrading ignorance, and at the same time to attach them as serfs to their soil, in the mistaken idea that thereby they would be the better laborers.

We all know that such conduct is repugnant and contrary to the all-wise designs of our Creator, who hath shown us by His prophets and evangelists that He is no respecter of persons; and besides that, none will deny that the colored man is even now preeminent in the march of prgress, and he is bound and impelled by the current of events to advance and maintain his honorable position.

Old Joe Davis, the brother of Jeff. Davis, the Confederate President, and Jeff. Davis himself, thought very different when they sold their magnificent plantation at the "Cut-off" to their former slaves, the brothers Montgomery, who have managed them and their extensive store with such prudence, thrift and economy, that they have not only paid off every tittle of the large purchase money, but they have realized a fortune of over half a million dollars, and are daily adding to it.

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Now that the senseless prejudices against the colored race bid fair to become a thing of the past, let us consider what valid claim they have upon the forbearance and good feeling of the white race. Remember, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that I myself sprang from the ranks of the people when the heaven-inspired proclamation of emancipation of our martyred Abraham Lincoln first appeared, and I, therefore, thoroughly estimate the advantages presented in the resolutions now before us, and cast my voice for their entire practical adoption.

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The justice that is conceded to him by these resolutions is well deserved, and had the white people of Louisiana, at the close of the war, instead of ingloriously striking their colors, courageously acted as they are doing to-day, in advocating the inherent rights of the colored man; and had the white people of Louisiana, at the close of the war, taken this noble course that they are pursuing to-day, in endeavoring to promote peace and harmony in the State; and had they at that time forever buried and thrown aside like cast-off garments, the antiquated notions of the past, the prejudices and exclusiveness at that period existing, as they are now doing, how glorious would, this day, be the status of our incomparable Louisiana!

But their eyes were distorted by a moral obliquity of mental vision, and instead of raising their indignant voices, and boldly upholding the interests of their ever faithful servitors, the recipients of so many benefits denounced their benefactors with virulent vindictiveness, and wantonly perpetrated many horrid and unheard of outrages upon them.

We are all conscious that a perfectly friendly understanding between the blacks and the whites is absolutely necessary in order to maintain harmony and secure prosperity. But must the sacrifices and forbearances be all on one side? I maintain that all that my race demands is pure and simple justice, and I call upon you, Louisianians, to give it.

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Thanks, thanks, thanks, thrice thanks to the philanthropic framers and advocates of the fourteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, so that, today, I, who was born a slave in the parish of West Baton Rouge, can appear in this city, and in this place, before this assemblage of Southern gentlemen, in the honorable and dignified character of an American citizen.

The President then introduced Mr. J. Henri Burch, of Baton Rouge, who, after a few preliminary remarks as to the importance of his subject, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. J. HENRI BURCH.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: When startling and peculiar innovations upon the settled customs and usages of a people are proposed, I conceive it to be the duty of those directly interested to inquire into, first, the motives which have actuated the movers of the new measures, and, secondly, the benefits to all which will inevitably attend its practical operations.

But, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, my purpose is not to sing the praises of the Caucasian, but, if possible, to speak for the race of people with whom I am identified.

We are the descendants of another race.

The hitherto oppressed colored man, has not been allowed the natural steps of advancement; he was not allowed to creep first, and walk afterwards, but, by the emergencies of the times, he was ushered suddenly from the degrading effects of bondage, to assume the responsibilities of manhood and citizenship.

Congress found this mass of people in the South who needed something for their defense. Believing that, as a subject, the negro would yield implicit obedience to any government in power, provided he was that government should afford him protection, it said to them:

"President Lincoln has emancipated you, and you are no longer slaves. We will clothe you with the ballot; we will confer upon you the exalted prerogative of citizenship. You have done your duty in the struggle just finished; you have been loyal to your country; you have fought and prayed for it, and your future hopes are bound up in the Union. Now, we will give you the means of protecting yourselves, and of assisting in governing the country."

Clothed with full political equality, which is conceded by all parties and classes alike, he now stands, asking for an acknowledgment of those civil rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and organic laws of his State; and this, Mr. President, brings me to one of the divisions of my subject.

I remarked in the opening portion of my speech that it was our duty to inquire first into the motives which have actuated the movers in this, what I may term, a departure from the usages and customs of the State. I will refer you to the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the committee of white and colored men of this State and city, on the evening of the 17th of June.

By them we observe a novel and startling innovation on the usages and customs of Louisiana. The question naturally arises, what are the motives which have induced the leading representatives of the white men of this State to come boldly forth and adopt the extended and unprecedented language of these resolutions?

It appears almost impossible from natural causes to convey to one not a citizen of this State a correct idea of the condition of your society, your customs, your traditions and usages, especially in reference to the white and colored race. Generations schooled in the poisons of slavery predominated in the very fountain of your beings, and caused you to exercise an unjust and unreasonable prejudice against a wronged, unprotected, unoffending, and by you a hated race.

Years of strife against the Abolition party and its increasing strength intensified this prejudice against us, and it received a quickening impetus by the great internecine struggle through which the nation has passed.

This great struggle culminated in the overthrow of slavery and the securing to this wronged and hated race its political rights, through and by the legislative enactments of our national Congress.

Need I say here what great party achieved these unparalled triumphs? I think it needless; but a great party had struggled, and struggled successfully, with unreasoning prejudice and passion, and the consequence is that a race of bondmen have been elevated to the proud position of American citizens. Their bonds have been broken and their fetters destroyed, and from the degradation of chattelhood they have passed to the lofty level of manhood and American citizenship.

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If this is true of that party who have done for us all enumerated above, is it to be wondered at that those who combatted this party from first to last, and on this very account, should be found refusing to acknowledge our civil rights. Is it to be wondered at that the Southerners, who from the very foundation of their being, as I before remarked, were filled with unreasoning prejudice and wicked hate against us, have still put forth all their great powers to render inoperative the laws passed for the benefit of his former slaves? No. The greater wonder is that to-day he is found in his native State, standing side by side with his former slaves, extending to them his hand, and saying: "Let bygones be bygones. For us is the future. Henceforth, hand in hand, we go together in the race of life. We, as white men, cast to the ground the prejudices of our forefathers, and of ourselves. Recognizing in your deliverance the inscrutable disposition of Almighty God, and the irrevocable decree of destiny, we will no longer throw obstacles in you pathway, but, by our influence, aid, and countenance help to light up your future pathway, which has hitherto been so dark. Even as the fetters of slavery have been stricken from your limbs and dashed to the ground, so have the fetters of prejudice and hate been torn from our minds and dashed to the winds, to be known no more, forever."

Instead of shrinking from your bounden duty, you would approach it hopeful of success. Instead of wantonly suppressing the dictates of an unquieted conscience you would manfully accept the issue, and cherishing sound convictions, based on justice, humanity and truth, appeal to the hearts, minds and consciences of your people, to rise above the unreasonable prejudice of the past, and to do unto us what you would have us do unto you.

And now, secondly, what would be the effect of such an action on your part? Why, sirs, this vexed question would be easily solved. It would lead to a full and unconditional recognition of the civil rights of the colored man as a member of the great human family and as a part of the body politic.

In acknowledgement of their just claims for services rendered in days gone by, and a full reparation for injuries done them heretofore, and according to them full and entire equality of human rights, with no discriminating laws or proscriptive actions on account of their color, then would your State and her people take courage, slowly, possibly almost imperceptibly, and by degrees she would emerge from her troubles and adversities, and, under the guidance of her best citizens—white, colored, native or by adoption—of ability, honesty and moral worth, she would arouse from her lethargy, and, under the fostering care of all whose interests are alike, present a picture of contentment, unity, happiness and prosperity. When, and only when you will do this, the people of this State will have a claim upon her colored citizens.

Having performed your whole duty in yielding your influence and protection to them, you can then consistently demand their allegiance. Remove every cause of our complaints against you and destroy every pretext of policy or evasion; first protect, and after secure allegiance. You have used the crushing process, now try a conciliating one.

But, gentlemen of Louisiana, you must not expect to accomplish all this without trials and troubles. You will find men who will heap obloquy upon these white men who have initiated this "beginning of the end." They will be stigmatized as losing all love and homage for their ancient customs and usages of *ante bellum* times, and as being lost to all honor, integrity and devotion for the Lost Cause; that they have sunk so low as to be compelled to seek the level of the negro, and a hundred other such sensational, unnatural charges; but meet them with determination and firmness. Tell these croakers that in surrendering your prejudices and recognizing the civil rights of the colored man, you only yield to him as a freeman of the United States, that to which he is entitled as such.

Ask him who would upbraid you, what has the negro done? They have committed no sin; you cannot say that they deserve punishment for sins never committed.

We, the colored people, are, I repeat, guilty of no crime. You, the white people of this State, if you had taken the proper course, would have easily acquired the confidence of the colored people, and have had the Government in your hands, and the Northern man who would have been placed in office would have been placed there because of his moral worth, and not as he has been from necessity. But to the contrary, your course was such as to satisfy the colored man that he could not trust you, and he firmly believed, of his own accord, that the moment you came into power you would deprive him of his civil and political rights. You, by your own action, forfeited entirely the confidence of the colored people of this State.

* * *

Year after year have we waited and hoped for the consummation of the last closing act of our great life's drama, the full and unconditional recognition of our civil rights.

Year after year you have kept us from the full enjoyment of them have been swimming in the charmed circle of policy and temporary expedients, but to-day we feel that, by you present action, these questions are to be no longer evaded.

You can not shut your eyes, nor close your ears to the demands of your State, and so deep are these interests bound up in the preservation of your State that you must meet the issue fairly and fearlessly.

Let all those, both white and colored, having an interest in the future welfare and prosperity of the State put aside faint-heartedness, and openly and stand upon the grand principles which must and will live, despite the efforts of tyranny to overthrow them, or a prejudiced policy to check their expression.

The general scope and tendency of this movement must be beneficial if carried out in an honest, manly manner. It has for its object the downfall of hereditary prejudices, the obliteration of past usages and customs, and the full acknowledgement of the civil rights, privileges and immunities which pertain to any man created in the image of his Maker, and guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the land. Said laws are and must be fundamental in all just free governments, and it is impossible for any one to stand by and see them ignored or permit them to be violated or denied.

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When reason and justice shall have assumed their sway and the safeguards of citizenship vouchsafed to all men alike, intelligence and love of State will predominate and vice and corruption disappear from our borders, confusion and discord give way to peace and harmony, and the races which now inhabit this State will encounter no more turmoil, witness no more bloodshed. In short, with an unqualified recognition of the rights of the colored man, the last lingering vestige of slavery will be swept away; violence and fraud will no longer be employed to carry political issues; the State will become a paradise when all men coequal, one with another, will employ all their efforts and energies to restore her to her pristine beauty and prosperity; her citizens rescued from the threatened danger of internal strife and continued commotion; her commerce restored to its wonted position; her finances the pride of her citizens; the load of taxation shall roll from their shoulders, and the love and devotion of all her inhabitants shall be the avant couriers of her future greatness.

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E. J. Ellis, Esq., was announced by the President to be the next speaker; he not responding, Mr. Marks introduced Col. J. M. Lewis, who said:

SPEECH OF MR. LEWIS.

I am not going to make any speech. I think there has been enough said. I indorse it all. They are my sentiments. There has been article after article in the press, to the effect that there have been no pledges given by the colored people of what they intend to do to carry out this unification movement.

Now, as far as the colored people are concerned, I have no doubt that if the white people will carry out their part, we will do our share. But, in order that there may be some pledge this document has been prepared.

Col. Lewis read the following:

We, the undersigned, firmly convinced that the movement of reconciliation inaugurated under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, is the only means by which confidence may be restored among the people of Louisiana, every citizen secured in the quiet enjoyment of his civil and political rights, order re-established in her finances and prosperity developed upon her soil, unhesitatingly accord it a sincere and conscientious support with the same ardor with which we participated in its inception.

In order, therefore, still further to develop and strengthen this movement and deduce therefrom its natural results, we publicly declare that so soon as the existing opposition against the enjoyment of our rights to be admitted on an equal footing with other citizens in places of public amusement and public resort, to receive equal accommodations in public conveyances, steamboats and in public hotels, admission in public schools and public institutions of learning shall have ceased, and so soon as our fellow-citizens will be disposed to divide the Governmental powers equally between the two races inhabiting our State, that each race may thus be equally protected, we pledge ourselves to unite all our influence and our energies with those of our fellow-citizens in a common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding with the resources of the country, to investigate and correct the public debt, to suppress unnecessary offices, to diminish largely the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public office, the useless multiplicity and extravagant compensation of offices being among the principal causes of the public demoralization and disorder, and, in a word, to secure to Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic and patriotic government.

This pledge we publicly make and engage our honor to maintain. We will add that we believe ourselves sufficiently authorized to affirm that the masses of our colored fellow-citizens, who equally with ourselves have the welfare of Louisiana at heart, will, with this understanding, promptly become the adherents, supporters and advocates of the reconciliation movement.

ARISTIDE MARY,
P. BONSEIGNEUR,
DR. L. RODANEZ,
WM. MOODY,
JAMES LEWIS,
D. RILLIEUX,
WM. RANDOLPH,
C. C. ANTOINE.

The President then declared the meeting adjourned, and the immense assembly slowly dispersed.

STATE NEWS.

A first class tailor is wanted at Weldon.

Four prisoners escaped from the Asheville jail last Saturday night.

Capt. Woodson, of the Raleigh News, has joined the Friends of Temperance.

Berry, the notorious revenue detective at Raleigh, has been superseded by A. M. Crane, of Virginia.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We are informed that the United States troops stationed at Charlotte have received "marching orders." They will proceed to some point further South.

We learn from the Lincoln Progress that the store of Mr. L. D. Black, at Cherryville, was burned by an incendiary on the morning of the 16th inst. Loss between $4,000 and $6,000 and no insurance.

The Asheville Expositor says: At the examination of the candidates for West Point, on last Monday, W. M. Gash, of Buncombe county, received the appointment. Mr. Gash is said to be a young man of more than ordinary promise and capacity.

The Raleigh News says: W. D. Cooke, Esq., is engaged in making a thorough revision and correction of the map of the State, and to obtain the necessary information he has addressed letters to the Registers of Deeds in the several counties, with a tracing of each county.

A special to the Petersburg Appeal, from High Point, dated on Friday says: The handle factory at High Point, N. C., together with about one thousand dollars worth of handles, was burned on yesterday. The entire loss is from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars; insurance five thousand dollars.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Tuesday last the body of Caroline Cooper, colored, was found floating in Cane Creek, near the residence of widow Young, twelve or fourteen miles from this place. It is not known how she was drowned, the Coroner's investigation failing to throw any light on the subject. She was last seen alive on Monday.

The Raleigh News says: Two petitions were received at the Governor's office yesterday, one from the citizens of Beaufort county, and the other from the citizens of Craven, asking the commutation of the death sentence of Hardy Jones, an old colored man, convicted of murder, to imprisonment for life. The petition is largely signed by the most prominent citizens of the two counties.

The Raleigh News says: We are glad to learn that Hon. M. W. Ransom has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Association, which is to be held at Weldon in October next, on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. The powers of this distinguished North Carolinian as an orator are too well known by the people of this State to require a word of compliment at our hands. All will join us in saying that the Executive Committee could not have made a more acceptable selection.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad, held in Raleigh, on Friday, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. W. J. Hawkins, P. C. Cameron, W. W. Chamberlain, Col. Walter Clarke, Geo. W. Grice, J. B. Batchelor and Col. Geo. Little. By this Board, afterwards, Dr. W. J. Hawkins was elected President; Capt. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent; W. W. Vass, Treasurer; J. B. Gayle, Master Machinist; H. P. Guess, Road Master. The road is reported as being in excellent condition, and increasing rapidly in importance and its business, the receipts amounting to more than the previous year being 25 per cent. greater. All this we learn from the Raleigh News.

The following, from a correspondence of the Petersburg (Va.) Index, from this State, tells how Capt. John H. Thorp, one of the proprietors of the Rocky Mount Mail, had a piece of good luck:

"Joel Wells, Esq., a well known farmer of Nash, who has turned the globe for sixty-five years, died on Monday. He had many relations near and remote, but he disinherited them all. They are very poor and destitute. He left the bulk of his property to Capt. J. H. Thorp, an eminent young lawyer of Rocky Mount, who is not related, in anywise, to the old man, but who has been his attorney in all his business matters, which were few. No worthier man, nor more deserving—outside of the needy relations—could have fallen heir to such good luck. The devise will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 21—Night.—A large destructive fire occurred at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday. The Postoffice and office of the Whig and Tribune were among the buildings burned. The total loss was from $75,000 to $100,000, on which there was but little insurance.

MEMPHIS, July 21—Night.—The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi and North Alabama continue favorable. In a greater portion of Mississippi they are suffering for want of rain.

THE CHOLERA.

SIX MORE DEATHS AT MOUNT VERNON.

ITS RAVAGES AT EVANSVILLE AND COLUMBUS.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., July 21—Noon.—There were six deaths in town yesterday. Nearly half the population have fled.

Physicians and nurses are coming from neighboring towns.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 21—Noon. There were six cholera deaths last week.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21—Noon.—Three convicts and one colored citizen died with the cholera yesterday.

CONNECTICUT.

THE ITALIAN SLAVERY QUESTION.

THE MATTER IN THE COURTS.

NEW HAVEN, July 21—Night.—Giovanni Glione, an Italian padrone, has been arrested in this city for holding four Italian children in a den in Oak street, supporting himself by their acting as musicians and boot-blacks. He has beaten some of them very severely. Prosecuting Attorney Blidenburg has filed complaints against him in the City Court for holding free persons in servitude in violation of the personal liberty bill of 1854. The cases were continued until the 23d inst., and Judge Harrison laid Glione under bonds of $1,000 on the last complaint. The Italian residents of this city are taking an interest in the details and hey believe that this will lead to a thorough investigation. Eight of these padrones hold children in a state tf virtual slavery.

FIELD CROPS, 1873.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.

The following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops, will be awarded at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in the Fall of 1873:

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, manures and cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be verified for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
Premium.....$100
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium.....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre, by a boy not over eighteen years of age .....$20.

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland or lowland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium.....$50 each.
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of upland or low land; same regulations as above:
Premium.....$20 each
For largest crop of Corn on one acre of upland or lowland, made by a boy not over eighteen years of age.....$20 each

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; made same regulations and regulations as Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium.....$25

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (acre; one peck to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one (a (1) acre; same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For large st crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium.....$25
For largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre:
For largest yield of Turnips upon one acre:
Two bushels of each to be exhibit ed, under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield Stock Pea vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium.....$ 9
For largest yield of Native Grass, one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium.....$20
For grass most beds from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Timothy Grass upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each.....$20
For the Farmer who raises and supplies the largest number of bushels of composted Manures to, and by each farmer, made or to, used in the cultivation of Cotton in the present year, satisfactorily to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium.....$20
All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits and certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Entries will be made of both of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit also submitted to the committee:

Melons.....5
Cucumbers.....5
Tomatoes.....5
Asparagus.....5
Radishes.....5
Beets.....5
Cabbages.....5
Spring Irish Potatoes.....5
Celery.....5
Cauliflowers.....5
Peaches.....5
Pears.....5
Preserves, Sauppernong, Mish, Flowers and Confectionaries.....5

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Navassa Guano Company, of Wilmington.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Corn from four acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Cotton from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Hay from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Sweet Potatoes from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Peanuts from four acres of upland.
The Navassa Guano to be used alone for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manure or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yields of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by committee appointed for the purpose by the Association.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of application and culture.

By De Rosset & Co., Commission Merchants and State Agents of the Carolina Fertilizer.
1,000 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of cotton to the acre.
500 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
500 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
500 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
500 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.
The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

By Vick & Mebane, Commission Merchants and General Agents for Whann's Superphosphate, Star Phosphate and Bahama Soluble Guano.
One ton Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Bahama Soluble Guano for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by the use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

By Wooten, Richardson & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents for the Soluble Sea Island Guano.
One ton Soluble Sea Island Guano, for the largest yield of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Soluble Sea Island Guano for the largest yield of Corn to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by the use of Soluble Sea Island Guano alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said Premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their mode of application and culture.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO for washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO as article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

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July 6 160-

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PAIN - KILLER.

THE PAIN-KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

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THE PAIN-KILLER Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.

THE PAIN-KILLER Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

June 23 150-

LATE ARRIVALS.

650 BARRELS FLOUR:
100 bbls. Sugar;
70 bbls. Pork;
250 bags Coffee;
200 bags Shot;
150 boxes Soap;
100 boxes D. S. Sides;
15 hhds Smoked Sides;
50 cases Brandy Peaches;
50 cases Brandy Cherries;
100 tubs and kegs Lard;
25 dozen Brooms;
50 boxes Starch;
200 kegs Nails;
50 boxes Sweet Cakes;
150 boxes Tobacco;
15 bbls and ½ bbls. Snuff;
125 pkgs. Rivets;
100 boxes Candy;
29 tierces and 50 bbls. Rice;
24 cases Tomatoes;
100 cases Assorted Peaches;
100 cases 1 and 2 lbs. Oysters;
330 reams Wrapping Paper;
125 M. Paper Bags;
&c., &c., &c.

For sale by

July 20 F. W. KERCHNER. 171

Full Line of CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
For sale low at
NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Corner Princess and Water Sts.
GILES & MURCHISON.
July 20 171

Gilt Edge.
CHOICEST TABLE BUTTER.
We always keep the finest Table Butter brought to the market, selected from the fine Dairies in the country.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
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July 20 171

$.300,000
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Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class G, to be Drawn July 31, 1873.
5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....	$50,000	500 prizes of....	$ 100
1 prize of....	13,450	9 prizes of....	1,000
1 prize of....	10,000	9 prizes of....	500
1 prize of....	7,500	9 prizes of....	300
4 prizes of....	5,000	9 prizes of....	250
4 prizes of....	2,500	36 prizes of....	200
20 prizes of....	1,000	36 prizes of....	150
20 prizes of....	500	180 prizes of....	100
10 prizes of....	250	5,000 prizes of....	1

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5.
Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

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