Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

Commissioner's Court.

The trial of Capt. Geo. B. Weaver, of the schooner *C. S. Groves*, which foundered at sea recently, was concluded yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Cassidey. The trial began last Saturday and closed yesterday, resulting in the honorable discharge of the defendant, a fact which not only says much in regard to the merits of the case, but of the able manner in which the defence was conducted by Marsden Bellamy, Esq., counsel for Capt. Weaver. During the examination six witnesses, all colored, led by Pressly Williams, the steward of the ill-fated vessel, were heard on behalf of the prosecution and four men, the first mate and a seaman on the *Groves* and the Captain and first mate of the brig *Maria Lamb*, by whom the crew of the *Groves* were rescued, were the witnesses for the defence. The examination of the prosecutors was conflicting and unreliable and the completion of the case was fully settled by the testimony given in by Capt. Jenkins of the *Maria Lamb*, and his mate. Pressly and his man stated, in effect, that Capt. Weaver had repeatedly intimated his intention to lose the vessel on the first good opportunity and that to a criminal mismanagement during the storm, was due her loss. All of this time, while these arrangments for the loss of the vessel were being carried out, the *Groves* was only a few miles distant from the *Maria Lamb*. The defence proved by the Captain and mate of this last named vessel that Capt. Weaver had displayed much skill in the management of his vessel, having evidently done all that he could to save her.

The whole thing appears to have been a malicious prosecution on the part of the sailors belonging to the schooner and we presume that some steps will yet be taken to make them suffer for it.

A Schooner Sunk.

Messrs. B. F. Mitchell & Son, of this city, received yesterday a letter from Capt. J. S. Davis, dated at Hunting Quarters, Cartaret county, Nov. 30th, informing them of the loss of the schooner *William*, bound from Elizabeth City to this port.

The *William* ran upon a stake in Core Sound, last Wednesday, and sunk in less than twenty-five minutes and is now three feet under water, in mid-channel. Capt. Davis noted his protest and called a survey, when the selling of the cargo was advised for the benefit of those concerned. The corn had to be scooped out with bags fixed on long poles, while the schooner lay under water.

The *William* had on board at the time as a cargo 12,000 bushels of corn, consigned to Messrs. B. F. Mitchell & Son, who were part owners of the cargo, which was fully covered by insurance.

The Carolina Central.

This railway is rapidly approaching completion, but there has been some little delay during the past few days, caused by the detention, in consequence of an accident, to a vessel loaded with iron for this road. There are two cargoes of iron for the road on route for this port, one of 400 and the other of 270 tons, and they were reported yesterday as at hand. In consequence a force was sent down to tow them up and it is hoped that they will both arrive at the city to-day when they will be promptly discharged and the iron hurried off to the head of the road. Once then the work of laying it down will be carried on night and day. The gap to be completed is only 61 miles and to lay this 500 tons of iron is required.

Col. Fremont informs us that the track will be completed by the latter part of next week, in full time for the Fair.

The Fair.

We understand that in addition to the premium of $200 for horse racing, offered by the Association, the enterprising proprietor of the Purcell House, and a leading gentleman connected with the Carolina Central Railway Company, have promised to offer liberal premiums, to be known as the Purcell House premium and the Carolina Central Railway premium.

We learn that the Chief Marshal and this Committee will call on our citizens to-morrow, to endeavor to raise a citizens premium. Let everybody subscribe a few dollars, and we are sure that superior stock will be present to compete, thereby giving to our Fair a feature of no little attraction.

Chapped Hands.

The easiest and simplest remedy is found in every store-room. Take corn meal starch and grind it with a knife until it is reduced to the finest powder. Take a clean box and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Every time hands are taken from the suds or dish water, wipe them, and, while they are yet damp, rub a portion of starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled and soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort, and freedom from this by no means insignificant trial.

Marriage of a Wilmingtonian.

The Charlotte *Observer* chronicles the marriage, in that city, on last Tuesday evening, of Mr. Richard Moore, formerly of Wilmington, to Miss Alice B., daughter of R. P. Davidson, Esq. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, and the occasion was a very brilliant one.

Died of Her Injuries

Mrs. Frank, the lady who was so severely burned several weeks since in attempting to save her child from a horrible death, died yesterday of the injuries sustained on that occasion. She was a member of St. John's Church, and it is gratifying to know that the ladies of that Parish did all they could to alleviate her sufferings and to provide attendance for her.

Editors Journal:—The purport of the bill recently passed by our State Legislature with the intention of relieving the citizens of New Hanover county, as regards the payment of taxes, has been outrageously infringed upon.

No sooner than the bill becomes a law I am handed a notice, issued by the Tax Collector, with an additional cost, amounting to more than SIXTY-ONE per cent. per month for the use of the money for the time of grace, which I consider an *imposition* on *civilization*, and ought not to be submitted to by a free and enlightened people. Where the relief comes in is impossible for me to define; probably some one else can.

It has the appearance to me of being a money making project for the benefit of some one, certainly not the delinquent tax payer, made so on account of the scarcity of money. Think it would benefit *some one* financially to secure an extension of time every month or two if possible.

JUSTICE.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 4, 1874.

A gentleman says that after losing one hundred chickens by cholera, he found that a tablespoonful of soda mixed with a quart of and given with the food was a cure.

Although doubtful things are uncertain, it cannot be denied that certain things are doubtful.

N. C. CONFERENCE.

Personnel of the Members—Dr. Craven and Rev. W. R. Bobbitt.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3, '74.

We are guests at that grand hotel, the Yarborough House, under the management of that prince of landlords, Dr. Geo W. Blacknall. Of course we are comfortable after dinner, and feel like making some very charitable notes of this day's sights in the Conference room. The first man after the Bishop upon whom your eye falls as you enter the church, is the Secretary of the Conference, Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College. This gentleman has been Secretary of the Conference for some ten years; he seems to have the routine of the business entirely in hand, and no call for a paper, information, or reports of former Conferences can be made without his responding promptly. In fact, he seems to have everything at hand. In person, Dr. Craven is of the medium height, his figure is well set up, finely built, and he looks like he has a constitution of iron, nevertheless "the snows of many Winters" begin to show amongst his black locks, and a certain coy handling of a pair of spectacles indicates that perhaps "the windows of the soul" are getting dim, but there is a mine of hard work yet; his high and massive brow overhanging a dark piercing eye denotes a powerful intellect, and capable of enduring great and protracted mental labor.

As a preacher, Dr. Craven is noted more for power than polish, yet there are times when he seems to revel in the flowers of fancy, paint familiar objects and gather up home scenes in such a way as to touch all the tenderest sympathies of the heart. Such was his mood at the last Conference in Fayetteville. While preaching in the Baptist Church, he depicted the scenes of a North Carolina home in such a manner that the whole congregation melted into tears, even men "unused to the crying mood," uniting with the rest of the congregation. Dr. Craven is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries, but he keeps the journal of proceedings and does all the current work of the day. Business flows on in one uninterrupted current, and yet the Secretary seems to be not very busy, but ready to chat with any body. To the right of the Bishop, and just outside of the altar rail, seated behind a small table, is the Senior Editor of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*. From the pile of greenbacks on the table and the set of large books, ledgers, &c., one would think he had established a bank of discount and deposit. At present it seems to be all deposit; for, as member after member leans over his table, the pile grows and the busy pencil which notes the deposit flies with increased rapidity. It is thought by some that this system of deposits has brought quite a "a pile" of greenbacks to his credit in bank, but as he is known to be one of the most charitable and liberal of men, there is some doubt on that point. Some assert that "his heart is as great as his body." We doubt it; for his body stands six feet two in his stockings and is well formed, a little inclined to that editorial failing, embonpoint, but not approaching the Falstaffian style. His weight we suppose is about 230 pounds, and he is one of the youngest looking men in the Conference—his fresh complexion, light soft hair and smooth cheeks creating that impression. He speaks with great modesty and in a clear but rather subdued voice, and is rarely heard on any subject, evidently preferring the pen to the tongue, as being the mightiest weapon. The Junior Editor is not much in the Conference room. He is a medium sized, fine looking, young man, quick and sprightly, both with pen and tongue. As one of the morning papers announced that he is a candidate for matrimony, we will not injure his prospects by telling how many times he offered us a plantation cigars, nor whether he smoked every time we did. He is a pleasant man and in matters matrimonial we should consider, as the old Elders say here in making reports about their preachers, "he is a safe chance". We must close for the day. The most important matter before the Conference to-day was the vote on the *Amendment to the General Rules*, submitted by the last General Conference to all the Conferences for ratification. The new rule amounts to about the same as a pledge of a total abstinence society, while the old rule covers well the abuse of liquors. There was no discussion on it as the papers have fully discussed it for four months past.

The vote was as follows for the new rule 71; for the old rule 68. As it requires a three-fourths majority of all the members of all the Conferences, this vote only goes into the general vote, but it is understood that the new rule cannot be adopted, the vote already cast being decisive. X. X.

New Railroad Enterprise.

The Mountain Messenger, editorially and through its correspondents, is urging the building of a railroad from Statesville, N. C., to Marion or Glade Springs, on the V. & T. R. R. in Virginia, to be known as the Virginia & North Carolina Railroad. Application has been made for a charter for this road to the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia. It seems to us that a much more feasible plan would be for the advocates of this road to join with the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Road and push that enterprise through to Glade Springs. The route from Hickory to Glade Springs is shorter than from Statesville to that point, and furthermore, a good deal of the grading on the Narrow Guage, between Hickory and Lenoir, has been already completed. We merely throw out this suggestion now, but may speak of it more at length hereafter. *Too many* railroad enterprises at once and all running the *wrong way*, has been the bane of internal improvements in North Carolina.

This could be accomplished by simply amending the charter of the Chester & Lenoir Road, authorizing its extension to Glade Springs. Mr. Green, the member from Watauga, has introduced a bill to charter still another railroad under the name of the Caldwell & Watauga Narrow Guage Railroad. If Mr. Green will pardon the liberty, we would suggest that the aforesaid amendment to the charter of the C. & L. N. G. R. R., would better accomplish the end in view. If the friends of these separate enterprises would combine their means and enthusiasm and make a united effort, there is some prospect that the fond anticipations of all might be realized.

The prospect of a road connecting the W. N. C. R. R. with the V. & T. R. R. at this place, would be an additional inducement to the Carolina Central to extend their road from Lincolnton to Hickory and the prospect of a more direct communication with the Northwest might interest the cities of Charlotte and Wilmington in this enterprise.—*Piedmont Press.*

The rumors of the matrimonial engagement of Mr. James Gordon Bennett to a daughter of Admiral Porter, are now contradicted upon what seems good authority—the Admiral.

Men in the State of New York who get drunk in a saloon and then break all the glassware in the place, cannot be made to pay the damage. The seller of the liquor is, under the present law, liable for all the injury done by the drinker.

Dr. Livingstone's memory is to be honored by the establishment at the southern end of Lake Nyassa of a missionary and commercial settlement which will bear his name, and be used in putting an end the slave trade in that part of Africa. This settlement will be the work of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Personnel of the Members.

Dear Journal:

RALEIGH, Dec 4.

There are many notable men in this Conference; grouped around the altar are most of those who hold a leading influence, and are in position to catch the ear of the Presiding Officer at any time when they wish to speak on a matter. Not that there is much speaking, for this is emphatically a working Conference. The Bishop announced this evening, that he had passed over nearly all the regular business under the calls required by the discipline; which is a case unexampled in the history of this Conference. Never before has so much work been done in three days. Of the men grouped around the altar, the one who strikes you amonst the first as a notable man is the Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., whose grey hairs and bald head are conspicuous, where there are so few who are alike remarkable, for as a general thing, there is not much baldheadedness in the body.

The Rev. Dr. Closs has been before the people of North Carolina so long (now forty-two years) that he is thought to be well-known, and yet we are constrained to say that he is as little known as almost any man we know of. There is a depth of solid piety and gushing feeling in the Doctor's constitution, which is known of by but few who see him.

When Dr. Moran to-day applied for a "location" to enable him to travel in Europe this year, when he alluded to some dear and warm friendships which he had formed and cultivated for seventeen years in the Conference, Dr. Closs was overpowered and the tears gushed from eyes which are thought by many to be incapable of such an external demonstration. His weeping is generally of the heart, deep, and he has the stoicism of an Indian. Again, when the Bishop called on him to report his work for the past year, he stated that it had been the happiest year of his life, except the first year of his ministry, when he traveled on "the banks" below Beaufort. The Bishop alluded to the fact that for "lo these many years" the question had been asked in Conference, "is there anything against Brother Closs?" and the answer has been "nothing." Dr. Closs in reply stated that for years he had been striving to do all his duty in the fear of God, but that he had now arrived at the year of his age in which all of his family had died—his father, his brother and perhaps others—and that he was living as if every day was to be the last. Every sermon, every prayer, every quarterly meeting and every exhortation were delivered, and held as though they were the last exercises he would ever have on earth. The tears rolled down his cheeks and his very frame seemed to sob with deep feeling. The scene was very affecting and nearly the entire audience was in tears. We are reminded that the papers of this week contain an account of his last sermon preached in his District, which was delivered with wonderful power and unction. But we must pass away from this train of thought. Bishop Marvin is surrounded by a council of Presiding Elders. Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, is a notable man. Of deep piety, a gentle christian spirit, an engaging manner and a good preacher, he is fast making his way into the hearts of his people, and bids fair to have a career of great usefulness. He is so well known that it is not necessary to add more. Near him is Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., of the Charlotte District, who is also well known in the Cape Fear section. He wields the same long sword in preaching which he has long carried, and if he has a failing, it is his jealousy for the honor of the Church and his desire to "pitch in" to all her opponents.

Rev. E. A. Yates, of the Newbern District, sits near him. Mr. Yates is over six feet in height, rather spare built, turning grey very fast and is noted as a preacher who gathers crowds to hear him, and preaches with great acceptability. Some say his sagacitulation is rather loose when he gets excited, but we have not noticed it much, though we have heard him many times. He has one very useful faculty and that is, that he knows every body, everywhere, and can call their names when he meets them. Then there is Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt of the Raleigh District, comparatively a young man and yet an old preacher Why, when the degree of D. D. is floating around so much, none of the colleges have given it to him is rather a wonder, for he is in labors abundant, kind and affectionate, preaches with power, liking to dwell particularly on the love of God, genial, whole-souled and full of honor.

We must close now as we have to leave here, which we regret, as there are many more of these men who are passing remarkable lives for distinction and labor, but we must up and away under pressure of circumstances beyond our control. No important committees reported to-day. The Conference room was crowded all the time, the galleries being filled with ladies from all parts of the State who came up to hear the reports of the progress of their beloved Methodism. X. X.

Editors Journal:

I give you below the act referred to by your correspondent "Justice."

An Act for the relief of the tax payers of New Hanover County:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That A. R. Black, late Sheriff of New Hanover county, be allowed until the first day of February, A. D., 1875, to collect and settle the taxes due the State by said county, for the year 1874.

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified 23rd day of November, 1874.

It will be seen, that I am allowed by this act till the first day of February to collect and settle. The latest legal sale day in January is Monday of Court, the 11th. No sale made in January later than this day would be valid, and I am compelled to settle by the first of February. The law requires that I serve a personal notice on each delinquent 30days before sale. Should I fail to do this, the sale would be void. For this service the law allows me sixty cents in each case, and this amount is all that has been added to Justice's tax by the passage of the act. This is the point of my offence and the extent of his grievance "ninety-one per cent" of his tax. His tax must therefore be less than one dollar. Sixty cents would be a small percentage on a large tax, but a very large percentage on a very sma l tax, probably "ninety-one," or even greater. As prescribed by law the costs on a tax of one dollar are as large as on a tax of five hundred dollars. Now, to neglect these plain requirements of the law, would be to place myself completely in the power of such tax-payers as Justice, a position I would not like to risk occupying.

The act was not necessary for my relief, but it has given relief to a large number of tax payers, who find it much better to pay the sixty cents notice fee, than the costs of sale and redemption, which would have resulted from a sale on 28th December. The additional costs do not pay for clerk hire, delays and printer's bills. It is a mistake to suppose it a money making business for the Collector. Taxes were due the first of July, and if they could have been paid by the 20th October, there would have been no costs, but when people fail to pay in time I have no alternative but to proceed to distrain and costs must follow. I would much prefer that taxes could be paid without costs.

A. R. BLACK,
Tax Collector.

Plan Providing for a Constitutional Currency, Proposed by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, State Treasurer of Virginia.

To His Excellency, Jas. L. Kemper, Governor:

At your request, I submit the following: Let the State issue $3,000,000 in bills of the denomination of one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, and in fractions of a dollar, with a provision that the holder may at pleasure convert these notes, in sums of $100, or multiples of $100, to draw interest from the State at the rate of four per cent. per annum in specie. In addition to which the holder of this bond shall be allowed to reinvest in bills of the like denomination as at first; which bills shall bear no interest, but shall be convertible and reconvertible as originally provided. The interest on these bonds shall be paid semi-annually unless the holder shall convert them into currency at a shorter period, when interest shall be paid for the period of its existence as a bond. Until the sum of $3,000,000 has been issued any holder of Virginia State bonds shall be allowed to exchange them for these bills at the market price in Richmond when sold for legal tenders. And when once issued these bills may be received at par in payment for half the taxes of any person or corporation who may owe the State for taxes.

After purchasing these bonds interest shall be paid on them, and after paying interest on the converted bonds, as herein provided, the residue shall be invested in State bonds, as heretofore prescribed, and the interest paid to the commissioners for the purpose of this investment may be paid in the whole or by a portion of these bills collected for taxes.

The sinking fund might thus be considerably increased at but a small cost to the State and a currency provided which would afford a great relief to the State if not issued beyond the limit herein prescribed. It would perform the most useful functions of currency without encountering the difficulties to which a currency founded upon the promise to pay specie on demand is often exposed. If the currency should be redundant it will go into these convertible bonds, on which the State will pay interest in specie, and enough will be thus funded to adjust the volume of currency to the true demand of trade, and the quantity would be thus self regulating upon true principles. The quantity thus funded would probably never be large, and the interest upon these bonds would be all the scheme would cost the State.

The rate of interest might be so adjusted as to keep these bills at par with specie and this ought to be done; but the true rate for this purpose would have to be ascertained by trial. It is probable, however, that four per cent. would be found very near the true rate adequate for keeping these bonds and notes into which they are convertable at par with specie. On the other hand, if the money market should become tight, and should the banks be unable to pay specie, as is often the case in times of panic, the bonds would be reconverted into currency, and relief would soon be afforded to a great extent, if not entirely.

In such times the promises to redeem the bank note cannot be performed, and the distress is greatly enhanced. We all know how often—nay, how invariably—this has proved to be the case, whilst the means of relief have been generally found to consist in new issues or a release from the obligation to pay in specie for a time.—The solvency of the Bank of England was once saved by finding an old case of notes long forgotten, which were issued in sufficient quantities to relieve the pressure. The Bank of England, as planned by Peel and his school, has been saved once, at least, by a relief from some of its restrictions, and the grant of the privilege to issue more notes. In the plan here proposed the distress can never be enhanced by the inability of the State to redeem its promise. It can always find the currency according to promise, and if too much be not issued it can be preserved at a par value with specie or very nearly so. To provide a remedy against such a danger it would be well and safest to offer no more than $3,000,000 in such bills. Here, too, the quantity in circulation would be regulated by the law and wants of trade. No more bonds would be reconverted than enough to meet the pressing demand for money. If the State should take care to preserve its own credit, it can easily keep up that of the currency. That such a scheme would greatly facilitate the means of the State to pay its debts through its sinking fund is obvious enough.—Such an issue would probably purchase six or seven millions of State bonds which, in addition to what the sinking fund now holds, would constitue a sum upon which the accruing interest to be invested in other bonds would be so large that the sinking fund would accumulate very rapidly and enhance the value of State bonds, and, consequently, also its credit.

The privilege of paying half the taxes in these bills would add greatly to their credit, and consequently afford great relief to our people. Nor would the State run any risk if it should not exceed the limit of $3,000,000—for every bill thus issued a corresponding value, and possibly a much larger amount in State stock, would be secured. In following the provisions of the law no bill would be issued except in exchange for State stock at the market rate.

It may be supposed that such an issue would subject the State to the tax of the United States upon this amount, but a reference to the law will show that the tax is imposed only upon the notes of any person, State Bank, or Banking Association, used for circulation—a description and enumeration of issues which does not include such an emission of bills by the State as is herein described. If it did, the United States would doubtless relieve the State from any tax upon such an issue designed to build up a sinking fund for a State so deeply indebted as Virginia, and one in which such an issue would perform so useful a function for currency purposes amongst a people so deeply depressed as ours.

Mr. Hunter then argues the constitutional question, and quotes Mr. Madison to prove that the provision in the Federal Constitution prohibiting the States from "emitting bills of credit" refers only in such bills of credit as are made legal tenders. Mr. Hunter thinks perhaps it would be well to use the device of incorporating a bank with officers to be chosen by the Legislature. He also argues to show the feasibility and desirability of his plan, and asks:

Is not an experiment which promises such results worthy of trial, especially when it would aid so much the public and private credit of the State? If the scheme failed to work, the most which could happen would be an exchange of a four per cent. bond for as large, perhaps a larger amount of State bonds bearing six per cent interest. If, on the other hand, it should work as expected, all can see the benefit to be derived from it by individuals and the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

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containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has planted in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is commonly a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in fees and doctors' bills.

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For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

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July 26 d&w

LOTTERY.

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Orphan Asylum.

$17,500 IN GIFTS

To be Distributed Among the Ticket-Holders.

A GIFT CONCERT

will be held in

WILSON, N. C.

On Thursday, the 17th December; 1874;

For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.

Tickets Only Two Dollars.

Number of Tickets only 15,000.

2,169 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every Seven Tickets.

REAL ESTATE GIFTS.

One lot in the town of Wilson, N. C., containing 1½ acres, with large and convenient dwelling, having 10 rooms, and all necessary and convenient outhouses, situated on Barnes street, valued at $500

One elegant 2 story Residence in Wilson, corner of Pine and Green streets with 1½ acre, and containing 8 rooms, located in the most eligible part of the town, valued at 450

One ½ acre Lot situated on the corner of Vance and Spring streets, with neat residence and out-houses, valued at 300

CASH GIFTS.

1 Cash Prize $100
1 " 50
1 " 50
4 $10 each 40
5 " 10 " 50
20 " 5 " 100
50 " 10 " 500
100 " 5 " 500
200 " 2 " 400
1,500 " 1 " 1,500

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

One Fine Top Buggy $150
One Fine Buggy 125
One Fine Gold Watch 125
One Fine Ladies Watch 75
A valuable Arrangement to W. Vincent, B. F. Boykin and A. Barfield, Engineers Depot R—Bank of Wilson.

Board of Directors—John Nichols, Esq Raleigh; W. P. Lines, Esq., Raleigh; A. H. A. Williams, Esq., Raleigh; Maj. J. P. Jenkins, Nashville; J. B. Thorp, Esq., Rocky Mount; Dr. C. W. Kelly, Rev. A. W. Lancaster and Jas. Corpew, Wilson.

While the enterprise is a good one under the direct auspices of the Orphan Asylum, it is also a fair and just public institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is not left in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time gives the chances of being richly and generously favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket sold will be entitled to a chance in the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

☞ Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary,
WILSON, N. C.

nov 3 282 d&w1m

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10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,936 Prizes, amounting to $518,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves $5; Quarters, $2 50.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Secret &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

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Work for all. At home, male or female; $235 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods to mail free. Address with six cent return stamp. M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich Street, New York. 4w

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists. w

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE WANT A REPRESENTATIVE in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our GREAT CO. H. SALE TEA AND TOBACCO. This is most popular and best money-making business in America, for young, old, male or female, at home or traveling. Large cash profits. A complete outfit, samples of goods, tea, circulars, etc., SENT FREE on receipt of address. Address, ATLAS TEA CO., 6 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. 4w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton, Lumber, Rosin, Produce, Tiernan Walton & Co., 57 NORTH LOMBARD ST., BALTIMORE. Send for PRICE CURRENT. Refer to BANK OF COMMERCE. 4w

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This Institution, established in one of the largest and finest dwellings in the city of Baltimore, is thoroughly organized and fitted up with every convenience for the exclusive treatment of persons suffering from Eye and Ear Diseases.

Each patient has a chamber to himself, and receives every attention from skilled nurses.

The surgeon with his family resides in the Institute, a very great convenience to the sick, especially those operated upon, who can be visited at all times and at a moment's notice.

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Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts on the liver, kidneys, and the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time only to let the sufferer fall in a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting on the liver and kidneys.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system that it soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by the most gentle means, and experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually its tonic influence is felt, like the

"Dropping of the Arabs, And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been for years with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative in the world."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO., 1w New York

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.

WATERS Concerto Organs cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.

Warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

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3d Series Drawing, Jan. 4, 1875.

EVERY BOND will be Redeemed with a Premium, as an equivalent for Interest.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.

Address, for bonds and full particulars,

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Turpentine Axes.

12 DOZEN TURPENTINE AXES. For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS. dec 3 287

New Goods this Week.

IMPORTED COOKING BRANDY AND Cooking Wine—pure and warranted. Get only the best and only from us.

"NEW CROP."

Preserved Strawberries, Tomatoes and Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Put up new this season.

Parched Java and Laguayra Coffees.

EXAMINE OUR NEW GOODS.

Try the "Kentucky Gem" and our popular Blue Grass.

Sold only by GEO. MYERS, 11 & 13 South Front St. nov 22 279

More Good News.

Just arrived and landing 300 Bbls. New River Mullets, A. No. 1, also 2,000 dozen No. 1 Fish Roe, by ORRELL & CROOM, nov 11-tf No. 3 South Water St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et. al against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words can not be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark."

"Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he requires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

"The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deception, no proof of which an injunction will issue.

"The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"The court appealed from should be modified so that the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & Perrins.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

agents 19

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS!

1 Grand Cash Gift $100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift 50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift 25,000
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each 100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each 75,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each 50,000
100 Cash Gifts, 500 each 50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts, 100 each 100,000
1,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each 50,000
20,000 Cash Gifts, 20 each 400,000
21,178 Cash Gifts, amounting to $1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.

Price of Tickets!

Whole Tickets $20 00
Halves 10 00
Quarters 5 00
Eighths for each Coupon 2 50
5/8 Tickets for 100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish a dwelling as "Home for the Old, Infirm and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 31st, 1874.

It affords me pleasure to state that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, and feel conf