

The Folly of the South.

A humoristic writer refers to the absurdity of sham democrats, seeking to convince people who possess full stomachs, that they are dying of hunger and that poverty is even now clutching at the throats of men whose plethoric pockets give the lie to the assertion. Nasby may well declare, "we lost Pensylvania," because this argument was not a success. The present condition of the South proves better than any array of facts or figures that all the predictions of conservative blockheads about "war of races," "relapse into barbarism" and all the myriad of fictitious woes to follow swift upon the freeing of slaves, was, and is the merest boah and selfish slanders of men, who after warring upon the most sacred instincts of our common humanity; after leading their dupes into the very mouth of hell; still presume that their power as leaders was not gone, and that the masses of the South would believe any and all statements emanating from these chiefs of fustion and rant.

CALIFORNIA claims that its interests in the future, will be more with the West than the East. West of California, indeed! Why it seems but yesterday that Buffalo was the West—then Cleveland, Ohio, then Columbus, Cincinnati, then St. Louis, then Jefferson City, then Kansas and the Territories beyond, then Utah, California and Oregon, the Columbia River, &c.; but now an American State, only a week from New York, declares that there is a West west of the Pacific—say at the Sandwich Islands, Japan or China—which instead of being West, are in the far East, or at the antipodes of the United States.

Since in ninety days the globe can be encompassed by sea and land, the world seems to be literally upside down. What must Columbus now think, if, through the glimpses of the spirit land, he is permitted to survey the new world, its steamers, railroads, and a people not content with steam but very ambitious to fly from ocean to ocean on board of some winged ship? and even this is possible.

Future Wealth.

The future of Wilmington might be as prosperous as her natural advantages give her claim to be, did the leading citizens possess half the energy wasted in doleful complaints and idiotic references to "former wealth." The mushroom city of Brunswick bids fair to become the great cotton mart of the Atlantic coast; simply because the property owners are mostly enterprising New York capitalists and understand how to grasp results every day possible, but rapaciousness beyond the reach of weak and imbecile men. The Savannah papers confess that the energy of the Brunswick proprietors gives "good reason for sanguine belief that the whole system projected from Brunswick—spanning the cotton States, to a junction with the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the 32d line, near the Brazos, and debouching from this point to the Northwest via Montgomery and Memphis—will be accomplished." The port of Wilmington might be the terminus of the true Southern Pacific Railway route, viz: the El Paso—did our capitalists comprehend the grandeur of the scheme, and encourage instead of abuse the Republican representatives who possess power to assist in bringing the wealth of the West to our aid in improving our trade and developing our resources.

What can be done for a place, however, when one of "its oldest and most respectable" citizens declares he is "in favor of the city being a sand heap fifty more years rather than any strangers should come here to live?" We pause for a reply.

It is an old saying that chickens generally come home to roost; and there is some indication that one of A. Johnson's chickens may come home to him much sooner than he wishes. The Nashville Press and Times, speaking of the right which every legislative body has to protect itself by excluding obnoxious members, cites the case of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, who was expelled from the Senate by a resolution offered by the Hon. Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee. The latter supported his resolution by a forcible speech in which he showed that though no overt act of treason was charged against Mr. Bright he was believed to be a dangerous man, and the Senate had an undoubted right to protect itself by expelling him. Mr. Johnson showed by reference and argument that the Senate had Supreme authority over its own organization, and that the safety of the people was its highest law. The question is naturally suggested, therefore, whether if Mr. Johnson himself be chosen to represent Tennessee in Washington, the Senate of the United States may not follow his own precedent and refuse him a seat on account of his indecorous attacks on Congress, and the contempt which he has tried to cast upon its law. It will be well, concludes The Press, for the Legislature of Tennessee to reflect seriously before it sends a man to Washington who may be sent back by an insulted Senate, determined to maintain its own dignity.

Young gentlemen at a college will appreciate Heine's witty remark that "The Romans would never have found time to conquer the world if they had been first obliged to learn Latin. This happy people," said he, "knew in their cradles what nouns have an accusative in im."

ALL who want rare seeds and valuable plants for experimental Agriculture would do well to write the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

The president of the Argentine Agricultural Society writes to the Commissioner that he has sent, through the United States consul at Buenos Ayres, a collection of the seeds of their native plants, comprising such as are useful in the arts and medicine, as well as some showy ornamental ones; also, seeds of a plant largely used there for live fences on account of its thorns. It grows in the mountains south of Buenos Ayres, latitude about 40, and may prove a valuable acquisition to some parts of our country. The president has also made arrangements for gathering for the agricultural exhibition at Cordova a full collection of the native seeds of the fourteen provinces that will be represented there, to be sent to the department at the close of the exhibition. Many of these particularly such as have originated in the higher latitudes of the republic, it is thought may prove valuable and worthy of introduction to the United States.

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The unreconstructed vigor of the Star glimmers lately, proves one of two things: either that the editor has lately visited Virginia to see the restoration of the "lost cause," or else the luminary hath engaged another satellite. Thus doth he shine:

"The Southern people know the unselfish fidelity with which Jefferson Davis sustained their sacred cause."

Can madness further go? Is the "sacred cause" still an object for praise in the glimmerer, when all know that cause beggared the land and made the working people so sick of men of the Davis stripe that his very name is synonymous of selfishness, cruelty and diabolical craziness of purpose. The Star people must be mad to excite the anger of its few white supporters, and we pity the youth in the shape of Davis imitations.

The Italians have resolved not to be behind the other nationalities in this country, in the matter of their honorary anniversaries. The Scotch had their Burns, the Germans their Humboldt, the English their apocryphal St. George, and the Irish their traditional St. Patrick. Our Italians, in the same retrospective spirit, have been celebrating the landing of Columbus in the New World—as good an anniversary as any of the others, though some may be disposed to think of it in a slighting way. The courageous Columbus, "the man of two worlds, well deserves his day of remembrance and on any spot of American ground. And still further, should the Scandinavians be for an anniversary—if they can make out the date—for Leif, son of Eric, who once did something also in the way of discovery, we do not see why they should not enjoy it.

For some wise reason traitors are permitted to live and a political Judas may exist long after his name has become odious as suggesting only dishonor and treachery. Thus Andrew Johnson enjoys all the above blessings and fears are expressed that Salmon P. Chase, by his action in the Yergler matter, will bring up the question of reconstruction so that Congress will again have to step in and save us from another four years of anarchy; social misery and impoverished business. The Washington Chronicle thus refers to the matter:

The counsel for Yergler seem to be confident that the court will affirm its jurisdiction, and, if so, the argument on the writ itself will then proceed. The Attorney General has suggested a reasonable delay, but the parties to the case are in haste, and the opinion prevails that the writ will be issued before the first of November, and perhaps this very week. Of course nobody can authoritatively foreshadow the opinions of the judges, but the belief is that they will stand fire to three—Greer, Swaine, and Miller being against the exercise of jurisdiction in the matter. It is to be regretted that Congress is not in session. The effect of a decision against reconstruction—for that is what the counsel of Yergler are looking for—will probably constrain the Executive to some action to save unreconstructed States like Mississippi and Texas from a worse fate, almost, than the rebellion itself. His counsellors are to be found in a Republican Congress and in a patriotic people. Should the Supreme Court assume extraordinary powers, and attempt, in utter defiance of all precedent, to overthrow the laws intended to restore the revolted States, under republican institutions, to their relations to the Government, the Executive and Congress must find a remedy for the evil.

THE Sentinel on the ruins of pro-slaveryism condescends with its brother Journal of this city. Says old sent by cent let us wait two years, brother, and the Black Republicans will be driven out of the country." The question arises whether black republican money will sustain the barn yard Sentinel two years longer. We hope not.

OUR copperhead cotemporaries are slinging the ink of condescension quite lively. One heavy headed old journal refers with confidence to "1872," and another to the fact that "the Republicans barely saved themselves this election and two years from hence will certainly lose everything." Like the foolish virgin referred to in the police reports, the democracy feel that their sinful failure this time was "such a little one."

The increased prosperity of the National Freedman's Banks, is a subject for congratulation among the friends of the colored people. The official returns from Washington show greatly increased deposits in every one of the late slave States. No greater proof is needed of the growth of thrift and industrious habits among our laboring population.

OUR next issue will contain a letter from the State Fair at Raleigh, and we hope our friends will duly appreciate the labors of our "Special Correspondent."

The Democracy and the People. It is really pitiful to see the quivering of the once "unfettered." Not the fabled Regulus, with his eyelids torn away, and his uncurtained eyes exposed to the noontide glare of the Carthaginian sun, recoiled more sensitively than does now the Democratic Party from the fiery eye of the people. Everywhere it is all the same—nothing but shrinking and evasion. Instead of plunging recklessly into the fight as of old, they are all taken up with the thought of avoiding close quarters, and so shuffling as to escape further punishment. They would give all the world to get in a telling blow upon the Administration, but can find no point where they durst plant themselves to attempt it. If they try the national debt, and open ever so shyly upon the only alternative, repudiation, they prick the people's honesty and rouse an anger which threatens to annihilate them. They are no better off if they make a bid at the President's strict and liberal policy of reconstruction, for there again they would find the people's old-fashioned loyalty and love of order. What makes it all the worse is that they cannot shake off their old notoriety, and are suspected at every glance and turn. Their past sins are still so fresh in the recollection that, by an inevitable law of association, the people connect therewith all present Democratic motives and designs. Every movement is referred to the lingering disposition of the time when the party practically turned against the Government, and sided with the rebels. It is felt that the attempt to balk reconstruction is all of a piece with the attempt to balk the war which saved us from destruction—that the temper which opposed the raising of a dollar is just the temper which would refuse the payment of every dollar—that the spirit which was factiously hostile to the patriotic devotion of President Lincoln is precisely that which is now engaged in hostility to President Grant. No amount of protestation or sophistical explanation helps the matter. All that has been tried to the last possibility, and the only result has been sorer punishment than ever. The people will not give up their old memories. Their old instincts and reasonings will stick. The party, after a great deal of vain struggling, has become sensible of the actual case, and it weighs upon them like a sense of doom. In spite of all their efforts, there is no understanding the force against them. They are as completely demoralized as were even the rebels in the last stage of the war.

It is needless to say that this cannot last. The very vitality of any party in its strong hopeful spirit. The day that ends decay begins. A spiritless party is a dying party. It lives only to pine, fade and shrivel, and to drop away by inches into its original elements. It may be that outright dissolution will not overtake the Democratic Party for many years to come. But that matters little. The mere formal organization is nothing. When a party gets too weak to be longer formidable, it ceases to exist for any practical purpose. Without the ability to regain public confidence and its old power—having rendered all regard to old principles ridiculous, and to old regard impossible, the Democratic Party has actually nothing left to live for. The utmost it can do is mischief.—N. Y. Times.

COMMISSIONER Wells, in reply to a letter from Liverpool gives the following interesting and valuable facts as to the financial condition and prospects of the country: Your Sir: In answer to the inquiry in your note of the 6th as to the probable surplus revenue of the United States which can be made applicable during the current fiscal year for a further and continued reduction of the public debt, I will, in place of giving you a direct and specific opinion, ask your attention to the following figures: The accounts of the Treasury for the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last have not yet been fully completed; but enough is at present known to make it certain that the excess of receipts over expenditures was at least \$18,000,000—i. e., receipts, \$371,000,000; expenditures, \$322,000,000.

As no radical change in the law imposing taxation or in the business of the country can be immediately anticipated, we are warranted in believing that the above surplus will at least be continued during the current year, and we therefore assume it as the basis of our estimate.

To this amount must be added two specific items of expenditure provided for out of current receipts during the last fiscal year, and must, therefore, be reckoned as a net gain to the Treasury, viz: \$18,000,000 to complete the payments for extra bonds, and \$7,300,000 gold (equivalent to \$9,500,000 currency) disbursed in payment of the Alaska purchase.

The present annual elasticity of the revenue, of its increase from the increase of the country in wealth and population, will average at present \$15,000,000, while the gain from the rigid system of economy inaugurated by the present administration and from a more faithful collection of its taxes will undoubtedly equal and probably exceed, \$30,000,000.

The sum of the several items will be found to be \$120,000,000, which approximately indicate the amount of surplus revenue which is likely to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury during the current fiscal year, and made applicable for the further reduction of the national debt.

It only remains for me to call your attention to the fact that an annual investment of \$100,000,000 at six per cent, in a sinking fund will extinguish the entire principal of our debt in less than fifteen years; or if the contribution to the sinking fund be limited to \$50,000,000 per annum at six per cent, (and a smaller contribution than this is not in accordance with popular sentiment), the law will only be extended to twenty-three years; and between these periods you have, in my opinion, the exact time, when the present public debt of the United States will be extinguished.

A COTEMPORARY referring to the failure of exceedingly learned men, when placed in charge of newspapers, very properly remarks: It is just as impossible to educate a man to be an editor as it is to make a poet a painter. Beecher told the truth when he said that "ink beats like blood in the veins of a true editor." There is no forcing a taste for it. It is simply and solely a matter of birth and of blood, and will unmistakably make itself known. As one of our exchanges puts it: "Raymond was born an editor. So were Bennett and Greeley. Bigelow was not, and falls with surprising quickness. People who know nothing about newspapers imagine that a good writer must be a good editor. It happens that good writers, as they are called, are often worthless in a newspaper office, and that nothing damages a newspaper, more than the attempted fine writing which is so common. There are occasions which call for the highest skill in the expression of thought and the use of language, but those are comparatively rare, and the man who has made a reputation as a writer of well-rounded periods, is often quite above—or below—the real work of the editorial treadmill.

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SPECIALS. MANHOOD.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years become feeble, the lack of lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show the influence of the disease. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the every-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rational exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatigue, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excess or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dizziness, Headache, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakinginess, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Flashes, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Falid Countenance and Emaciation on the Face, Pain in the Neck, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves: no Repose of manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients: reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those fatal diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sordid and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rare articulate.

With woe! woe! measures was Despair. Low spirits sounds their great beginning. Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to do the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of an who have used it or prescribed it. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$9.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 504 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of the Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

WORDS OF CHEER. On the Eve of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL EVILS, was a helpful, heartening, and timely tract, written and sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 311-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1890, a vessel will be required to stop at the Quarantine Visiting Station except those having sick persons on board. Pilots will bring such vessels to the Station for inspection. O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct. 318-1W

Agents Wanted to sell CHAMBERLAIN'S

FOR BUSINESS MEN! INVALUABLE! Every Merchant, Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer, Every Farmer, Every Business Man, and Every Young Man. With ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Ct. 318-1W

United States of America.

WHEREAS A BILL HAS BEEN FILED in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear in the District of North Carolina, by William L. Berry who swears well for himself as for all others interested with him, against the steamer "Mary Sanford" and her tackle, apparatus and furniture, alleging in substance, that on the 15th day of the month of August, 1889, the said steamer "Mary Sanford" went ashore on the "Rip" near Fort Caswell and fled with water, and that the said libellant entered into a contract with D. G. Worth, Agent of the owners, and B. L. Berry, Agent for the underwriters, to use all the means in his possession to retrieve the said steamer and to deliver her to the port of Wilmington, N. C., for which service a bill of lading was to receive thirty-three and one third per centum of the appraised value of said steamer. That after said contract had been entered into the said libellant took charge of the said steamer and by the use of his pumps and his steam tug "Alpha," safe delivered said steamer at Wilmington as agreed upon, and that the said libellant is entitled to thirty-three and one third per centum of the appraised value of said steamer, for the salvage thereof, and paying process against said steamer, and that the said steamer, her tackle, apparatus and furniture, may be contained and sold to pay such salvage with costs, charges and expenses. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of the said Court, he directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, apparatus and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of Wilmington in and for the District of Cape Fear, on the Monday next ensuing the Fourth (4th) day of Monday in October next, 1890, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 19th day of October 1890. S. T. CARROW, U. S. Marshal, JOS. H. KEEFE, Deputy. Adm. Emplie, Proctor for libellants. 318-1d

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

HAND BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS. A guide for Justices of the Peace, Superior Court Clerks, County Commissioners, Township Sheriffs, Coroners and other County Officers, together with approved Forms and Precedents. Carefully collected and compiled by a member of the bar. For sale at P. HEINSBERGER, 39 Market Street, Oct 14 316-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Merchant Tailoring BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES IS carried on at 38 Market street, by MUNSON & CO., City Clothiers. 317-2t

JUST OPENED

AT 36 MARKET STREET, Under Mr. VanOrsdel's Photographic Gallery,

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

consisting of the Latest Styles, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, and FURNISHING GOODS.

TERMS CASH, with the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

M. M. KATZ. 315-1t

GOOD NEWS.

Runge has Opened a Grocery STORE AGAIN, AND HAS RETURNED to his old business. His present location is in Lippitt's old building, store corner of Front street and Muttler's alley, between Dock and Orange streets. There he has opened an entire new stock of Groceries, and his friends can find him ever behind the counter in the house of business. He invites the patronage of all friends and customers, and the public generally. G. H. W. RUNGE. 317-2t

PROPOSALS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, will receive proposals until the 20th inst. for quarrying building stone in the neighborhood of Jones' depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and constructing two stone abutments for a bridge across Second street. Particulars will be furnished on application. JAMES WILSON, DENALD RUMBLEY, Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 14, 1890. 316-2t

Millinery and Dress Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she has taken the Store No. 11 Front Street, next door north of George Myers' Grocery, where she is prepared to do all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A liberal patronage is solicited. MRS. SARAH JACKSON. 315-4f

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

BY AIR LINE! FIVE STEAMERS A WEEK FROM PORTSMOUTH TO NEW YORK. THREE TIMES A WEEK TO PHILADELPHIA. TWICE A WEEK TO BOSTON, AND Daily to Baltimore.

COTTON WILL BE TAKEN ON TIME TO be delivered in four days to New York, three days to Baltimore. Forfait to be the entire Freight through. The W. & W. R. R. Company will now have an Agent in Portsmouth to look out for its interests and its goods both ways. S. L. FREMONT, Eng. and Sup'g. Wm. and Wel. Railroad, Oct. 20, 1890. 315-4f

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDWARD CANTWELL, ABBOTT & CANTWELL, Attorneys at Law and Counsellors.

Princess St., Wilmington, N. C. 25-4t

DOLLNER, G. POTTER, A. CAMEDEEN, DOLLNER, POTTER & CO., Commission Merchants, New York.

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