THE WILMINGTON POST.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1881.

A straw from Maine shows which way the wind blows. It is suggested that a Republican caucus of the members of the legislature be held to consider the gubernatorial question, and whether it is best to seat Plaisted.

Mr. Warner of Ohio, interpolated an amendment to an Army Appropriation bill, that no officer of the Army on active duty in the field should be relieved without his consent. This is another of the Democratic jacobin schemes to demoralize the Army. There is no reason why Gen. Ord should not be subjected to the same regulations as any other officer of the Army, and it does not look well for the jacobins at present controling both Houses of Congress, to attempt to impair the vigor of that important and useful arm of the service, the Army.

The London *Times*, the Thunderer, commenting on the results of the Census of the United States, as showing the marvelous increase of population during the last decade, says in its dignified and authoratitive manner:—"These eleven and a half millions of people are not a poor, indigent, and untaught mass, such as would be produced in any European state by so great and rapid an accession to the population. They are well fed, clothed, well-to-do, and, as a rule, well educated. There is room and to spare for them all and for as many more during the next ten years. We cannot but look with some envy on a nation whose easy lot it is to gather up the good things which fortune casts to it."

We notice that Col. A. Pope, of the Atlantic Coast Line, has arranged for the conveyance of immigrants from New York or other coast cities where they are landed, at something like the immigrant rates to the great west. This is a step for which Col. Pope deserves great credit, and is, so far as we are informed, the first instance where immigrants to the south have been transported on the same or similar terms as on the great immigrant trains to the west. The door is at last open to immigration, and now if our Board of Agriculture, which also has charge of immigration, will address themselves to the subject with discretion and energy we may expect at least a moderate movement of immigrants to our waste but productive lands, which will add to the public wealth. Each industrious citizen settling in the state adds more than $1,000 to the wealth of the body politic

While we do not take much stock in what Dr. Felton, the Georgia Independent Democrat, may say in his proposed speech on the corruptions of the voting in Georgia, we are glad to know that he will make an attempt at exposure. Being a bolder man than Alex. Stephens or Senator Brown, the rocks which he may throw may be likely to hit somewhere or somebody whom it may hurt. Having just been defeated for the seat which he has held several terms, largely by Republican votes, he may be angry enough to emancipate himself from that class of southern Democrats, who go just far enough to ruin themselves with the party to which they belonged, and not far enough to take any following with them, or gain any strength with the Republicans. What is needed in Georgia politics, is a man with as much rectitude of brain as Dr. Felton and as much lionlike courage as Bob. Toombs. The curse of southern Bourbonism is that it is infested with a set of cowards, who are apt at grumbling, but not bold enough to bolt. The need of the "bull-in-the-China-shop" among them is prodigious, and no class of men ever needed more a fresh infusion of blood or a stiffening backbone.

The annual crop of beet-sugar in France amounts at present to about 420,000 tons, of 2,200 pounds to the ton, and of the value of $35,000,000. The laborers employed in the beet-sugar manufacture in France in 1875 numbered 51,023 men, 9,367 women, and 8,192 children, which figures do not include persons employed in the cultivation of the root.

The immigration at New York during the year 1880 aggregated the enormous total of 320,808, the largest on record since the establishment of the Emigration Commission in 1847. The next largest year was 1854, when 319,223 were landed at Castle Garden. In 1879 the total number of arrivals was only 135,070. The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden from the establishment of the commission to date is 6,177,833. During 1880 the Castle Garden Labor Bureau found employment for 39,598 persons, of whom 29,016 were males and 10,582 females. This is against a total for 1879 of 16,533, 11,014 being males and 5,519 females.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Canaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker,

The famous Stevens Battery, at Hoboken, N. J., upon which millions have been spent, having recently been sold for $55,000, is being broken up by a Boston firm.

THE GREATNESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

The returns of the Census as they approach completion, including the states and territories, swell up above fifty million of population. The smallest state is Nevada, 62,265, and the smallest territory is Wyoming, 20,788. The largest state is New York, 5,083,173, and the largest territory is Dakota, 134,502. The aggregate for all the states and territories of the United States is the enormous population of 50,152,559, greater than Great Britain and Ireland, which are 33,098,400, or than any nation on the globe, excepting three, Russia with its 85,685,945, The British Empire (India) with its 192,847,900, and China, the most populous nation in the world, being 425,000,000. Thus we are greater than the British Isles, the German Empire, Turkey, France, Austria, Japan, Spain or Italy. To what a nation do we belong! There are thirteen nations on the earth less in population than the one state of New York, and only three nations larger than the United States!

Nor is our home business prosperity less stupendous. The nation raised in 1880, 475,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 413,000,000 bushels of oates, 24,000,000 bushels of rye, 40,000,000 bushels of barley, and 6,000,000 bales of cotton. Besides this is the millions of dollars worth of tobacco, sugar, rice, lard, beef, butter, and lumber. Our product of gold, silver, copper, iron and other mines comprise other millions. We are sellers to nearly all the world in fabrics, machinery, steam engines, carriages, agricultural implements, and we make stage coaches for China, Japan, Australia and Africa, and locomotives for South America and Australia, and, as to that matter, cutlery for Sheffield, watches for Geneva, needle-guns for Turkey, railroads for Russia, and Pullman Palace Cars for England.

We have built more miles of railroads, carried more freight, earned and paid more dividends, produced more of actual value, made more conquests of rude nature, and created by ingenuity more of actual wealth, than in any year before. And our inter-state commerce, or more properly speaking our internal commerce, our exchange of what we make or raise, in one end of our vast territory to the other end, so that we are in some sense our own buyers and our own consumers, has been greater this year than in any other. Who of us can foretell the vastness of the absorbing future even in our own lifetime? Who can comprehend the gravity of the responsibility which will be imposed upon us in the pregnant decade upon which we have entered by the light of only ten days! It only remains for us to measure our accomplishments by our opportunities, to elevate a conscientious sense of upprightness as we grow great, and appreciate the blessings which in our vastness we can bestow upon the welfare of the race.

MARINE DISASTERS DURING 1889.

The record of marine disasters during the year 1880, especially of losses of steamships, is startling. No less than 147 steamships of a total tonnage of 171,362 tons were lost. A very small percentage of them has been raised again, repaired and put back into ocean service, and the great majority was a total loss. Of the whole number, 107 were British, with a total tonnage of 116,994 tons; 10 French, 18,318 tons; 7 American, 11,386 tons; 8 German, 12,438 tons; 3 Spanish, 3,021 tons; 2 Danish, 1,369 tons; 2 Norweigian, 1,401 tons; 2 Swedish, 1,000 tons; 1 Greek, 1,229 tons; 1 Austrian, 1,000 tons. Seven of them were built of wood and 140 of iron. Forty-six were stranded; 32 sunk by collision; 31 foundered at sea; 12 are missing with no clew to the manner of their destruction; 6 were burned, 3 sunk by icebergs; 3 abandoned at sea, and 1 was capsized.

Of the American vessels lost, the record will recall to mind the horror which spread over the community when the news was received of the disaster to the Narragansett, sunk by collision with the Stonton during a dense fog in the Sound; of the burning of the Seawanhaka in the East River; and the foundering of the City of Vera Cruz off the Florida coast during a hurricane. Each of these calamities involved great loss of life as well as of property.

J. R. Cairns, Sheriff of Lewanee, Co., Mich, says:—I have worn an "Only Lung Pad" for Bronchial difficulties, and have not been troubled with a cough nights since wearing it.—See Adv.

Thos. James, Darlington, England, says:—The "Only Lung Pad" is being thoroughly tried here. One lady has already received great benefit, who has suffered for years from Bronchitis and Asthma, and congestion of right lung. See Adv.

General Beale of Washington, the friend General Grant always stops with, owns one of the largest farms in the world 250,000 acres, 48,000 of which are under cultivation.

If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so send his name and the name of the poll-holders, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the Convention of June, 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall, within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to make to the officers of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,
GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Secretary.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote; that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C. tm5

The *National Republican*: The group of young ladies now visiting Mrs. Hayes were the subjects on Saturday of many complimentary remarks for their beauty and the elegance of their costumes. Of Miss Kate Morgan of New York, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, one stately old gentleman of long experience in public life at Washington said:—"The White House has not sheltered a fairer woman within its walls for a generation." Miss Caroline Russell charmed by her queenly manner; Miss Lucy Cook in her toilet of white, with a large scarlet flower gracefully placed at the corsage, was artistically a success, while her gracious self-forgotting manner won her many friends. Miss Dora Scott wore a white Spanish lace dress showy and elegant, and which set off her beauty well. The many stranded pearl necklace of Miss Lizzie Mills was pronounced superior in size and fineness of the pearls to the celebrated one worn by Miss Anna Louise Cary, the prima donna, and presented to her at the Russian court. The President and Mrs. Hayes were entertained at Millbrae, the country seat of Miss Mills' parents, during their late visit to California. She is their only daughter. Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills were guests at the late Sharon-Hesketh wedding. He has long been known as the President of the Bank of California.

Only a few years ago, H. J. Kimball and ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, were exiled from that state, both northern men and Republicans. Kimball came near being elected Mayor of Atlanta the other day, whilst Bullock is one of the most respected business men of that city. The Georgians begin to realize who are the people to take the initiatory steps toward building up their worn out country, and make it a new south.

District Attorney Phelps of New York, is dead.

A NOTE BUILDING BURNED.

A conflagration occurred last Sunday morning in the upper part of the Central Park of New York, by which an interesting old Convent and boarding school was destroyed and a loss subjected to of over $100,000. Any one who has been familiar with Central Park will recollect near the north limits the Mount St. Vincent's Hotel. The old wooden building which constituted the entrance to the Hotel was built about 1795 by Andrew McGowan, with a heavy frame of oak. There stood an old farm house on the spot many years before, owned by the McGowans and occupied by them in Colonial times. The property was bought for the Sisters of Mercy and the Convent of St. Vincents was established there, which finally grew into a large boarding school, with extensive additions to the buildings, with lofty corridors and quaint towers.

When in the survey of the Park this land was included, the city bought it, and after a while rented it to the Stetsons of the Astor for a Hotel. The walls and towers of the Convent remained, and the numerous rooms which had been used as the boarding school of the Sisters of Mercy were converted into Halls and filled with paintings, statuary, articles of curiosity, relics, some of which were rare. There were statues of great Americans, and copies of ancient masters, in statuary as well as painting.

The city adorned and beautified the stately old place, made the landscape charming with beautiful shrubbery and lawns, and fountains, built broad dancing halls, and created a charming *café*, with lounging places, private apartments elegantly fitted up, and which were crowded with corteges of fashion, and occupied and lounged in the corridors from all parts of this country and Europe.

THE SECRETARY ON REFUNDING.

Secretary Sherman it seems is reluctant to interfere in the matter of refunding debt so far as to secure such a law as will make refunding a success.

"My opinions," continued the Secretary, "have been asked by many members of Congress, and I have advised them in all cases to vote for the measure in the best form in which it can be passed in the House of Representatives, with a view to amendment in the Senate and a full discussion there of the details of the bill. I have seen no reason to change the opinions expressed in my annual report."

He then, after a careful computation that the government cannot place their stock at 3 per cent. He evidently has no confidence in Fernando Wood's refunding bill.

The "Treasury Note" feature of the bill, supported by the Committee of Ways and Means, bears very little resemblance to the carefully matured recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary proposed that Congress should authorize the issue of four hundred millions of Treasury notes, which would be substantially the same as greenbacks, inasmuch as they were to be in both the registered and coupon form, to mature at different periods within the next ten years, the amount maturing in any one year not to exceed a sinking fund for that year. The Secretary would thus have provided for about three-fourths of the redeemable bonds, estimating the "straight" redemptions during the coming year with the anticipated surplus revenues at about $100,000,000. The Committee proposes to authorize four hundred millions of 3 per cent notes redeemable after one year and payable after ten years, the amount redeemed in any one year not to exceed forty millions. The feature of greatest novelty is contained in the provision that the particular notes to be redeemed each year are to be determined by lot. The lottery system has been found to work well in some countries, where loans are frequently placed at a discount, and where in the annual drawings the chance of drawing a prize—that is, having his bond drawn for payment at par—is no inconsiderable element in the calculation of the investor. It is doubtful, however, if the mass of the American people, and especially of the investor classes, are educated up to the niceties of lotteries as a feature of National finance.

To provide for the remainder of the redeemable 6 per cent bonds the committee bill authorizes an issue of bonds to be redeemable after twenty years and payable in forty years. It is generally admitted that the security must be a long one if it is to carry only 3 per cent interest, and this fact weakens faith in the ability of the government to dispose of so large an amount of one to yield but three per cents.

The failure to make any provision for refunding would cost the government about $15,000,000 annually, but the passage of an impracticable refunding measure would, it is feared, have a more damaging effect, not only upon the finances of the government, but upon those of the country at large. Secretary Sherman's plan possesses, it is believed, sufficient elasticity to enable the Treasury Department to command ample success.

It is understood that the President will appoint a Secretary of the Navy on account of the great difficulty in getting a suitable person to accept the position for so short a time. It is stated that the Attorney-General holds that the President can designate other officers to act for 10 days each, and in accordance with this opinion it is believed that the other Cabinet officers will in turn be designated to act as Secretary of the Navy. In this event Attorney-General Devens will succeed Secretary Ramsey as Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Every man who was denied the right to register, should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

CONGRESS.

JAN. 5th, 1881.

On the assembling of the Senate the Vice-President laid before that body the following communication from Gen. Garfield:—

MENTOR, OHIO,
December 23rd, 1880.

SIR—On the 13th and 14th days of January, A. D. 1880, the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, pursuant to law, chose me to be Senator in the Congress of the United States, from said state, for a term of six years, to begin on the 4th of March, A. D. 1881. Understanding that lawful evidence of that fact has been presented to the Senate and filed in its archives, I have the honor to inform the Senate that I have, by letter, dated December 23rd, 1880, and addressed to the Governor and General Assembly of the state of Ohio, formally declined to accept said appointment and have renounced the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. GARFIELD.

To the President of the Senate of the United States.

The letter was spread on the files of the Senate.

In the House after the morning hour had expired, Mr. Springer of Ill., introduced a bill for the apportionment of representation in Congress among the several states, and to secure to the people of each state equal and just representation in the House of Representatives.

A short discussion ensued as to whether the Committee on Elections or the the Committee on Census should have charge of the bill.

Mr. Springer of Ill., stated that the bill embodied more than mere apportionment. It was drawn in accordance with the principles of minority representation. It provided for the same number of members during the next decade that now composed the House, 293, deducting the Territories and District of Columbia; the population of the country was 49,369,714, which being divided by 293, left a population of 168,498 as the ratio for one member of Congress.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the Census.

In connection with his remarks upon the apportionment bill in the House to-day, Mr. Springer submitted various tables on the subject. Under the bill the number of members apportioned to each state is fixed as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 5, California 5, Colorada 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 9, Illinois 18, Indiana 12, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 5, Maine 4, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 10, Michigan 10, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 7, Missouri 13, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 30, North Carolina 8, Ohio 19, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 9, Texas 9, Vermont 2, West Virginia 4, Virginia 5, Wisconsin 8. Total 293.

The following states will lose 1 member each: Aiabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont and Tennessee. Pennsylvania would lose 2, and New York 3 members: Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississppi, South Carolina and West Virginia would gain 1 member each; Minnesotta and Nebraska 2 each, and Kansas and Texas 3 each.

Mr. Tennyson's New Play.

The scene of Mr. Tennyson's new play, in preparation at the Lyceum Theatre, is not laid in Asia Minor, as has been incorrectly stated, nor does the heroine, whom Miss Ellen Terry will impersonate, "play a priest." She is the loving, faithful wife of the Governor of Massilia (the ancient Marseilles), and it is her misfortune to have inspired an uncontrollable passion in the breast of a Roman General, who causes her husband to be murdered, and then, like King Richard, makes love to the widowed lady. The latter, though cognizant of his share in the cruel deed, feigns acceptance of his suit; but only with the steady purpose of avenging her husband's death, which she does by stabbing the bridegroom with a dagger that she has concealed in her tunic at the altar, in the presence of the Flamen Dialis and the witnesses. It will be inferred from this that the marriage will be represented as partaking of the character of a religious ceremony, after the fashion of the ancient solemn rite of the "Confarreatio."

Much pains will be bestowed upon the illustration of this crowning incident, which will include a procession of the vestal virgins. We need hardly say that Mr. Irving will play the part of the infatuated admirer of this heroic example of conjugal fidelity. The play, which is in blank verse and in two acts, will occupy less than an hour and a half in representation. It will be produced before the end of the Christmas holidays as an afterpiece. "The Corsican Brothers" retaining its present place in the Lyceum playbill.—*London News.*

The Consular Agent at Dardanelles, in Asia Minor, Mr. Frank Colvert, has transmitted to the State Department under date of Oct. 5, last, a report upon the locusts that ravage that country. He describes a mysterious kind of larva, of a moth unknown, that appears within the cysts of locust eggs, which it feeds upon, and thereby destroys the obnoxious fly. He incloses some specimens of it for the examination of the Agricultural Department, with the hope that it might be found beneficial as an article of import in the grasshopper regions. He says that during the last year 90 per cent of the locust eggs have been destroyed by the new grub.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, are requested to send in all account of frauds to Col Blocker at this place. We hope they will be sure to do it.

South Carolina is gradually becoming civilized. Her Legislature has actually passed a bill prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and providing heavy fines for the violation thereof.

Official Census Returns for North Carolina Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	W
Alamance	14,613	6,992	7,621	14,576	37	
Anson	18,000	8,715	9,285	17,972	28	
Bladen	16,158	7,992	8,206	16,149	9	
Brunswick	9,390	4,769	4,621	9,347	43	
Buncombe	21,910	10,939	10,971	21,781	129	
Burke	12,841	6,158	6,683	12,800	11	
Caswell	17,825	8,950	8,875	17,818	7	
Chatham	23,456	11,427	12,029	23,417	39	
Cabarrus	14,964	7,858	7,606	14,936	28	
Catawba	14,946	7,154	7,792	14,905	41	
Cherokee	8,182	3,991	4,191	8,177	5	
Columbus	14,439	7,215	7,224	14,418	21	
Cumberland	23,836	11,493	12,343	23,717	119	
Davidson	20,333	9,935	10,398	20,308	25	
Davie	11,007	5,306	5,701	11,002	5	
Duplin	18,771	9,141	9,630	18,754	17	
Edgecombe	26,179	13,125	13,054	26,135	44	
Forsythe	18,070	8,832	9,238	18,005	65	
Franklin	20,829	10,296	10,533	20,820	9	
Granville	31,285	15,557	15,728	31,162	123	
Guilford	23,584	11,320	12,264	23,394	190	
Gaston	14,254	6,918	7,336	14,205	49	
Halifax	30,300	15,211	15,089	30,240	60	
Harnett	10,862	5,360	5,502	10,837	25	
Henderson	10,280	5,021	5,259	10,222	58	
Iredell	22,672	10,877	11,795	22,631	41	
Lincoln	11,061	5,342	5,719	11,051	10	
Mecklenburg	34,180	17,029	17,151	33,876	304	
Montgomery	9,375	4,618	4,757	9,363	12	
Moore	16,821	8,397	8,424	16,768	53	
New Hanover	21,387	9,951	11,436	20,834	553	
Onslow	9,828	4,916	4,912	9,814	14	
Pasquotank	10,386	5,135	5,251	10,350	36	
Pender	12,468	6,311	6,157	12,445	23	
Richmond	18,245	8,964	9,281	18,188	57	
Robeson	23,882	11,849	12,042	23,834	48	
Sampson	22,892	11,185	11,707	22,872	20	
Stanly	10,506	5,116	5,390	10,504	2	
Union	18,056	8,939	9,117	18,041	15	
Watauga	8,160	4,020	4,140	8,160	—	

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburgh county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds.

GREEK AFFAIRS THREATENING

The latest reports from the controversy between Greece and Turkey as to Turkey completing the terms of the Berlin treaty concerning the cession of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece, looks threatening. Arbitration has failed, and the Greeks are hostile. If hostilities actually break out the European powers which were parties to the Berlin treaty will undoubtedly support Greece, which will create another war between Turkey and the rest of Europe. We make extracts for the information of our readers from the Cates telegrams:

A Paris correspondent says: "All the powers are doing their utmost to calm the excitement in Greece. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently sent to Athens counsels by which the Greek Ministers must have been struck."

A Constantinople correspondent says: "The failure of the arbitration project was foreseen here from the beginning."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The German, French, and Australian Ministers at Athens are urging Premier Coumoundouros to exercise prudence and patience, but the mere report that the Ministry is disposed to treat on this arbitration question caused much excitement at Athens, and a deputation of members of the Chambers waited upon the Premier for explanations.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff, whom he reports as saying that a retrograde movement on the part of the Greek government would endanger the throne of King George, and that a revolution could scarcely be confined to Hellenic territory. Moreover, he said if Greece, in attempting to annex Thessaly and Epirus, should be reduced to a position of serious danger, France, Italy, and England would surely help her. Russia, too, could not abandon her Greek coreligionists to their fate should their existence be imperiled.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Athens yesterday, according to a Reuter telegram, M. Tricoupis, the leader of the opposition, demanded explanations from the government regarding the present position of the frontier question. He declared that arbitration would destroy the work of the Berlin conference. M. Tricoupis concluded by saying: "Europe may tear up the protocol, but the tattered document will be steeped in the blood of the Greeks." The Premier replied that it was unnecessary for the Ministry to ask either the Chamber or the nation to dictate a reply to the arbitration proposal. He said: "We have acted upon our own responsibility, and Europe understands that we are capable of executing its decision. We are resolved courageously to defend the interests and honor of Greece." It is evident from this that even Ministerial reserve and conservatism are powerless to resist the pressure to which the King and government at Athens are now subjected. M. Tricoupis was lately overthrown because he did not move fast enough to satisfy the popular clamor. Now the Ministers are too slow for him.

As an indication of the warlike fervor prevailing, the Mayor of Athens, in announcing the finding of the statue of Minerva Victorius, couples the fact with the statement that the discovery is made at a moment when all Greece is in arms.

ATHENS, Jan. 1.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed on its second reading the bill granting the government a credit for January. During the debate on the second reading of the bill granting the government authority to draw in advance 25,000,000 drachmas of the loan of 120,000,000, Premier Coumoundouros stated that he should consider the adoption of the measure a Cabinet question. The Chamber then passed the bill on its second reading by a vote of 107 to 85.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day read a third time the bills granting a credit for January and empowering the government to obtain an advance of 25,000,000 drachmas upon the loan of 120,000,000, and also a convention for the conclusion of that loan. The Premier requested the Chamber to reassemble on the 22d inst. in case there should not be a quorum on Monday. This was agreed to.

As near as can be estimated at the present time it is thought, at the Treasury Department, the public debt statement for the month of December, which will be issued Monday, 3rd prox., will show a reduction of about the same as the statement for November, which was $3,000,000. During this month about $4,000,000 has been paid on account of pensions.

Every man who was denied the right to register, should report his name and address to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilmington, N. C.

Person

A Mr. Oliver of Pitts
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Chauncey M. Depe
ablest and highest min
complished Republican
pressed by very import
the party for Senator f

General Garfield a
their New Year's fam
the town of Solon, at t
his sister, Mrs. Mary I

A telegram from C
states that a prominent
torney is in Columbu
mony relative to the
Kate Chase Sprague th

Ed'l Giro states th
Peruvian banker, tole
booked Mrs. Christiane
St. Nicholas Hotel, a
Wharton."

Sarah Bernhardt an
playing at the Chestnu
in Philadelphia.

Joseph Jefferson, th
sonator of Rip Van Wi
50 years an actor and
of Joseph Jefferson wh
country, in 1795 and
"Joe's" grandfather.

John R. Lynch, colo
string district," where
beat him against a m
than 20,000 for him, a
in spite of fraud and
majority and "accordi
returns of the Preci
and that "with a full
lot and a fair count, m
not have been less tha

The Republicans of
legislature are unanim
Hawley for U. S. Sena

The California legi
Gen. John F. Miller f

Mrs. Rosa Young, th
Russell Young, of the
died recently in New
a Washington girl of
ments and virtues.

The Hon. William
bama, has arrived in
taken his seat on the
Bench, occupying the
tice Bradley.

Tennyson's new dr
was performed on Mo
cum Theatre, London,
most brilliant audiences
bled in London, and
cess.

Help for the Great
who after an attack
far back on the return
and no farther. One
ous impediments wh
profession has to end
dency in all diseases,
chronic, towards debil
force. To meet this
vitality, the Compound
acts directly on the g
tem, rendering them
vigorous and active,
generating more and
force, which are life a
an agent of help and
acts promptly and s
tion on Compound O
and action is sent fre
Starkey & Paten, 1109
Street, Philadelphia, P

During the canvass
lian the Republican c
Democratic opponent
back handed compli
citizens, who is my
voice,' We don't know
tell you. He is a hon
night, and a walking
—what he talking ab
walk." The Democra
from and left.