WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1881.

The U. S. Senate adjourned on the 29th of October. The election in Virginia comes off or Tuesday next, when we hope Cameron

will be made Governor. Hon, Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Massacht setts on the 16th day of April, 1816.

Funeral services in memory of Gene eral Garfield, late President, was held in Town Hall, Berlin, on the 29th ult.

Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and Mr. John Nichols, Postmaster at Raleigh, are in Washington, D, C.

Hon. P. O'Connor, the great Irich representative to this country, made a Conn., on the night of October 31st.

The New York Herald has just interviewed Benj F. Butler, who does not seem to like the letter of Mr. Blaine concerning the memorial doctrine very well.

The municipal elections just come off in England are all going against Mr. Gladstone's government, which is an indication of the sympathy of the people for the Irish sufferers, and should hold up.

The President, General Arthur, went recreate. He has been worked hard winter's work ahead of him.

advice to the people who hold them is to unload at once. All who can get people of the southern states, and those who are fools enough to believe otherwise can have a chance to make a long investment by purchasing confederate

Hon. James H. Harris, and James E. O'Hara, two of the most dist tinguished and able colored men in North Carolina, are making a thorough canvass of Virginia in behalf of the Readjuster and Republican combination. We congratulate our Republican irrenus or Virginia. They certainly could not have two better men for the purpose. They can strike as hard blows as any men in this country. Take them on a rough and tumble, and they can hold their own with any two men the opposition can start out.

The official fraudulent count of the Democratic canvassers of this distric gives John W. Shackelford 1,843 ma jority over W. P. Canaday for Congress and Thos. J. Jarvis 1,320 over Ralph P. Buxton for Governor. This is the more astonishing when it is recollected that H. R. Kornegay was run by the Greenbackers for the purpose of deseem so strange when we compare the vote of 1876, it will be seen that our Mr. Canaday run ahead of Judge Settle, in the same party, 650 votes.

REDUCTION OF THE U. S. PUB

Under the management of Mr. Windom, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury the public debt has been reduced during the month of November \$13,746,-305 26. The above is the way Repubinterest. It will not take many more years of Republican rule to extinguish the public debt, contracted to put down the rebellion entirely.

GERMAN REICHSTAG. The election in Germany for members of the Reichstag, which come off on the 27th of October, resulted in a complete victory for the liberals. Prince Bismark's supporters have not more than one-third of the members elected. The fall for that haughty gentleman is very great. He is a man of very great ability, but has ruled Germany with an iron hand. It was about time to take him down and teach him that the people have some rights that even Prime Ministers must respect. Mr. Gladstone had better take warning,

On the 28th of October the Chamber of Deputies convened in Paris, and M.

At an interview recently between President Grevy and M. Gambetta, M. the few from the many." not yet disclosed his programme or the composition of the Unbinet, but it i copt the good and reject the bad; not believed that M. Leon Say will be Minister of Finance, M. de Fregeinet Min-ister of War, and M. Ferry Minister of

INTERVIEW WITH CAPT. O. H. BLOCKER, CHAIRMAN OF CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTER AND RECENTLY RESIGNED-KEVE. NUE AGENT.

"Capt. Blocker, has your resignation as Internal Revenue Agent anything to do with politics, as you view the future political skies now seemingly unsettled?" Well no, and well yes, to some slight degree. I acknowledge that my resignation was hastened by the death of the martyred President, to whom I was much devoted, although my retirement from the resease service was contemplated at no distant day, in any

"What is your reason for retirement from this particular service?" I went into this service with reluctance, more than ten years ago, at a cost of personal convenience, or at least without my full personal consent, at the solicitathe "good I might do." I was Assessor until the office was abolished by law, and short pay, when I was appointed with what result my record speaks for itself. I have made several suggestions, some of which have been adopted by the Department, others voted complibe a warning to the Prime Minister to mentarily, but pigeon holed at Washington. I have been independent and conscientious throughout, independer of superiors in office when not in politto New York on Wednesday last, and ical accord with them, being always will remain there for some days to governed by notions of public policy in secord with public progress and interand needs quiet and rest. We hope he lester was never a "third termer." bewill return to Washington much im- lieving it dangerous and the occasion proved, far he certainly has a hard for this innovation not paramount for the best interests of the Republican The boom in confederate bonds is party. Besides, private interests reproperly due to a syndicate organized for the purpose of speculabili of health? I am once more a prition and gulling the people, and our vate citizen, launched out on the sea of arguments of the "My God Aberne- die period of the revolution, the settlers

"Do you think the Internal Revenue \$2 50 per thousand had better take it. system beneficial to the public interests | were too well answered and ventilated army, many of them as officers, and Not one cent will ever be paid by the in its present bearings?" I think there in the late campaign by our speakers they imparted an intense patriotism to are many reasons why the tax on tobacco should be reduced considerably, if not abolished entirely; mainly because there is now collected a surplus of revenue and the reduction should be made in the interest of the multitude, as ours is a popular government, and because the very short crop of tobacco this year demands a release from, or reduction of, this tax now. I believe all the special taxes, commonly known as license taxes to sell tobacco or spirits. should be sholished in toto, There license taxes are a great source of annovance to farmers or business men. who for convenience, are sometimes compelled to handle tobacco or spirits for employees, or both, for legitimate convenience, but who do not regularly engage in the trade for profit. These taxes do not amount to enough, now that there is a surplus of revenue, to justify their collection generally. The direct tax on malt and spirituous liquors might be reduced, but will of necessity remain for a long time, at least as long as there is a public debt.

"How do you regard the political fir-

mament in North Carolina?" I have feating Mr. Canaday. But it will not been away so long in other states that my own may not be more than a superficial view, but I regard North Carolina as always a straight Republican state, and now more than ever. The Democrats, by election law machinery altogether unfair, have controlled the elections in the past few years in name, but not in fact. The leading spirits that have directed these election laws have also directed legislation generally in an ex parte manner. There has been lican government manages the public no legislation, so to speak, in the interest of the people at large. Class legislation and the devocation of all powers from the many to the few has been the rule. Note our county and city governments. The Republican party recognizes and always fights for the people, giving every free man a free and equal voice in local to any ties that party may have upon government, but the Democrats, not us; and next, because there is no elecwilling to trust the people, have resorted to class legislation and "jerrymandering," giving a few men rule over many, without trust or confidence in the people. This is all contrary to the spirit of our government and will ner or later result in an utrer frow of their party. The prosied by sundry unwise former "andments" to the constitution taking M. GAMBETTA AND FRANCE. away from the people rights inherent to freemen shows the animus of the aggratic leaders for class and person-Grmbetta was re-elected President by al rule. The overthrow of the late revan overwhelming majority—by even a clutionary "proposition of prohibition" greater majority than he or his friends claimed for him. arresting this "stealing of power by

Grevy asked Gambetta to take office. Immediately after the war was over and the latter consented, It was agreed old prejudices were easily enkindled that M. Gambetta might assume the and a war was made upon all new citi-Presidency of the Council, with or sees as "carpet baggers" and upon the without a portfolio. M. Gambetta has colored people on account of color, but from themse projection will they judge any work, but from the marite of the case in hand. This is all that is wanted to wet our wisio in the true line of \$1

progress that will bring good results to all the people and equal rights to all classess. This is the absolute requisite and this all classes will unite in det ing and must do it through the Repub ican party, reinforced by good citizen generally, who believe in popular goy ernment and equal rights to all our citizens, be they of whatever nationality or "previous condition." This is a land of sovereigns, who mean to rule for the many and the whole, without

Address to the Anti-Prohibition Party of North Carolina.

ROOMS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ANTI-PROHIBTION PARTY OF N. C., RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 13, 1881. To the Anti Prohibitionists of North Car-

Owing to the peculiar features of the late campaign and the determined efforts upon the part of the fanatics to still continue the warfare, though in a different but persistent manner, we, then Collector until that office was your committee, have deemed it our speech in the City Hall in Waterbury, abolished, then local deputy until I duty to send forth this address, plaincould not s'and the sacrifice of time ly setting forth the facts, and calling upon that noble band of one hundred Revenue Agent. Since my appoint- and sixty-seven thousand who so firmment as Revenue Agent I have had to ly guarded the Temple of Liberty, to be absent from my home all the time keep their watchfires brightly burning, and engaged in severe work, mostly of ever remembering the old but true adan unpleasant nature. Two years and age, "Eternal vigilance is the price of shadows every household detains me a half have I labored in this service, Liberty," and continue guarding our rights and liberties as guaranteed to us by the Constitution of our state and the United States.

Every casual observer must have noticed the retiring or absence of a large is great. portion of the heretofore leading politicians of both political parties who were always ready and willing to advise the "deer people" of what to them appeared the rights and duties of their fellow-citizens. Yet on the issues presented in the last campaign, where our liberties were assailed and endangered, these leaders were content that the 'dear people" should grope in darkness, fearing to brave a morbid and mistaken so called moral sentiment.

form, through the cry of "prohibition," from us. We are the friends and advo- the illusions of memory, but I think ! cates, not only of the freedom and liberty of the people, but of sound morality temperance and all kindred sentiments, tending to suppress vice and encourage virtue and sobriety, and believe all desired reform and advancement in these respects have their remedy in the inherent principles of our free constitutions and governments.

Heretofore, after an election similar o the one upon the queetion of prohibition-one that had apparently no party significance—there has always been manifested a disposition on the part of the minority to acquiesce in the result; but, greatly to our astonishment, leading Rrepublicans and Demacrats in different parts of the state have announced their purpose to force, as it were,
the obnoxious measure into future campaigns; and being appraised of this, as
the Executive Committee we feel it to be our duty to sound the alarm and notify the friends of anti-prohibition throughout the state, of the purposes and intentions, of their opponents, and further, to suggest the propriety of maintaining our organizations in their various relations to the state, counties. owns, &c., as anti-prohibitionists, and to accept the issue thus tendered us. not as Republicans or Democrats, but wholly without reference to your political affiliations heretofore, and make the fight as freemen who are determined to be free, and lovers of that liberty, the birthright guaranteed to us by Washington and his compeers in the earlier days of our republic.

The efforts and purposes of designing politicians within the last few years to run and manipulate parties and organizations in their individual interest. and without reference to the rights of the people is so apparent to all observand thinking persons, that we are of the opinion that this is a fit and opportune occasion to suggest the propricially in the next campaign; first, beanti-probibition, is above and superior tion, state or mational, that can appeal to us for our support or divide us on

party principles or policy.

Regardless of our previous party affiliations, it is our necessary and bounden duty that in the coming election none but those who were and are true ounly maintained by the people at the ballot box, on the 4th day of August last should receive the votes of those who are desirous of maintaining and dending their constitutional rights bers to the next General Assembly lies

relier issues that coac e freedom and libertie ill be taken up and pro

earest and nearest our he We cannot close this ad aking our friends their w

fectually, before it can recover from its recent deteat, in order that we may never again have our liberties endan-native state. The two feelings no more forced by the process of its adherents shall in the futi e but a lowering of the

the people.
T N Cooper, Chairman:
J H RENFROW, W B STAFFORD. J J BIMMS, OJ BAILBY. NATT ATKINSON, H E SOUTH, H BRUNHILD, W A MOORE, J E O'HARA, ED P POWERS,

MEMORIES OF HIS BIRTHPLACE Letter From Secretary Blaine, Read at the Centennial Celebration of Washington Co., Penn., Last

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. John T. McKennen, Washington, Pa .:

DEAR SIR;-I had anticipated great pleasure in being present at the centennial celebration of Washington county, but the national sorrow which here. I shall, perhaps, never again have the opportunity of seeing so many of the friends of my youth and so many of my blood and kindred, and you may well conceive that my disappointment

The strong attachment which I feel for the county, the pride which I cherish in its traditions, and the high estimate which I have always placed on the character of its people, increase with years and with reflection. The pioneers were strong-hearted, God-fearing, resolute men, wholly, or almost wholly, of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent. They were men who, according to an inherited maxim, never turned their backs on a friend or on an enemy. The fanatical appeals and so-called For twenty years, dating from the midthemselves served in the Continental and press, to require any further notice the public sentiment. It may be among have nowhere else seen the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday celebrated with such zeal and interest as in the gatherings I then attended. I recall a great meeting of the people on the Fourth of July 1840, on the border. of the county, in Brownsville, at which a considerable part of the procession was composed of vehicles filled with Revolutionary soldiers. I was but 10 years old, and may possibly mistake, but I think there were more than two hundred of the grand old heroes. The modern cant and criticism which we ometimes hear about Washington not being after all a very great man, would have been dangerous talk on that day

over-estimate the beneficent and wide-spread influence which Washington and Jefferson Colleges have exerted on the civilization of the great country which lies between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi river. Their graduates have in been prominent in the pulnit been prominent in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench and in the high sta-tions of public life. During my service of eighteen years in Congress I met a larger number of the alternii of Washlarger number of the alumni of Washington and Jefferson than of any other single college in the Union. I make this statement from memory, but I feel assured that a close examination of the rolls of the houses from 1863 to 1881 would fully establish its correctness.

Notonly were the two colleges founded

Notouly were the two colleges founded and well sustained, but the entire educational system of the county, long before the school tax and public schools was comprehensive and thorough. I remember in my own boyhood that there were ten or eleven academies or select schools in the county where lads could be fitted for college. In nearly every instance the Presbyterian pastor was the principal teacher. Many who will be present at your centennial will recall the succession of well-drilled students who came for so many years from the tuition of Dr. McCluskey, of West Alexander: from Rev. John Stock-West Alexander; from Rev. John Stock-ton at Cross Creek; from Rev. John Engleston, at Buffalo, and from others of like worth and reputation.

peopled should grow in strength, wisdom and wealth. Its 60,000 inhabi-tants are favored far beyond the aver-age lot of man. They are blessed with a fertile soil and with the health-giving climate which belongs to the charmed latitude of the fartieth parallel—the middle of the wheat and over belt of the continent. Beyond this they exicoar of the calebrated spot

Wherever I may be in life, or who my fortune, the county of Washin as it anciently was, taking in both sides of the Monongahela, will be sacred in my memory. I shall always recall with pride that my ancestry and kindred were and are not incons nected with its history, and that on either side of the beautiful river, in Protestant and in Catholic cemeteries, five generations of my own blood sleep in honored graves.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PERSONAL. Hoz. Thos. Settle is in Washington. We hope to see him called there by President Arthur as Cabinet Minister. The cashier of the Mechanics National Bank, of Newark, N. J., has defaulted for over \$2,000,000. The Bank

has been put in the hands of a receiver. Senator Blaine intends to spend his winters in Washington, notwithstanding the fact of being out of public office.

IRISH NOTES. Parnell has been unanimously elected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Cork.

Mr. Sexton has been released from rison and will go to France.

Mr. Parnell has been quite ill in prison. The English government may succeed in getting clear of him by his

Secretary Windom's plan to provide better class of employes in the service of the departments at Washington, and to relieve the heads of the departments of the pressure for appointments, is sure to be objected to by many Coneressmen. The Secretary proposes to appoint Commissioners in each state, who, at certain intervals, shall receive applications at central points in the state, and examine candidates for appointment. An adoption of this sys tem, we presume, would enable the heads of the departments to refer all applicants in Washington to the examiners in their own states. But what is to be done with the Congressmen for their "friends" and "strikers"? What is to be done with ex Senators dred yards of my house. I saw this and ex-Representatives, ("lame ducks," as Lincoln once called them,) who haunt Washington like uneasy ghosts, waiting to be given something? They will never consent to abide by any rule, regulation, or law that deprives them of the Congressman's proud privilege of packing idle people into the departments. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that, according to Secretary Windom, five-sixths of the applications for official appointment are based on the inability of the applicant to support himself .- N. Y. Times.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

The career of Hon. James G. Blaine as Secretary of State has been a short but a brilliant one. The State Department has never been so vigorously and wisely administered since the days of Daniel Webster. His official acts have given pleasure to his friends and forced praise even from his enemies. There is something in the magic touch of his pen which shows that it is guided by a master hand. What has too often in others appeared as stale and mysterious. comes from him with vigor and clearness. When he has had occasion to give an opinion, it has been in no uncertain tone. We have understood at home what he meant, and other nations could not be mistaken. His diplomacy is the diplomacy of common sense. He has not written an official letter that has not been pregnant with meaning and full of interest. He has a happy command of language, and his utterances never require explanation. When he strikes, he strikes sledge hammer blows .- Knoxeilte, (Tenn.) Whig and Chronicle.

Confederate Bonds. LONDON, Nov. 2, 1881. The Pull Mall Gazette this morning says: "There is no truth whatever in the statement that there is a large amount of money in the Bank of England which was deposited to the credit of the Confederate government and is available for the payment of Confede rate bonds. We believe it does not hold a single penny, and doubt whether there is any such money in any bank in this country. The whole story is a gross tabrication and fitting product of a speculation that has no substantial foundation." The Traces, in its financial article this morning says: "We are able to state that the Bank of Eng-land does not hold a penny available for the payment of Confederate bonds. The public should beware of buying

bonds intrinsically worthless on the faith of such rumors."-N. Y. Herald

If our new Minister to Spain, Mr. public service forty-nine years, thus exceeding John Quincy Adams' service tipped with some inflamable composition. It is a so interesting to learn exceeding John Quincy Adams' service beyond the sea. I have myself visited many of the celebrated spots in Europe and America, and I have nowhere witnessed a more attractive eight than was Thomas H. Benton thirty-two years, and annual re-

The Higienic Value of Mirth. Mirth has an hygienic value that can hardly be overrated while our social life remains what the slavery of vice and dogmas has made it. Joy has been called the sunsine of the heart, yet the same sun that calls forth the flowers of a plant is also needed to expand its leaves and ripen its fruits; and withou the stimulus of exhilerating pasting perfect bodily health is as imp as moral and mental vignor. And, as sure as a succession of uniform crops will exhaust the best soil, the daily repetition of a monotonous occupation will wear out the best man. Body and mind require an occasional change employment, or else a liberal supply of tertilizing recreations, and this require ment is .a factor whose omission ofter foils the arithmetic of our politica economists. To the creatures of the wilderness, affliction comes generally in the form of impending danger-famine or persistent persecution; and under such circumstances the modifications of the vital process seem to operate against its long continuance; wellwishing nature sees her purpose defeated, and the vital energy flags, the sap of life runs to seed. On the same principle, an existence of joyless drudg-ery seems to drain the spring of health, even at an age when they can draw upon the largest inner resources. \* \*
Nine-tents of our city children are literally starving for lack of recreation;
not the means of life, but its object, civilization has deprived them of; they feel a want which bread can only aggravate, for only hunger helps them to torget the misery of canui. Their palor is the sallow hue of a cellar plant; they would be healthier if they were happier. I would undertake to cure a healthy child with fun and rye bread sooner than with tidbits and tedium.-

Popular Science Monthly.

The Horned Snake. C. Leaventhorpe, of North Carolina writes the New York Sun on the subect of the hoop or sachem snake, which is often seen in Virginia and the south The snake is of venomous fame, and though it may be extreme precaution I should not care to risk even now s scratch from the point of the spur. In species was killed within three hunsnake when dead. Its color was dingy yellow, marked and blotched with black. The head was flat and vicious looking. There was a remarkable muscular swell, like that of the biceps some inches above the tail, and suggestive of an intention to give force to a blow from the tail, which tapered belew the swell, and terminated in a horn like that which I send. The horn was grooved in the same manner, and curved similarly. This specimen measured four feet ten inches. The young man who killed the snake stated that the viper coiled up at his presence, appearing greatly irritated, holding its tail aloft, and agitating it violently.— He did not wait further hostilities, but settled the matter by a well directed shot from his rifle. There are many stories of trees that have died after having been struck by this anake. J should not wish to be responsible for Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, them, for there is a wonderful same- No 40 West, and Day Mail and Pasthem, for there is a wonderful same-ness in one and all. But, beyond a doubt, the hoop snake is an ugiy and wicked reptile, and is considered here as fatally dangerous.

Limits to Belief.

There are limits to human belief .-You may believe what the candidate says in convention; you may believe what Vennor says about the weather; you may believe what the old settler says about the winter of 1852, or the summer of 1853; you may believe what a man tells you in a horse trade; you may believe what a man says who was at the centennial; you may believe the army liar, and you may believe the snake liar; but when a man takes his cigar from his lips, and with a guileless, simple prefix of a place and a date, starta in on a trout story, bar and boit and lock and double lock the gates of our belief when he rets to the place. Don't believe a single solitary trout not though it weighs less than a pound Under the shadow of the trout the truth dies, and the man who fishes four days and only hooks one lone trout, so small that he loses it in his empty basket, comes bome the biggest liar of them all .- Hasebeye,

Billions of Matches.

Europe, continental and insular, consumes two millions of matches daily. Assuming that each several act of ignition occupies the brief period of one second-and we have reason to believe it is rarely performed in a shorter time -It will be obvious to every ready reckoner that five hundred and fiftyfive thousand hours of each successive day are spent by the inhabitants of Europe in striking matches. There is Arthur's term he will have been in food for speculation in the fact that airty the seven hundred and thirty the Mr. millions of matches used by Euad- a year.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factors work, gives the operatives palled in poor appetite, languid, miscrable frei-ings, poor blood, inactive liver, hidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world came help them unless they get out of don or use Hop Ritters, the pured and best remody, especially for each cases, hav-

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OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT WILKINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1981.

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EXPERIS AND PREDGET. No. 2. Louve Charlett