

The President attended the National Memorial Services in New York City, on Wednesday last, with several members of his cabinet.

Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, has been absent for the past ten days, and Hon. John C. New has been acting in his place.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER. The Interior Department of the government has at last got a man at its head of great ability, and who seems to understand business, and is running his office with strict personal attention, thereby giving more general satisfaction than any one of his predecessors has for many years.

The address from Hon. Geo. C. Gorham at the National Cemetery on Memorial Day, was a departure from the old beaten track of the past. Coming as it does from a politician of his influence, a statesman of his ability, a leading editor of the country and a man who has the full confidence of President Arthur, gives the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gorham great significance, and will cause those old line fellows who desire to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, to put on their studying caps.

TARIFF FOR PROTECTION. Will be a part of the Republican war-cry for 1868. The Republican party will not dodge the question. It will maintain the old ship, and will not wait for an attack from the party that desires English goods brought into this market free of duty, but will act on the offensive, and will make the battle the liveliest one the Democratic party have seen for these many years.

We know of one thousand of the best men in this section of the state who have always voted the Democratic ticket who will not do so in the future, if the policy of Senator Vance is adopted by the next Democratic state and national conventions.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1792. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on September 25, 1789.

ALLEGIANCE AND FRATERNITY.

An Address by Geo. C. Gorham, at Wilmington, N. C., Decoration Day, May 30, 1865.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: The scene before us and the situation of which we are a part, if rightly understood, speak more eloquently for the occasion than any words I can hope to utter. The hallowed ground whereon we stand, these green mounds, under each of which lies low the head of a soldier of the Union, the now peaceful aspect of the then bloody stage on which the mighty tragedy was enacted in which many who hear me were actors, some on the one side and some on the other, the dusky children of disaster and wrong, whose fate, with all of ours, was firmer knit than any mortal knew, the kindly welcome by you all of a northerner come by invitation to speak a few words in honor of the nation's dead in a state which was the enemy's country when they fell, but which is now happily and gladly a part of the great republic as of yore, these seem to me to teach well the lesson of the hour.

It pleads for peace among all the people on the basis of universal acquiescence in law and the obligation of paramount allegiance to the national government. It asserts absolute equality of rights for all, to be measured by the standard of the national constitution, and excuses no man who substitutes his own will for the law.

I spoke of allegiance, by which is meant fidelity and obedience to government. It has long been the fashion to maintain that the political doctrine of state supremacy prevailed generally in the slave states before the war, and that when the state and national authorities clashed, the citizens of the slave states were quick to respond to the state. Thus state allegiance was said to be placed above national allegiance. We are now far enough removed from the war to criticize this view without feeling. It was not, as I hold, to the state that the secessionist deemed his allegiance due; it was to slavery. No national nor state authority was regarded unless arrayed on the side of this dread Moloch. Maryland and Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, were powerless to command the allegiance of those of their sons who desired to fight the battles of slavery with the Confederacy.

Your own state was practically hurried out of the Union and into the Confederacy because of events in South Carolina nearly a month before delegates to a convention had been chosen to decide the question, and thirty-three days before the adoption of the secession ordinance. Then slavery demanded and secured the first allegiance of the state. The allegiance to the state laws before paramount to allegiance to slavery your state authorities would have awaited the orders of the state, given May 20, instead of obeying the commands of slavery, proclaimed from the cannon's mouth before Fort Sumter, in S. C., April 13. These historical facts are alluded to to show that slavery and not the states opposed the Union.

The preservation of the states with all their reserved powers unimpaired, so far from being a menace of the nation, is but preserving the elements which compose it. Slavery was a despot, and could only live in safety by being allowed despotic power. The law of self-preservation drove it to revolt; when it lost national control in 1860, and the forces of civilization destroyed it as they will destroy all obstacles to progress. The nation is perpetual. The states are indestructible. The chief cause of disturbance between them has been removed. Let us beware how any other source of mischief is allowed to grow. The price of harmony is national allegiance. We cannot pick and choose the laws which please us and which therefore we will obey. We cannot select out of those of our own political inclining, and say "these are the better class, or these are the wealthy and intelligent, and therefore, be they a majority or a minority, they shall rule." This is neither reform nor conservatism. It is vain insolence and wholly unreplicable and anti-democratic. Allegiance is not due in this land to any privileged class. The men on whose graves we come to-day to lay the garlands of gratitude and honor did that government of the people, for the people, and by the people might not perish from the earth. By that term, the people, is not meant the few who have got the start of their fellows in wealth, or a like number who are swollen with conceit and self-importance. The majority rules where law is maintained.

Each man may labor zealously to impress his views upon others, but each man must judge for himself what views to accept. Every man may properly exercise such lawful influence as he may possess, and may lead whoever will follow. Leadership is natural and right, when following is voluntary. But at the ballot box "each man must be allowed to vote just as he pleases,

and to have his vote counted just as it was cast." Resistance to this in national elections is withholding the allegiance to which the nation is entitled, and is recognizing a paramount allegiance to something, which, like slavery, seeks to array states against the central government.

I said the lesson of the hour was allegiance and fraternity. I placed allegiance first, because those who obey the laws cannot fraternize with any who do not. The widest latitude of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of any law, or as to the worthiness of any man to have a citizen's privileges; but private opinion, however formidable, cannot justify disregard of the former or any abridgement of the rights of the latter. The war is over. There are no traitors. Slavery is dead. There are no slaves. No faction exists in any state which would restore slavery if it could, and the number who deny the supremacy of the nation within the limits of its powers is too inconsiderate to be taken into account. Naught, then, remains to vex the country or to retard the complete restoration of fraternal relations between the people but the mad pursuit of political power. Let us beware how in our party struggles we enlarge the prize for which we strive. Real fraternity is possible only when true allegiance is maintained. The strife for power can never shake the national foundation when all feel assured of fair play and honest acquiescence in the result. I know of no place more fitting for these reflections than over the graves of men who gave their lives to maintain the authority of a chief magistrate constitutionally chosen by the people against the resistance of those he addressed on the 4th of March, 1861, as "discontented fellow-citizens." Party spirit and the love of power are destructive of society when they cannot be restrained by defeated men after the result of an election. In a republic the constitutional majority is sovereign. The majority of one day becomes the minority of the next. We must recognize the lawful sovereignty in the declared majority. Thus shall we ensure fraternity through the honesty of our allegiance.

Fellow citizens of the Memorial Association, and you who either as soldiers or civilians sustained the Union cause, let us consider well on occasions like these the object of the war. It was to overcome resistance to national authority. If, by holding our old adversaries off at arm's length now, or by cherishing resentments or prejudices against them, we should discourage them and deprive the nation of their willing allegiance, we should be undoing the work for which so much blood was spilled. If we are not to be a united people, regardless of the ascendancy of this or that party dynasty, then all the sacrifices of the war will have been in vain. If the time is never to be when the patriotism of all the people can be safely assumed, then we are two countries instead of one.

Why, on this decoration day, do I say these things? What have they to do with placing flowers on soldiers' graves? Where are the fiery pictures of battles fought, and the recitals of victories won? Where the tales of heroism and suffering? Where the tender poetry in the minor key for the burial place of friends? I brought you none of these. Tawdry rhetoric could easily be woven to stir the emotions. The sorcerer Memory could at a word, command the ghosts of the past to stalk before us. Again, the sky could be made lurid with the flaming fires of war's thunderbolts, and amid the shrieks of the dying, we could again hear imprecations hurled at the enemy.

But is it not better, that we should attend from every section of the Union? The commissioners appointed under authority of the Arkansas Legislature, have followed the proclamation of the Governor with an address, declaring that the southern exposition "is to be the grandest achievement of the resources of the several states of the Union that has ever been attempted in this continent, except, perhaps, the Centennial at Philadelphia," and that "all the states of the Union will avail themselves of the opportunity, and never in our history has there been such an opportunity."

I have chosen to speak rather of the duty of the present and the hopes of the future, than the miseries of the past. I have dwelt upon allegiance to the nation as the basis of genuine fraternity among its citizens, and have spoken for peace and justice between southern whites and blacks. I thought these matters most appropriate to the occasion. I knew of no greater tribute I could pay our dead heroes than to treat these ends as the dearest objects of their hearts. It is the Garland I reverently place upon their graves.

The Resources of the South in the Southern Exposition. The remarkable development of the importance of the Southern Exposition, which will open at Louisville August 1st, has aroused the southern states to appreciation of the opportunity it will furnish for displaying the resources and attractions of that section of the country. The projectors of the southern exposition were impelled by the leading idea of bringing the attention of the world to the vast natural products of the south, and furnishing the southern people a convenient opportunity for examining all the modern improvements in machinery that might be to enhance the value of the products which

in what I say, I am willing to concede that the northern radicals, as you call me, would, under the same circumstances of education and surroundings, have probably done in the main as you did. We are not holier than you. We are in need of your charity and forbearance for much that has been said and done in hot blood in the past. Shall we not have it? And may we not, without offence, urge upon you that faithful allegiance to law, which will make the humblest voter among you recognized for the sovereign that he is, and ensure for the great suffrage amendment to the constitution the obedience which can alone give political tranquility to the land? Think not I say these words in the interest of any political party. I point you the way to annihilate parties as now formed. The undisputed enjoyment by every citizen of the right to vote and to have his vote counted would destroy existing party lines and make a color line impossible. If this already exists, remember that time alone can allay the apprehension to the contrary of those who are most deeply interested.

And you of the black race who are here to honor the memory of those whose blood helped to make you free, it is for you to conquer the prejudices of your opponents. Make all the friends you can. Oppose those only who make your rights as a citizen a cause of complaint. Be eager to learn. Do not aid your enemies to tear down your friends. Do not trust any old friends who would drive off new ones. Follow those who will lead you to the enjoyment of protection, education and the suffrage.

Ex-Confederates who will befriend you are more worthy your confidence than Union men who are ashamed of you. Let all men see that you stand by those who stand by you. Have no negro party. Help to defeat any white-man's party. Be orderly and sober. Send your children to school. Work hard, and try to have a home of your own. Your enemies say you are lazy. Prove it is not so. They say you get no property together. Work for a home. So shall the humble negro take his seat at the National Feast, and all the world shall agree that as no race need be servile, so no race should be master.

The development of the spirit of emulation among the southern people gives welcome assistance to the consummation of this entire project of the southern exposition. The north has already responded, and the only question at this juncture affecting the managers of the exhibition is the already serious problem of finding room for all the valuable and interesting exhibits that are asking space in the country's department. An anxiety that might have existed a few weeks ago, as to the ability of the south to fill out her part in this great array, has been relieved by the recent activity and earnestness of the southern states.

The southern exposition will doubtless be, as its name implies, a thorough and complete exhibit of all the agricultural and natural products of that favored territory known to the country as the south.

Shoes of a New Sort. About 150 prisoners in the Maryland penitentiary are engaged in the manufacture of moccasin shoes. The moccasin shoe is made of coarse wool from South America. It is put through the usual process of cleaning and carding at the penitentiary, and is then steamed and made into a tough, pliable cloth about twice the thickness of ordinary shoe leather, and in general appearance not unlike the uppers in arctic overshoes. The soles are made in the same way, of the same material, but are harder and heavier. (The shoes are not impervious to water, but are intended for use principally in the dry, cold climates of the north. It is stated that, no matter how low the temperature, the feet will never get cold when encased in these shoes. The shoes are applied principally to the north and northwest, where they are used in the lumber camps.)

When a western editor visits villages in his neighborhood, he is wise enough to speak of each particular town as "the coming metropolis." The inhabitants, of course, lay that flattering tribune to their souls, and forthwith each citizen exclaims, "Send me a dozen copies of your valuable paper." Of such is the strategy of western journalism.

A Scientific Discovery. A New and most important Theory on One of the Most Vital Questions of the Day. If anyone had informed Queen Elizabeth in her palatial days that she could have been seated in her palace in London and conversed with Sir Walter Raleigh in his North Carolina home; receiving a reply from him within an hour's time, she would have declared it to be a miracle. And yet, had they lived in the present day, this apparent miracle would most readily have been witnessed and not seem at all strange or unnatural. The truth is, new principles are coming into existence, and the operation of many laws unknown in the past is being fully understood in the present. In no way does this fact come more forcibly to the mind than in the care and treatment of the human body. Millions of people have died in past ages from some insignificant or easily controlled cause which is thoroughly understood now and readily handled. Consumption during the entire past has been considered an incurable disease. And yet it is demonstrated that it has been and can be cured, even after it has had a long run. Dr. Felix Oswald has just contributed a notable article on this subject to the Popular Science Monthly. He regards consumption as pulmonary scrofula. The impurities of the blood produce a constant irritation in the lungs, thus destroying their delicate tissues and causing death. His theory shows conclusively that consumption is a blood disease. It has its origin primarily in a deranged condition of the kidneys or liver, the only two organs of the body aside from the lungs, that purify the blood. When the kidneys or liver are diseased they are in a sore or irritated state which communicates poison to every ounce of blood that passes through them. This poisonous blood circulates through the system and comes to the lungs, where the poison is deposited, causing decomposition in the finely formed cells of the lungs. Any diseased part of the body has contaminating power, and yet the blood, which is the life of the system, is brought into direct contact with these poisoned organs, thus carrying contagion to all parts of the body. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., L. L. D., whose death has been so recently reported, is reported to have died of pneumonia, which medical authorities affirm indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. It is well known, moreover, that for several years he has been the victim of severe kidney trouble, and the pneumonia which finally terminated his life was only the last result of the previous blood poisoning. The deadly matter which is left in the lungs by the impure blood, and which finally chokes the patient. When this is accomplished rapidly it is called pneumonia or quick consumption; when slowly, consumption, but in any event it is the result of impure blood, caused by diseased kidneys and liver.

The earliest assurances that northern builders of machinery, and southern buyers of machinery would certainly come together in the southern exposition, and make it a great and interesting exhibition. The further purpose is now being realized of the south making a grand display of her resources with a view to inviting new people to make their homes in that prolific section. Not only will this display attract the attention of foreign immigration, but the farmers and miners and woodmen of all the over-tilled and overworked parts of the country will see in the southern exposition the evidences of the southern land of promise that is just now presenting itself to the consideration of the world. It seems now as if the most interesting competition in the southern exposition will be in the friendly rivalry of southern states vying with each other in making the most complete and attractive display of agricultural, mineral, and forest products.

The great railway systems of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad have entered the lists, each with a corps of agents in the field making careful and comprehensive collections of products illustrating the natural wealth of the vast territory penetrated by their respective lines of railway. The state of Tennessee has already filed her formal application for three thousand feet of space in which her commissioner of agriculture may exhibit the varied resources of that fertile state. Commissioners appointed by the Governors of other southern states are actively engaged in arranging exhibits that will justify the pretensions of their respective states to be classed among the most inviting fields of America, and in due time will define the space they desire in the great exhibition. The Governor of Arkansas has just issued his proclamation declaring the "importance to the state of being properly represented at the exposition can not be overestimated" and that "every southern state will be represented, and will be proud to attend from every section of the Union." The commissioners appointed under authority of the Arkansas Legislature, have followed the proclamation of the Governor with an address, declaring that the southern exposition "is to be the grandest achievement of the resources of the several states of the Union that has ever been attempted in this continent, except, perhaps, the Centennial at Philadelphia," and that "all the states of the Union will avail themselves of the opportunity, and never in our history has there been such an opportunity."

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These are facts of science, and vouched for by all the leading physicians of the day. They show the desirability, nay the necessity, of keeping these most important organs in perfect condition, not only to insure health, but also to escape death. It has been truly shown, to the satisfaction of nearly every unprejudiced mind, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only known remedy that can cure and keep in health the great blood-purifying organs of the body. It acts directly upon these members, healing all ulcers which may have formed in them and placing them in a healthy and pure condition, and thus purifying the blood. This is no idle statement nor false theory. Mr. W. O. Beach, foreman of the Buffalo, N. Y., Rubber Type Foundry was given to die by both physicians and friends, accompanied by night sweats, chills, and all the well known symptoms. He spent a season south and found no relief. He says: "I finally concluded to try Warner's Safe Cure and in three months I gained twenty pounds, my health was fully restored." The list could be prolonged indefinitely but enough has been said to prove every sufferer from pulmonary troubles, that there is no reason to be discouraged in the least, and that health can be restored.

Invaluable in the Family. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs—Your Safe Liver and Kidney Cure is invaluable in my family and I would not be without it. E. A. EASON.

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The Business and Professional Men of every County, City and Village will be recorded and classified for convenient reference. Price \$5.00. Those whom I fail to see will please communicate with me at Raleigh, N. C., L. BROWN, Publisher, April 25.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something might be done, and sublime leave be left to conquer time. For a week in your own town, \$5.00 extra. No risk. Every thing new, capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making money. Ladies make as much as men. Boys and girls make great pay. Head or, if you want become as rich as you can, make great pay all the time. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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French Bricks, ROCKY POINT, N. C. EDWARD H. KING, Attorney and Counsellor at Law WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. R. E. E. BURRUS, President First National Bank and C. M. STEEDMAN, President Bank of New Haven. Sept. 10-11.

J. O. SCOTT, Boot and Shoe Maker. SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Second and Third streets. Best work employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-hand shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see us. dec. 17-18

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First Class Accommodations for Ladies. The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS. Liquors, Wines, &c. Will be of SUPERIOR QUALITY. The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and Fashionable Cafe.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night. Conducted on the EUROPEAN STYLE. F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor. Jan 10-11