WM. H. BERNARD, | Hillion CICERO W. HARRIS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1879 THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The principal topics treated in the annual Message of the President, read before the two houses of Congress last Monday, are the following: Calamity in Boston, the Geneva tribunal, the San Juan boundary question, relations with certain European powers, the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg and the International Industrial Exhibition at Vienna, Mexican outrages, the Cu- greedy scramble for office. bau war, relations with South American republics, the national debt and the national currency, the Navy and other departments, a census for 1875, Territories and Civil Service.

The President recommends board of commissioners to attend to the distribution of the money received from Great Britain as the award of damages by the Geneva Board of Arbitration for losses sustained by the depredations of Confederate cruisers. He also recommends a commission to complete the survey between the United States and the British possessions. The President thinks Venezuela might pay her indebtedness to this country much faster. He calls attention to the weakness of the Navy, and favors the postal telegraph. On this head we may have something to say, in a day or two. We are uncompromisingly opposed to the scheme of the Government control of the telegraph. He warns the Ku Klux to disband, the best way to achieve success is to deserve which seems a work of supererogation, as there is no such body now in existence. The President approves the bill before Congress providing for the application to educational purposes of the proceeds of the sales of public lands. In the President's view the Territories, except Utah, are getting on very well.

On the subject of the revenue laws and the national currency the President says:

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditures of the government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burthen upon any people will be preceivable for the present. be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet current expenses of government, pay interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

Probably that part of the Message which was looked to with most interest, as foreshadowing a policy in a matter of great importance, was the portion referring to the Civil Service. For it was not considered likely that the President would indicate any change in the course of the Administration towards the South. But Grant disappoints any expectation that may have been raised as to his taking a decided stand in the matter of reforming the public service. We quote the concluding part of the Message, which is devoted to this subject, that we may do the President no injustice:

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regard-ed too much as the reward of political ser-

ed too much as the reward of political service. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments.

It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors; and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

PARTY ALLEGIANCE. Party fealty can be carried to excess. The want of a proper party subordination, on the other hand, sometimes ruinous. There is no doub the caucus is often perverted to personal ends, and no sort of doubt but it has in a few instances been attended. with serious damage to the Conservative party in this State.

But with all its defects the cauens system is perhaps the best possible under the present order of things. As long as Radicalism presents a banded, leagued and thoroughly dis-ciplined front the only protection of the Demogratic Conservative party, the Democratic Conservative party, have celebrated a "triduo" to explate the composed to a great extent of profanation of his heretical presence there.

heterogeneous elements, is in close union of the party leaders. This seems only possible through the caucus. Independence is a beautiful thing, but when a man gets so independent that he wants to be cutting everybody's throat, there ought to be some restraint imposed on such sanguinary proceedings. Caueus may restrain personal independence, but personal independence should never become so powerful as to endanger the integrity of the party or even to impair its fortunes. He who runs can easily read the doom of the Conservative party, if every aspiring leader is to trample the rights of his party under his feet, like a swine trampling on pearls, in the

TIMELY TOPICS.

Out of several recently published instances of successful farming in this State we select the following, taken from the Southern Home, for a text for some remarks: "Mr. J. T. Boyd, of Popular Tent, made this year 7 heavy bales of cotton on five acres of land and the gleanings are still in the field. He made 15 bales on 15 acres, the entire crop planted by him. He used but 80 pounds of fertilizers to the acre. Lands that bring in such a money return would sell in the West for \$200 per acre. Here they can be bought for from \$15 to \$20. This is certainly the country for the industrious poor man, where a few years' faithful work will make him the owner of a fine farm." Now why do our people think of abandoning a Statetheir native State, to which so many ties should bind them-where such results are secured by industry and where the possibilities so much exceed what has been done? We are an advocate of North Carolina, we admit, but we are also an advocate of North Carolinians. We would have our old men who are dissatisfied and our young men who are ambitious to do well and get along in the world realize all their fond dreams. But it. Achievement is one thing and dreaming quite another. The way to make money is to work for it and save it, when made. If the people of the Northwest have become prosperous, they have deserved their prosperity by hard, unremitting work. Let our people contentedly stay in the old State and let us see how many Boyds we shall have in the next five years. We can make Northwest.

At the State Teachers' Institute, Suffield, Connecticut, the Secretary made an interesting address on the subject of education in Europe and the points of comparison with this country. He represented that the prospect of popular education in Germany and Italy is exceedingly good. We surpass Europeans in school architecture and arithmetic. They are shead of us in the following respects: 1. More thorough supervision of schools; 2, plan of gradation; 3, culture of the expressive faculties-Americans have a few set words and phrases which are made to do duty on all occasions, without reference to propriety or congruity; 4, independence of text-books. They teach the subject rather than the book-the matter rather than a letter, and their teaching is more conversational; 5, more thorough teaching of history; 6, mode of teaching modern languages; 7, drawing. Napoleon had said, "Let it be taught in all the school." The Swiss are in advance of all other countries in this art. To this their general prosperity was owing. Hemmed in among the mountains, they own their own houses and are more prosperous than many other countries with, better advantages, -England pays five times as much for education as for crime. Drawing has chiefly made this difference. Mr. Northrup urgently counselled all the teachers to teach every one of his or her scholars drawing, even if they had to neglect other duties.

The death of Mr. Greeley has awakened attention to the defects in the electoral system, and there is probability of legislation by Congress to remedy these defects at the present session. When the Constitution was framed the idea was for the choice of President and Vice President to rest with the electors. The practice has been for the people to vote directly, the electoral college merely recording the popular will. The death of Mr. Greeley does not involve any serious consequences, as he was not the choice of the people. But in case of the death, before the meeting of the electoral college, of a candidate for President who had received a majority, the case might be different. Suppose the contest very close and some of the electors not incorruptible, a man might be elected who was odious to the people. The best plan to obviate all difficulty and all such dangers as the one just adverted to is to abolish the electoral college, and let the election be by popular ballot only. This is the opinion of many

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

- Now we'll have it-Wendell

Phillips es. Froude.

-The editors and publishers of Maine are to celebrate Benjamin Franklin's birthday on January 17.

- Mr. Edmund Yates, we read, has written to a friend in London "that he is delighted with the overpowering reception given him by all classes of literary and

professional men in the States." - Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., will receive a legacy of \$50,000, and Dartmouth College \$10,000, by the will of Jeremiah Kingsman, of Barrington, an aged gentleman, who is very feeble and cannot

POLITICAL.

- O'Conor received 2,850 votes in Michigan and Black, prohibition candidate,

- The prohibition vote for President in Ohio is 2,100, and that of the Straightouts 1,163.

- There will be forty-nine more Republicans in the Forty-third Congress than are in the Forty-second.

- Judge Kelly is urged by the anti-Cameron-men for the nomination o the Republican caucus for United States Senator. Of course Cameron will get the nomination.

- Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, is prosecuting an inquiry, in the U. S. Courts, as to the rights of women as voters. A minor cannot vote, at any rate.

- Official returns from all the counties in Kentucky received and the vote stands: Greeley, 100,360; Grant, 89,914; O'Conor, 2,262. Greeley's majority over Grant is 10,446; over Grant and O'Conor, 8,181; total majority against Grant, 12,708

- War against the Liberal Republicans in the Senate is already declared. It has been proclaimed that Schurz will be removed from the Committee on Foreign Relations, Trumbull from the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, Tipton from the Committee on Pensions, and Fen ton will be obliged to take a back seat.

- The candidates for Senator in in Missouri are very numerous and promi nent. Senator Blair, who is rapidly recovering from the stroke of paralysis, which effected his entire left side, has the greatest number of votes pledged to him. The next most prominent candidates are Col. Hatch, Geo. C. Vost, and Thos. C. Reynolds, who was elected Lieutenant Governor of Missouri on the Douglas ticket in 1860. Gov. Gratz Brown, Governor elect Woodson, Ex-Congressman, Rollins, and J. C. Broadhead, to whom Senator Blair wrote his famous "Broadhead letter," are also candidates .-The Republicans have, it is said, some hopes of being able to slip in their candidate if the fight should wax bitter, but the Conservative majority is entirely too large to admit of any such possibility.

- The late Mr. T. Combe, of the Clarendon University Press, Oxford, has, it is said, bequeathed to the University his valuable collection of Pre-Raphaelite pictures, said to be worth the large sum of

PALMETTO LEAVES.

.. A free fight got six negro women into the Charleston guard house. .. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed Mr. Hayne, of Marion, reading Clerk.

.. In consequence of changing the Evening Journal into a morning paper, there will be no issue of that paper on Monday next. .. The unknown insane colored wo-

man brought to the Charleston City Hospital on the 28th instant, by order of the County Commissioners, died on Sunday night.

.. The South Carolinian informs us that \$100,000 Columbia City Bondsnew issue-were sold Monday at public outery to Charles M. Wilder, Esc \$20,000 at 55\ and 80,000 at 58.

.. Hon. W. D. Porter has accepted the appointment of orator on the occasion of the approaching celebration of Washington's birthday in Charleston, undertaken under the auspices of his old corps, the Washington Light Infantry.

. . A large number of citizens and friends of Mr. W. T. Walter, who died in Shelby, in this State, last June, attended the re-sepulture of his re-mains last Monday, in Columbia, in testimony of the respect in which he was held as a citizen and a Mason.

.. The South Carolinian of Tues day says; His Excellency, the retiring Governor, sent in his valedictory message to the General Assembly yes terday. Like all of the public communications of His Excellency, it is kindly in tone but sophistical in point of argument, and erroneous frequently in its statement of facts.

.. The Lancaster Ledger calls upon the present Legislature to correct the error committed two years ago, in adopting the Code, defining the boundaries between Lancaster and York counties by the Catawba river, continuing to the North Carolina line. This gross blunder causes confusion. and the loss of the votes cast at certain precincts on the line named, in the late election.

FAR SOUTH.

- The Texas State Senate will stand 17 Democrates and 13 Repub-

- Four houses were burned in the district of Savannah known as Robertville, Monday night.

- The Female College at Greensboro, Ga., was burned on Friday morning. A general conflagration was prevented only by great exertions

on the part of the citizens. - Mrs. Millina Faircloth, of the county of Mitchell, Ga., is 116 years of age. She is still sprightly and can build socks of seventeen different

styles of architecture. .. Monday morning, about cleven o'clock, the vicinity of Bryan and Lumber streets, Savannah, was the scene of a conflict between two negroes, which resulted in the death of one of them-Cato Handy, Liquor,

knives, razors. This is the way the Mobile Reggentleman, who is very feeble and cannot survive long.

— Mr. Ernest Renan has been as warmly received in Naples, where he now is, as in Rome. The clargy, since his departure from the Holy City, are reported to inve celebrated a "tridue" to explate the worth half as much more, barely especiated a "tridue" to explate the profanation of his heretical presence there.

— This is the way the Mobile Regulation of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war; therefore, Be it enacted, &c., That the name of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register of profanation of his heretical presence there.

— This is the way the Mobile Regulation of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war; therefore, Be it enacted, &c., That the name of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States.

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— This is the way the Mobile Regulation of civil war; the state of civil war; the color of civil war;

The Opening of Congress Scenes at the Capitol. The Animosities of the Past. The Brocley Memorial—Gen. Bank's Proposed Resignation—The Blaine Investigation—How the Prosident's Message is Received.
[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. The weather had very much mod erated, the sun shone brightly, and visitors and citizens were out in large numbers. The galleries and floors of both houses were well-filled with the curious crowds long before noon, the ladies, as generally the case, being

largely in the majority. The Senate chamber seemed to be more the point of attraction than that of the House. Fifty-six Senators were in their seats some minutes before the hour of opening, most of the absentees being Democrats. Neither of the Maryland Senators were present, but both are expected to-morrow. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, the latter of whom only arrived this morning, entered the chamber arm-in-arm. and at once attracted considerable observation. Mr. Wilson was the first Senator to speak to them, and was immediately followed by several others. It was noticeable, however, that none of the Senators who displayed so much bitterness against them last session, spoke to them, with the exception of Mr. Morton. Even Horace Porter, the late private Secretary of the President, came in to make his adieus to the Senators, and was warmly congratulated on the lucrative position he has obtained.

OLD ANIMOSITIES, ETC.

There seems to be a disposition amongst very few Senators or members to revive the animosities to which such an abundant utterance was given at the last session, but the embers still glow under the ashes of the past, and a chance breath may fan them into a flame. Such, perhaps, may be the measure introduced to-day by Mr. Sumner to efface from the army register and the regimental colors all mention of the battles fought during the late war, as, is most properly said in Mr. Sumner's preamble, it has never been the policy of civilized nations to perpetuate the remembrance of conflicts between its own citizens. But the entire policy of the dominant party of this country towards the South since the suppression of the rebellion has been entirely different from that pursued by any other civilized nation under the same circumstances, and there is no lack of fierce spirits in both houses who will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by this proposition to seek to reinaugarate the old war cries and the old war feelings. Therefore, while there should be no doubt of the eminent propriety of Mr. Sumner's measure, grave misgivings have been expressed as to the policy of its being brought forward at this time.

THE HOUSE AND MR. GREELEY. The House inaugurated the session in a more lively manner than was ever before known at a regular term. Mr. Cox had prepared a resolution to the same effect as that offered by Mr. Dawes in regard to the memory of Mr. Greeley, but it was thought best that it should come from the Republican side of the House. A solemn stillness pervaded the assembly while the resolution was being read, and while Mr. Cox was speaking the most quiet and respectful attention was accorded him. As soon as the resolution was passed it was taken over to the Senate and adopted unanimously amid the exhibition of much feeling by Senators.

GEN. BANKS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

The refusal of the House to accept General Banks' resignation as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs indicated the kind feeling felt for him by his fellow members, for a majority of the Republican members either did not vote at all or they voted against excusing him. Mr. Butler was the only one of his colleagues who voted to excuse him, and among other prominent members who voted that way were Messrs, Bingham and Kelly. After the vote Gen. Banks indicated a purpose to insist upon his resignation, but he was restrained by friends on both sides of the House.

THE BLAINE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the House at the instance of Speaker Blaine, to investigate the charges made in connection with the Credit Mobilier, is pronounced a strong one intellectually, and the belief seems to be generally entertained that it will conduct the inquiry in a fair and impartial manner. It is their intention to proceed to business to-morrow, and witnesses will be summoned as rapidly as possible.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There was a good deal of confusion and restlessness in the House while the latter part of the President's message was being read, and the Speaker had to bring the House to order in order to hear. The comment on the message to-night is generally of a favorable nature. It is regarded as a plain, straightforward document.

SUMNER'S POSITION

From the Senate Proceedings of Mon-

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to regulate the Army Register and the regimental colors of the United States, as follows:

Whereas, The national unity and good will among fellow citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to per-

civil rights bill. made the point of d not be taken up

Mr. Pomeroy made order that it could not at this time, and The Vice-President sustained the Mr. Sumner had hoped that would be no impediment to immediate action upon this bill. He now

gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest moment, and hoped no further obstacle would be interposed.

Mr. Pomeroy explained that he made the point of order only because of the existence of the 21st joint rule. which he was seeking to annul. Mr. Sumner-I know the Senator is a friend to my bill.

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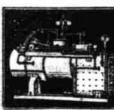
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No disappointment. No riduculous tints or unpleasant oder. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the Skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only safe and perfect Dye, Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond street, New York.
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National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Capital. 600,000

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Thirty years is certainly a long enough time to Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world and is becoming more and more popular every year its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it need only to be known to be prized.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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HEREAFTER THE OLD SCHEDULE WILL BE run, cars starting at 6% A. M., and one car running as late as 11 P. M. Three cars are now on the line, and every effort will be made to accommodate the runble. the public.

The Cars runs to and from the Railroad trains at DANIEL KLEIN,

Finest Selection of Goods in Town. Flour, Butter, Cheese, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA,

Salt, Wrapping Paper and Bags, Vinegar, Cider, Potatoes, APPLES, ONIONS, SPICES, CANDIES, CANNED GOODS, JELLIES AND MACKEREL,

PRESERVES,

New Raisins and Figs,

Herrings, Codfish and Salmen, Wood and
Willow Ware, Cordage of all kinds and
sizes; Matches, Fruits and Nuts,

Notions and Stationeries, &c.

We are manufacturers' Agent for Queensware,
China and Glassware, keep samples on hand and solicit orders,

nov 20-tf

HEIDE BROTHERS.

Fernberger & Co., WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS. 32 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED THE LARGEST Wholesale Liquor, Wine, Cigar and Tobacce Establishment in this State, and we respectfully invite our friends, Country Merchants and dealers generally to call and examine our stock before purchasing elaswhere, as we have the best assorted and largest stock ever offered in this market

J. FERNBERGER & CO.

nov 6-im Tu Th Sat Salt! Salt! Salt!

LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM And Worthington FINE SALT, For sale low by WILLARD BROS.

Rice! Rice! 120,000 LBS FRESH BEAT RICE,

For sale by WILLARD BROS.

Dickey Flour. 300 BBIA OF THE CHLEBRATED "DICK

O Kits No. 1 Mackerel, For sale by EDWARDS & HALL.