

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XL

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WILMINGTON POST

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TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District, will please write me at Wilmington, N. C., and give me full account of all frauds committed by the Democrats during the last election, giving names of county precinct, and of poll holders, also names of persons prevented from voting and the reasons for it, whether of malfeasance or otherwise, in fact I want a full history of all frauds or irregularities of every description, that took place during the election on Tuesday the 21st of November 1880.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Chairman District Republican Committee, at Wilmington, N. C.

THE FORGER PHILIP.

Judge Davis, before whom Kenneth Philip was arraigned on a charge of forgery, rendered his decision to the effect that there was not the least shadow of doubt that the Morcy letter was a forgery, and held Philip, the editor of the *Truth*, for trial. In the course of his charge Judge Davis commented very severely on the course of the Hon. Mr. Hewitt in connection with the Morcy letter, and said that he had neglected as confidential agent of the National Democratic Committee in the conspiracy.

The following is the language of the decision: "The defendant (Philip) is held to answer upon the charge of forgery, and must be committed, or give bail for his appearance to answer any indictment that may be found against him."

Philip is not held on the charge of forging the Morcy letter, but of writing the article in the *Truth* entitled "Lying and Sticking to it," in which he denounces Gen. Garfield for lying, having denounced the as a letter a forgery.

WASHINGTON AND OTHER NEWS.

The Bicknell resolution to count the electoral vote by a joint rule was discussed in a spirited contest on the 7th. The joint rule which the Democrats are attempting to pass gives the power to either House to reject the electoral vote of a state.

Edward Clark, the Capitol Architect, Mr. Esty and Mr. Smithmeyer, to whom was referred the subject of enlarging the accommodations for the Congressional library, report in favor of a new and separate building 300x150 feet in size, susceptible of indefinite enlargement as the immense library increases.

The library now contains 250,000 books, besides a vast amount of documents, and at the present rate of increase in 10 years will contain 1,000,000 volumes, the projected new building will hold 1,000,000 volumes, and will cost \$3,000,000.

It is reported that John F. Miller, Republican, will be elected U. S. Senator from California.

Congress will be asked a charter for an inter-oceanic canal company and the Nicaragua route.

Two southern Bourbon members object to receiving the appropriation for common schools unless those states can have entire charge of the fund.

R. G. Arnold & Co., an old coffee firm founded in 1820 has failed in New York with liabilities estimated all the way from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

There are serious charges of malfeasance against Marshal Fitzsimons of Georgia.

General O. C. Ord, being over 62 years old, has been retired on the rank of a Brigadier, and Col. Nelson A. Miles, the "great Indian fighter" has been appointed in his stead as a Brigadier General in the regular Army, and is reported to be the Chief of the Signal Service.

It is thought in Army circles that Gen. O. O. Howard will supersede Gen. Schofield at West Point.

The Mormon leaders in Utah affect to treat with contempt that part of the President's Message which denounces polygamy.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were:

Total ordinary receipts \$333,236,619.98
Expenditures ordinary for same period: \$267,642,967.78
Total ordinary expenditures: \$267,642,967.78

Leaving a surplus or deficit of \$65,593,652.20

Which with amt. drawn from cash balance in Treasury \$8,081,431.21

Making \$73,675,083.41

And which was applied to various miscellaneous purposes.

The requirements of the sinking fund law have been complied with. Principal of public debt, less cash in Treasury and accruing interest, has been reduced from \$2,756,431,571.43, its highest point, which it reached on Aug. 31, 1865, to \$1,899,025,710.39, on Nov. 1, 1880, a reduction of \$856,405,861.04.

The net increase in the expenditures for the past year were \$275,074.25.

FISCAL YEAR, 1881.

Total receipts, actual and estimated (till June 30, 1881) \$330,000,000.00

Total expenditures actual and estimated \$260,000,000.00

The estimates of expenditures for June 30, 1882 \$350,000,000.00

DEFICIT OF TAXES.

The surplus revenue actual and estimated for the fiscal years 1880, 1881 and 1882, \$126,596,402.89.

The report then enters into an explanation of the reasons for not reducing the taxes. Although at present there might be a surplus of revenue it might occur that the income would at some future time be less. The removal of the tax on state banks was especially objected to.

REFUNDING.

On or before July next, a large portion of the public debt will fall due or become redeemable, as follows:—

\$67,500,000.

The Secretary does not anticipate any serious trouble in meeting these obligations at maturity and reserving the public credit.

He recommends as a precautionary measure that \$100,000,000 of government notes of not less than \$10 denomination, and bearing not more than 1 per cent interest. And also he recommends the issue of \$100,000,000 of 3 1/2 bonds of the same character, to be redeemable at the will of the government.

RESUMPTION.

The report reviews briefly the event of resumption. He believes that the triumph can be maintained without any further legislation.

COINS AND COINAGE.

The amount, not including minor coinage for the year is \$81,100,172.50.

The total amount of coin in the mints, was on the 1st of November, as follows:—Gold and silver \$612,203,603.

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

The report goes over the whole silver question, in detail, and very close analysis. The conclusion is that the compulsory coining of silver should, for the present, be suspended, and when it is resumed, it should be at the bullion value of the gold dollar.

It may be better for Congress at the present time to confine its action to the suspension of the coining of the silver dollar, and to await negotiations with foreign powers for the adoption of an international ratio; but, compelled by official duty to report upon this subject, the Secretary feels bound to express his conviction that it is for the interest of the United States now, as the chief producer of silver, to recognize the great change that has occurred in the relative market value of silver and gold in the chief marts of the world, to adopt a ratio for coining based upon market value, and to conform all existing coinage to that ratio, while maintaining the gold eagle of our coinage at its present weight and fineness.

He confidently believes that the effect of this measure would be to make our gold and silver coins the best international standards of value known. Already the double eagle, issued without cost for coining, and in greater sums than any other gold coin, and of equal value to any other coin, whether measured by weight or tale, is received without question in all commercial countries as the most convenient medium of exchange. It is believed that a silver dollar of the weight and ratio of the proposed coinage would be the best silver standard for international exchange, and that it would tend to fix the market value of silver bullion at the ratio proposed, and would thus, as far as practicable, avoid the changing relative value of the two metals, while giving a steady market for the silver product of our country.

In this connection, the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the operation of the act approved June 9, 1879, requiring the redemption in lawful money, at the office of the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United

States, of the silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar.

When fractional silver coins were authorized by the act approved February 21, 1876, they were made to contain 321 grains of standard silver to the dollar. This was subsequently changed by the coinage act of 1877 to 25 grammes or 386.8 grains. They thus contain 267 grains, or nearly 61 per cent, less than the standard dollar. Prior to 1873, by reason of the large production of gold in California, the standard silver dollar and its fractional parts had risen in market value above par in gold, and were largely exported. To prevent their exportation, and in accordance with the example of Great Britain, the policy was adopted, by that act, of reducing the weight of the minor silver coin, and this policy operated well until, in the spring of 1880, both gold and silver ceased to circulate as money. During the suspension of specie payments a remarkable decrease in the value of silver occurred, and now the market value of the silver is a dollar of the fractional coin is only 82 cents.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The capital stock of the national banks on October 1, 1879, was \$137,559,850; surplus, \$129,518,583; and the total circulation outstanding, \$343,949,833.

National banks are organized in every state of the Union except Mississippi, and in every territory except Arizona; and the total number in operation is 2,995, which is the greatest number that has been in operation at any one time.

The Comptroller devotes considerable space to the discussion of the operations of the national banks since the date of resumption of specie payments, and the evils as well as the benefits which are likely to arise from the large addition of coin to the circulating medium made since that date.

The capital stock of the national banks is \$17,000,000 less, and the surplus nearly \$14,000,000 less than at the corresponding date in 1879. The loans of the banks at the date of their last returns, were \$1,000,000, and the individual deposits \$87,000,000, the highest points reached since the organization of the system, the loans being \$207,000,000 greater, and the individual deposits \$23,000,000 greater than in October, 1878, while the capital and surplus at the previous date were \$5,000,000 in excess of their present amounts.

The individual deposits and the public, private, and bank deposits, not deducting the amount due from banks and the amount of the clearing house exchanges, have increased more than \$222,000,000, and to the unprecedented sum of \$1,155,000,000.

The most striking exhibit in the condition of the national banks is, that they are now doing business upon a specie basis, the amount of gold coin held by the national banks having increased since the day of resumption from \$75,000,000 to \$107,851,932, which is but about \$18,000,000 less than the whole cash reserve required by law.

The national banks hold nearly \$200,000,000 of United States bonds, which will mature on or before July next.

The whole amount of United States bonds held by the national banks as security for circulation, and for other purposes is \$103,000,000, and the average amount of capital invested by the state banks, savings banks, and private bankers for the six months ending May 31, 1880, as shown by the returns to this Department for purpose of taxation, is \$228,063,101, making a total of \$331,063,101.

The profit upon circulation, to the national banks at the present price of bonds in the market is estimated not to exceed one and one-half per cent, upon the capital invested, and the amount of state and national taxes is more than four per cent upon the amount of circulation.

The banks and bankers of the country have complained that the taxes upon bank deposits and bank capital since the passage of the first internal revenue act, have been greatly disproportionate to the amount paid by other classes of property, and it would seem that the time has now arrived, as heretofore recommended, when Congress might properly repeal all taxes on capital and deposits, retaining the present tax on circulation.

The national banking system has fully realized all the expectations of its founders. It has furnished a safe currency, of uniform circulation, carefully guarded against counterfeiting, protected by ample reserves, and promptly redeemed both at the banks and the Treasury. No other legislation in respect to these important corporations seems to be required at the present season.

PUBLIC MONIES.

The receipts of the government, amounting during the fiscal year, as shown by warrants, to \$433,340,713.38, were deposited as follows: In independent treasury offices, \$404,301,155.37, in national bank depositories, \$141,039,588.61.

As far as accounts have been adjusted for the last fiscal year there appear to be no losses to the government by public officers engaged either in the receipt, safe keeping or disbursement of the public moneys. It is to be regretted, however, that the apprehension of loss through the issue of duplicates of coupon bonds expressed by the First Comptroller, in his report for last year, has proven too well founded. Upon what seemed to be sufficient evidence of the destruction of a \$500 coupon bond, a duplicate was issued several years since, and subsequently redeemed, as required by law. Sometime after this redemption the original bond was presented intact by an innocent holder, and, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller, it was redeemed. While there seemed to be no alternative but to pay this bond, the availability of

any existing appropriation for the purpose may be questioned, and Congress will be asked for some needed legislation to meet such cases.

Additional legislation to authorize the refund of moneys paid into the Treasury, in excess by receivers of public moneys, is recommended by the First Comptroller and meets with my approval.

The report states that since the organization of the government down to the close of the last fiscal year, there has accumulated a balance of \$233,494,445.43, charged to the Treasury, a part of which arose from defalcations, and all of which requires the authority of law to adjustment.

It is recommended that authority be given to reimburse the Treasurer for these unavailable amounts, they being no longer under his control, though he is charged therewith, and to charge the amounts to the parties from whom they are respectively due. Such a course would take no money from the Treasury, would relieve no public debtor from any legal liability, while it would greatly simplify the accounts of the Treasury, and would cause the books of the Department to show charge and credit instead of the apparent balance of cash on hand available for disbursement.

It will be understood that the apparent discrepancies which have arisen from these unavailable amounts are due to no fault of accounting or bookkeeping. On the contrary, it is worthy of note that the amount of these unavailable items, together with the actual money in the Treasury, makes precisely the amount of the moneys received by the Treasury and not expended, as shown by the books of the several bureaus of the Treasury. No better proof of the accuracy with which the accounts of the great fiscal operations of the Government have been kept could be asked for or obtained.

CUSTOMS.

The revenue customs for the year ending June 30, 1880, was \$186,522,601.60.

The present tariff is but a compilation of laws passed during many succeeding years, and to meet the necessities of the Government from time to time. These laws have furnished the greater part of our revenue, and have incidentally protected and diversified home manufactures. The general principle upon which they are founded is believed to be wise and salutary. No marked or sudden change, which would tend to destroy or injure domestic industries built upon faith in the stability of existing laws, should be made in them.

The tariff, however, has occurred in the value of some articles, and improvements in the mode of manufacture. These have produced irregularities and inequalities in the rate of taxation, on others the rate of taxation is too low. Some duties are valued in terms of the experience acquired under existing laws, but converted into specific duties. Many articles which do not compete with domestic industry, and which bear a small amount of revenue, are added to the free list.

The changes suggested would tend to simplify the work of appraisement, remove the irritations among business men, which so often arise in an enforcement of the laws imposing duties and valorem, and reduce the cost of collection. Further reports of the Secretary exhibit many facts, showing in detail, the necessity of such modifications.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from this tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, amount to \$121,516,614.02.

We pass over for comment at some future time such subjects as our increasing foreign exports, commerce and navigation, internal commerce, claims, coast and geodesy, survey, marine hospital service, life saving service, national board of health, &c., &c.

We give, however, the closing observations of the Secretary in regard to the general character and management of this great Department, which is a noble vindication of himself and his associates.

In closing his annual report the Secretary takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the general fidelity and ability of the officers and employees of this Department. As a rule they have by careful and arduous duty become almost indispensable to the public service. The larger portion of them have been in the Department more than ten years, and several have risen by their efficiency from the lowest grade clerks to high positions. In some cases their duties are technical and difficult, requiring the utmost accuracy; in others, they must be trusted with great sums, where the slightest ground for suspicion would involve their ruin; in others, they must act judiciously upon legal questions affecting large private and public interests, as to which their decisions are practically final. It is a just subject of congratulation that, during the last year, there has been among these officers no instance of fraud, defalcation, or gross neglect of duty. The Department is a well-organized and well-conducted business office, depending mainly for its success upon the integrity and fidelity of the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions. The Secretary has therefore deemed it both wise and just to retain and reward the services of tried and faithful officers and clerks.

During the last twenty years the business of this Department has been greatly increased, and its efficiency and stability greatly improved. This improvement is due to the consistent policy of the same general policy, and the consequent absence of sweeping changes in the public service;

to the fostering of merit by the retention and promotion of trained and capable men; and to the growth of the wholesome conviction in all quarters that training, no less than intelligence, is indispensable to good service. Great harm would come to the public interests should the fruits of this experience be lost, by whatever means the loss occurred. To protect not only the public service, but the people from such a disaster, the Secretary renews the recommendation made in a former report, that provision be made for a tenure of office for a fixed period, for removal only for cause, and for some increase for pay for long and faithful service.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Register of Deeds issued two marriage licenses during the past week. All to colored couples.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson, Worshipful Master of Gilead Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, Deputy Sheriff John H. Brown, W. M. of Mount Nebo Lodge, No. 14, and Henry Taylor, Esq., will leave the city on Monday morning to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge at Raleigh. The Gilead Lodge Building, at the corner of Princess and Eighth streets, now just completed, and one of the finest edifices owned by colored Masons in the south, having cost \$7,000, and being entirely paid for, is a creditable monument to the Gilead Lodge, which Col. Mabson represents.

OPERA HOUSE.—That charming actress Miss Fanny Davenport will appear at the Opera House on Wednesday night as Kate Vivian, an American Girl. The celebrated artist has carried with the play going audiences in New York and other cities during the season, and is now making a brilliant tour through the principal southern cities, where she gives constant delight, she appears here only one night, and this is the only change at the rare treat. Everything will be of the rarest and most attractive form of the excellence of the company by which she is supported, and the brilliancy of the scenery and the costumes.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A proposition submitted by the Wilmington City Board of Aldermen was read and discussed, when Alderman Myers offered the following, which was adopted, with one dissenting vote:

Be it Ordained, That the said contract be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and the Mayor and two Aldermen are hereby authorized and empowered to execute the said contract on the part of the city, and to cause the great seal to be affixed thereto. *Provided,* That there is nothing herein expressed or required of the city authorities that cannot be legally performed.

Alderman Bowden desired to be recorded as voting in the negative. Alderman Hill moved to reconsider. Alderman Lowrey moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Alderman King offered a resolution empowering the Mayor to advertise for bids for the removal of the old market house and paving the street where the market now stands, also for bids for the material constituting said market.

It was ordered that the Committee on Fire Department have the fire alarm bell moved to the new market at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars.

Alderman Foster stated that an estimate furnished him by the City Treasurer showed that the receipts for markets for the last seven years averaged \$62,472 per annum.

A TRAVELER ON JUSTICE.—We are informed that on yesterday a Mrs. Miller and her brother, both of whom reside on the rear party lot, rented from a suspected citizen who can keep the peace at all times for himself and his tenants were brought before Justice Mills by his son, Midge, said to be a policeman, and fined for a breach of the peace, the sum being \$1 each, and costs, terms pay before Monday or go to jail. The parties were unable to ascertain the complainant, but they are familiar with the firm of Mills and Mills justice and order of arrest clerk, in the sum of the bill of Midge.

We have good evidence that in this case the peace of the neighborhood was unbroken save a few loud words which a humane judge would have passed with a word of caution, and to visit in the form of law the hardships of a penalty on poor hard working people at this inclement season for an offense, which, if done, is by its misdeeds, no infraction of the law, is a travesty on justice.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—A TOWN IN ASHES.—The town of Lumburg has been visited twice the past week with terrible conflagrations. The origin of both fires were undoubtedly incendiary. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the stores, dwellings, &c., on the east side of Main street, twenty

six in number, were destroyed. The fire originated in the store of Mr. J. A. McDougal, and owing to the strange fact that there was no fire engines in the town, and the scarcity of water, the flames spread with fearful rapidity.

The following are among the victims: McCaskill A. McLean, two story building and part of stock; insured on stock for \$5,000. They saved a greater portion of their stock in a badly damaged condition. W. D. James, two story building, owned and occupied by him as a grocery store. James Lynch, two story building occupied by Neil Graham. No insurance on stock; building insured for \$1,100. A. D. McCall & Co., building owned by T. C. Bundy, who lost the residence occupied by him in rear of above, together with a small store. W. A. McLean, harness and bootmaker; insured for \$1500 on stock and \$300. Covington store, occupied by W. A. McLean, as a grocery; \$800. Andrew McLaurin, two store houses occupied by J. H. Parker, store dealer, and James Crouch, liquor dealer, M. G. McKay & Bros, store houses occupied by themselves and others; stock insured for \$1000; Frank Fountain, store owned and occupied by him; A. Monroe, store and part of stock; H. F. Northrop, store occupied by D. A. McAllister, who lost his entire stock; T. A. McDougal, stock said to be insured; Jule Morgan, store and residence, owned by J. F. and M. D. Clark. W. H. Murphy, stores owned and occupied by himself and Cowan Bros. Arch Cameron, losses, in stock said to be insured.

The second fire occurred on Friday night. It originated in Mr. H. F. Northrop's saloon, and was discovered burning through the roof. Before the flames could be stayed Northrop's saloon, Dr. R. D. Dickson's office, the postoffice, one dwelling, one stable and six stores were consumed. Fortunately, the contents of the buildings were saved. The loss will amount to about \$5,000, probably one-half of which was insured. The railroad depot, shops and other property are uninjured.

The fire on last Tuesday morning was on the east side of Main street and that Friday night was on the west side. Two of the sufferers by the first fire, Messrs. D. A. McAllister and McCaskill, across the street into another store and were again routed Friday night.

There are but two stores now standing in the town. Capt. V. Q. Johnson, Sup't. of the Carolina Central Railroad, has offered to haul brick to the town for half rates, provided the recently destroyed frame buildings are replaced by fire proof ones. The loss at both fires is estimated at about \$60,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

LATEST NEW YORK SUCCESS.

"Dramatic hit of the season."

N. Y. Herald.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Wednesday, December 15, 1880.

FANNY DAVENPORT

As Kate Vivian, an American Girl.

First Elaborate Scenery.

AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.

Most Superb Costumes. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. Reserved seats on sale at Heinsberger's.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

SAW MILLS

STEAM ENGINES

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANDRETH'S

1784 SEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA

Wm. M. T. Forrester

Manufacture of, and Dealer in

REGALIA

BOOKS, CARDS, &c.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

NO. 25, West Fifth Street

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

City Taxes, 1880.

AGAIN CALL ATTENTION OF THE

Tax Payers to their CITY TAXES due

the 15th of September last.

The time approaches when the

Parties interested will please take

and save trouble by prompt payment

nov 21-80

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.