

The Evening Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Saturday, June 21st, 1873.



Greensboro' vs. John Pool.

We say "Greensboro'," because outside the square mile which constitutes that delightful, but slightly wayward municipality, we do not know any opposition among Republicans to John Pool. The New North State, published within the limits of the above mentioned municipality, has for some time been morbid on the subject of John Pool. The morbidity increased until it became a disease, and the malady has now assumed a violent type and a chronic character, as they say in medicine, so that a hydrophobic man or dog is not more easily thrown into contortions at the sight of water than is the New North State at mention of John Pool's name. The didactic and over-poweringly solemn tone in which its hollow-voiced ratiocinations are uttered would most certainly alarm us if we were not aware that they are merely the ejaculations of a disturbed fancy.

The last article of our Greensboro' contemporary, which is of course copied into the Democratic papers of the State has one or two points on which we desire to comment. The first thing to be noticed is the absence now as heretofore of any charge against Senator Pool. Nobody knows what the real objections of the State are to him. What has been done to merit these malicious flings and insinuations? If there has been any malfeasance on his part, or any betrayal of trust why does not the State expose it? Another thing is the allusion to Mr. Pool's standing in the party. We are aware of the occurrence to which the State alludes, and we know perfectly well the whole details of it. We do not suppose that those engaged in the affair would care to have all the facts made public. Again, as to Mr. Pool's influence with the administration. The assertions in regard to this matter are absolutely puerile—more so than the secret whisperings which for a year have been put out to the effect that "the President didn't like Mr. Pool." A man's influence at Washington, as anybody ought to know, does not depend upon what the laquies and hangers-on about the anti-rooms of the Departments and the Capital say. For the last two years nearly all the business of this State at the Departments has been transacted by Mr. Pool. No appointment to which he was known to be opposed has been made, and no important act done without consulting him. We are perfectly aware of the underhanded manner in which he has been misrepresented, and the small, petty hackings to which he has been subjected. We have no doubt but the State believes what it says on this point, but we deny—utterly deny its correctness. John Pool to-day has deservedly more influence at the head of this government than any other citizen of the State.

We are surprised that the State should make itself the champion of the Washington Republican. When it undertakes to defend that combination of rottenness and imbecility it will have even a heavier task than it will to break down John Pool. That "powerful organ" as the State calls it, is hardly known outside the district of Columbia, and is only known inside to its discredit. Its miserable scheming about the labor movement will be exposed in due time, and it will be covered with the shame and disgrace which it has long deserved.

These attacks on Senator Pool on the part of the State and the Republican are without adequate cause. They are inspired by petty malice and for personal reasons. Misapprehension and bad purposes are at the bottom of them. Mr. Pool has done nothing which merits the reprehension of any Republican. It is no part of our business to become a champion of Mr. Pool. We defend and support the Republican party and all good Republicans. We make war on none, especially for personal reasons. If Gov. Holden, or Judge Thomas, or Col. W. A. Smith, or Judge Dick, or Mr. Cobb, or the Dockerey's, or any leading Republicans were unjustly assailed, as we think Mr. Pool is for personal reasons, we should come to their defence as quickly as we now do to his. We reprehend and denounce the whole pitiable business as unworthy the professions which we make as Republicans. The Republican majority in this State has not sufficient margin to permit us to indulge in internal wrangles unless

the necessity is imperative. We are just now, it is true, in the blush of a great national triumph, and the spoils lie around thick. The buzzards and spooks come also, and the great question is with some short-sighted persons who shall control patronage. This is no part of our solicitude. We are to have an election next Summer, involving a Legislation, eight members of Congress, five Judges, ten Solicitors, ninety-three Sheriffs, Superior Court Clerks, and County Treasurers, and many other officers. The welfare of the State is to a great extent involved in the selection of these officers. It is to which our attention is directed. We have no time to spend in depreciating any well recognized Republican. We shall want all, and we fear then have nothing to spare. It is no time to pitch a helmsman overboard, and we expect next Summer to see the editor of the State, freed from the same team and pulling within the same traces as John Pool.

The Polaris.

The investigation had by the Secretary of the Navy and others in relation to the Polaris, about which there has been so much speculation, has at last been made public. The Washington Chronicle contains nine columns of the evidence. We have only space for extracts from Capt. Tyson's testimony.—Omitting the story of Buddington's drunkenness, the death of Capt. Hall, etc., which is familiar to our readers, we will give the history of the life on the ice floe. Capt. Tyson in relation to that, said:

We drifted on until the night of the 15th of October, when it was blowing from the southwest. We had a great deal of provisions on deck, placed there in case of an emergency. The engineer came running out of his room and reported that the vessel had sprung an additional leak. Captain Buddington cried out, "Throw everything overboard." As the vessel, by its motion, would break away the ice and lose everything thrown down near it I tried to get it out of the way, and cried out to stop a moment until I could remove the stuff. Some of the crew came to help, and commenced jugging it away; but still much ran under the ship. It was a dark night, and I could scarcely see the stuff as it was on the ice or in the water. We worked in that way three or four hours, perhaps, when the ice on the starboard side let the ship loose again. We were first tied to the floe of ice by hawsers, but when the piece on the starboard drifted away she righted from her beam-ends and broke away. I went on board just before she broke loose, and asked if the vessel was making any more water than usual, and was told that she was not. I found that the engineer's statement was a false alarm. The vessel was strong, and no additional leak had been made; but as the ice lifted her up the little water in the hold was thrown over, and it made a rush, and he thought that a new leak had been sprung. When I found she was making no more water, I went on the ice to try to save the provisions, if possible, and after a short time the ship broke away in the darkness, as I have described, and we lost sight of her in a moment. It was a terrible night; the wind was blowing strong from the south-southeast; it was snowing, and fearfully dark; the wind was very heavy, and the snow and sleet prevented any one from looking to the windward.

Question. How did you happen to have all the Esquimaux on the ice?

Answer. I can not tell, of my own knowledge. They told me that Captain Buddington told them the ship was going to be lost, and they must get out. They were not there when I first jumped on the ice; after I had been there a work a long time I saw some of them there; I saw Joe's wife and some of the children; I did not know who were there until after it became daylight.

[A description of the ship being beset with ice is then given, and the efforts of the party on the ice shown in endeavoring to ease the pressure of ice against the vessel.]

I went on board the vessel, and I saw Captain Buddington in the alley-way, and I asked him what water the ship was making. He replied, no more than through the summer. I was not satisfied with that, but they were pumping with the little pump in the starboard alley-way; two of them were pumping, and I saw that the pump sucked and that she was easy, but I no sooner got back on the ice than I heard a snapping. I called to Captain Buddington, and hoped he would cease throwing things over. We had but two boats left; those had been lowered on the ice; and we had four when we started, and one canoe boat; one was lost by Mr. Chester in the ice when he was trying to get north, and the other I had been obliged to leave ashore up at Newman's bay.—The canoe boat, which was good for nothing, was also left there, so that there remained but two boats attached to the ship; they were two whaleboats that would carry eight men easily; six is a boat's crew; we could carry twelve on a pinch, in smooth water, quite easily. These boats were put on the ice during the panic, while we were throwing provisions over.

THE FLOE OF ICE PARTY DESERTED [The break up of the ice, the separation of the party from the ship, their endeavor to reach shore, and losing sight of the ship then follows.]

I had some poles at the house that I built, and I erected a tent to protect us. I told the men to go and get the poles; and in going they opened this bay, so that they could see behind the island.— When they came back to me they re-

ported that the vessel was in behind the island tied up. I did not know what to make of it. I took the spy glass, and running to a point, I saw she was tied up behind what I supposed to be Northumberland island. I suppose she was tied up. At least all the sails were furled, and there was no smoke, and she was lying head to the wind. The wind must have been off the island in the bay. I supposed she was tied up to the bay ice, which I could see with the glass. My piece of ice commenced drifting just before I saw the vessel, and we drifted southward. I told the crew that I did not feel right about the vessel not coming for us.

THE BOATS FOUND. Regarding the recovery of the boats they had lost, he says, "We dragged the boat over to the floe, and then went back and got the second one. We still had two kyaks there. The natives got them out on the floe. They will tell you perhaps, how it was that, when Captain Buddington hurried them out of the vessel, they got their things out. We then had the principal articles on the heavy floe. It was then dark, and we could do no more. The next morning the wind was northeast, and we were drifting off rapidly. I called the crew together. I wanted them to save the kyaks, and to save the little stuff there was on the other floe. I wished them to do it, but I could not get them to do it. Joe went over on foot and got some of the turf, and then two of the men ventured across saved the kyak.

SHORT RATIONS. They cut up one boat to burn for heating water. After they had consumed the boat they had to come to the lamp. They were taught how to use it, and got along very well with it when we got sufficient oil for them. We had eleven and a half bags of bread, fourteen cans of pemmican, weighing forty-five pounds apiece. It is concentrated meat, eaten in the form of soup generally, sometimes just as it is in the cans, being already cooked, and sometimes it is warmed up simply. We had fourteen hams, probably weighing nine or ten pounds apiece; they were small ones. We had ten dozen cans of meats and soups, one and two-pound cans; one can of dried apples, weighing twenty-two pounds; and about twenty pounds of chocolate and sugar mixed together. We had chocolate about four times, when some of them got into the storehouse and ate it all up. That is all.—The provisions were kept in the storehouse and served out by weight.

Mr. Meyer got up some weights from shot and it was weighed out. The daily consumption for each person was eleven ounces. I established that ration. There was much murmuring about it, but we had to come lower than that afterward; I established eleven ounces of bread and pemmican. Occasionally we would change, and instead of pemmican we would take ham. But the men bore it well, considering, though there was a good deal of murmuring at first. The change was so sudden that it weakened them all down. I was so weak myself at first that I staggered as I walked, until I got accustomed to it. I come up afterward. But the men bore it very well after we got accustomed to it. They were late in seeing the reason of it. On the 22d day of April we had nothing left but the kyak and some dried seal-skins. That night a bear came along, and we shot him. We saw him at a distance, and all hands lay down upon the ice, and the bear, supposing we were seals, came close by. We had no guns but those of Hans and Joe, and Hans and Joe both shot him. We bound a line to him and hauled him on the ice, and cut him up, having a hearty meal. We ate the meat raw; the blubber was very poor, and we could not cook with it.

SAVED AT LAST. We were picked up at 5 o'clock in the morning of the last day of April. The Tigress came along in the fog; we fired guns and set up colors. They heard nothing, but they saw the colors. I ordered Hans to launch the kyak. He did so, and kept on and paddled up alongside the steamer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP PRINTING HOUSE

S. G. HALL.

I HAVE on hand, and ready to be printed up, at prices as low as can be had at Northern cities and in the best style of the art.

- 75,000 Bill Heads, 50,000 Statement Heads, 10,000 Letter Heads, 10,000 Note Heads, 10,000 Novelty Bill and Note Heads, 50,000 Envelopes, 20,000 Tags, 50,000 Cut Cards, Flat Letter, Flat Cap, Flat Folio, White, Colored and Glazed Colored Paper in great variety of weights and quality.

CARDS.

From Printer's Blanks and Bristol Boards to the finest Double French enameled, white and tinted, viz: "Eau du Nil," "Teinte de Colombe," and "Rougeatre." The more Job Work I get the less the price.

S. G. HALL.

June 20 28-

REMOVAL.

WE WILL remove to our new building, Corner Front and Princess streets, between this date and September 1st.

WE will sell our entire RETAIL STOCK AT COST, as it is our desire to open with a FRESH AND COMPLETE STOCK

hence our determination to dispose of the same before moving. B. WEILL. June 20, 1873 28-11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WHITE SHIRTS, All sizes, from 50 cents to \$2 50, worth double the money.

GAUZE AND SUMMER MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, from 50 cents up, to close.

JEANS DRAWERS, very low.

Linen Collars, 75 cents per dozen.

Paper Collars 10 cents a box.

Men's Half Hose, from 75 cent a dozen up.

Men's Handkerchiefs, from \$1 20 a dozen up.

Umbrellas,

Ready Made Wear,

Shoes,

Hats,

Will be sold regardless of cost.

MACKS BROS & CO., 25 Market Street.

June 10 19-

BUILDING HARDWARE.

LOCKS HINGES, BOLTS, &c., of every description. Agency for the celebrated Shaler's Sash Holder and Lock. It will not get out of order or wear out in a life time.

NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street.

DOORS,

SASH,

BLINDS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

&c., &c., at

NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St. 4-11

BIRD CAGES,

SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, PITCH-FORKS, Rakes, Trace Chains, &c., &c., at

NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30, '73.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 2nd, no passengers will be carried on "The Through Express Freight Train."

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent. 11-11

FOR SALE.

15 TUBS BUTTER; 350 Bales Hay; 1000 barrels Flour; 400 boxes Smoked and D S Sides Shoulders.

50 hogheads S H Molasses; 40 barrels S H Molasses; 250 barrels G R Syrup; 10 barrels N O Syrup; 8000 sacks American and Liverpool Salt; 300 sacks Blown Salt; 2000 bushels Oats; 250 cases Oysters; 150 cases Brandy Peaches; 500 cases Schnapps; 200 barrels Whiskey and Brandy; 300 kegs Nail; 100 Tierces and tubs Lard; 50 barrels Pork; 20 tierces Rice; 300 sacks Coffee—all grades; 50 tons Hoop Iron; 200 barrels Glue; 50 barrels Bungs; 10 barrels Spanish Brown; 360 papers Rivets; 500 bags Shot; 100 M Caps—Gun and Musket; 100 boxes Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. F. W. KERCHNER. 24-

June 16

ONE HUNDRED

CASKS and Cases Blood, Wolfe & Co's, Younger's McEwin's and Bass' Pale Ale and Brown Stout. The finest English, Scotch and Irish Brandy imported.

CHAS. D. MYERS & Co., 7 North Front street. June 16 24-

PROSPECTUS.

THE EVENING POST

ENTERS UPON ITS SECOND VOLUME with indications of enlarged future usefulness. The past year has demonstrated that a

DAILY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

can be made self supporting, and that it is consequently independent of all rings or combinations. THE EVENING POST will labor for the welfare of this portion of North Carolina with renewed vigor.

THE POST is a warm advocate of

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Calculated to improve the condition of the people, and strongly favorable to

IMMIGRATION,

AGRICULTURE and

EDUCATION,

as its course during the past year has shown, and it commends itself to all the people now on earth who believe in progress, as a co-worker for the material interests of North Carolina.

The columns of THE POST, are offered to the advertising public as a first class investment for liberal dealers, who wish to extend their trade. Such men eschew politics, and place their announcements "where they will do the most good" among the people. THE POST does not claim that it is the only advertising medium in this city, but it does claim that it enables merchants to reach

ALL CLASSES

of buyers, which can be done in no other way, and dealers consulting their own interests will patronize the advocates of both political parties.

THE EVENING POST

hopes to gain the reputation of being a

Live Newspaper.

in its broadest sense, and to commend itself to the people, irrespective of political predilections, as a news paper to be sought for by every one desiring the very latest intelligence.

While the editors of THE EVENING POST are firm believers in

SOUND REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE,

they have shown during the past year—during the heated political campaign through which they have passed, a firm belief in the

RIGHTS OF OPINION,

Inherent to every man in the State.—Liberal to its opponents, acknowledging their full rights of free thought, it claims the same for itself, and equal justice of criticism at their hands. This policy will be in the future as in the past, the rule and guide of its faith.

Experience having proved the soundness of a cheap daily paper, THE EVENING POST will be offered at the following

TERMS:

Daily, One Year, \$5 00

" Six Months 3 00

" Three Months, 1 50

Weekly, One Year, 1 00

" Six Months, 50

Cash invariably in advance.

Business letters should always be addressed to W. P. CANADAY, Manager.

Correspondence, of all sorts, should be addressed to J. C. MANN, Editor.

may 20 1-d&wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States of America.

DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR, NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Cape Fear in the Eastern district of North Carolina on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1873, by the Lorillard Steamship Company against 3 Barrels and 2 half barrels Wine, 1 Half barrel Brandy, 15 cases Wine, 24 Boxes Cheese, 2 Barrels Nuts, 3 Cases Hats, 28 Plows, 18 Pieces Castings, 3 Firkins Butter, 1 Cask Bottled Ale, 20 Cases Axle Grease, 1 Barrel and 2 bundles Paper, 3 Bundles Shafts and Bars, 26 Boxes assorted merchandise, 2 Barrels Pickles, 1 Bale and 2 coils Rope, 1 Bundle Plow Beams, 1 Tub Lard, 4 Sacks Salt, 1 Sack Coffee.

And, whereas, the substance of said libel is that the libellants agreed to transport the said goods, wares and merchandise from the city of New York to the city of Wilmington, in the steamship Volunteer, the dangers of the seas excepted, and that upon the voyage of the said steamship after receiving the said goods, by the force of a violent storm she was lost; that through the exertions of the libellants, and at large expense, a large portion of the cargo, including the above described goods, &c., were saved and afterwards conveyed in another steamship to Wilmington, that the owners and consignees of the said goods have failed and refused to receive the same and pay the freight and charges thereon. And praying that the said goods, wares and merchandise may be condemned and sold to pay the demands of the libellants. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of the said court to me directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said goods, wares and merchandise, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court for the Cape Fear district of North Carolina, on the 1st Monday in November, then and there to interpose their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 29th day of May, 1873. ROBERT M. DOUGLASS, United States Marshal, JOS H NEFF, Deputy. M. London, Proctor for Libellant. 10-11

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 14, 1873.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 8:34 A. M., Monday, 16th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 8:34 A. M. Arrive at Florence..... 9:32 A. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 9:35 P. M. Leave Columbia..... 6:30 A. M. Arrive at Florence..... 11:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 5:15 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington..... 5:45 P. M. Arrive at Florence..... 11:56 P. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 8:42 A. M. Leave Augusta..... 5:50 P. M. Arrive at Columbia..... 10:55 P. M. Arrive at Florence..... 2:30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:00 A. M.

Passengers leaving Wilmington on the 5:45 P. M. train makes close connection going South. JAMES ANDERSON, Gen'l Sup't. 24-11

June 14

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear, I will expose to sale at public auction on Tuesday, the 8th day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., at the wharf of Messrs. Barry Brothers, South Water street, the following articles of merchandise saved from the wreck of the steamship Volunteer and which have been libelled in said court for salvage, freight and other charges, viz:

- 3 barrels and 2 half barrels Wine, 1 half barrel Brandy, 15 cases Wine, 24 boxes Cheese, 2 barrels Nuts, 3 cases Hats, 28 Plows, 18 pieces Castings, 3 firkins Butter, 1 cask Bottled Ale, 1 barrel and 2 bundles Paper, 20 cases Axle Grease, 3 bundles Shafts and Bars, 26 boxes assorted merchandise, 2 barrels Pickles, 1 bale and 2 coils Rope, 1 bundle Plow Beams, 1 tub Lard, 4 sacks salt, 1 sack Coffee.

Terms of sale cash. R. M. DOUGLASS U. S. Marshal, June 16-18 JOS. H. NEFF, Deputy.

Ten Thousand Times Tried.

OUR FAVORITE FLOUR. New customers for this established brand of Flour, make for it new and earnest friends. Sold only by

CHAS. D. MYERS, & CO., 7 North Front street. June 16 25-

GO TO J. F. RUECKERT'S FOR THE BEST PIANOS!

Corner 4th and Market Streets, dec 3

HOOP IRON, GLUE AND RIVETS.

40 TONS HOOP IRON, 225 Barrels Glue, 250 Packages Rivets.

For sale by F. W. KERCHNER. June 9 19-