# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON.

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#### GREELY ON NEW ENGLAND YANKEES AND SOUTHERN LABOR.

The people of this country have habitually very much underrated Horace Greely. He is a queer compound-to-day a saint, to-morrow a sinner-. always and eternally running after some new ism and invariably endorsing every heresy in political economy that arises-forever managing so to shape his course as to put himself on the minority side of all questions-possessed of a mighty intellect, and utterly devoided a balance wheel-swayed by the noblest impulses and the purest motives, and yet continually exerting himself for the advancement of absurd theories and impracticable reflictes - he is a study for alle mental philosopher-an earnest, fearless, harmless journalist : feared because unknown, and powerless because purely theoretical.

Greely has been consistent, however, for a good many years past in his hostility to slavery; but this is the only subject that ever received his attention in which he has been consistent. And even now he threatens to destroy what little reputation this slight instance of consistency may give him, by indulging in some crude speculations on the settlement of the labor question. Yet it is manifest that in this he is perfectly sincere and honest, and herein lies the most beautiful trait of his character-an utter indifference to the opinions people may form of him personally, or which his course may cause them to form, so long as he faithfully advocates what he believes to be right. But unfortunately he will persist in Believing to be right that which is perfectly impracticable .-After affiliating with the New England abolitionists all his life, he now turns upon and advertises them as thieves and swindlers, advising the southern acgroes to aveld them; as they would the pestilence. Hear his opinions of his old associates "New-England produces many of the best speci mens of the human race, and, along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a fint with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home-'run out, as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth, snuffling and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the south that a yankee, because a yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the south like locusts, starting schools and prayer-meetings at every cross-roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds, leaving the negroes in rags and foodless, with winter just coming on. Trust thyself, is the very first maxim to be impressed on the ignorant blacks; take no man's fair words as substantial verities, but insist on being paid as you go."

Greely is always careful to say just exactly what he thinks, and as nobody knows these New England chaps better than he, his estimate of them cannot be far from right.

But all this is preliminary to an elaborate discussion of southern labor. He cautions the negros against these fellows because he wants the blacks to receive pay for their labor. The labor he contends is "indispensable, not to the prosperity, but to the very existence" of the southern people. Here he is exactly right. Nobody will dispute him. Then he goes on to urge that this abor shall be paid for daily-every night the, negro is to walk up to plantation headquarters and receive his money. Here is the scheme:

"He who preposes to work a plantation by free labor should ill up a small store with flour, meal, bacon, ted, coffee, serviceable fabrics, and whatever else is most needed by his laborers, provide himself with a moderate supply of greenbacks, and then say, I want labor: I will pay so much per day for it; your money will be ready at sundown, and the store will open at that hour. I shall keep everything you need; but you are at perfect liberty to trade elsewhere if you think you can do so to advantage. At the week's end, I shall grade you into three classes according to my judgment of your efficiency; if any are not satisfied with my estimate of their performance, they can of course try elsewhere.' Practicall, little money would be required—far less than to meinstin weekly payments; for every one would want food or clothing quite as fast as he could earn it and of \$100 paid at sunset for labor, at least \$90 would be in the store-till next morning. And he who would thus pay each night a fair price in mency for each day's work would never want fabor, white or black."

New all this is very thee, but as we may not

Now all this is very mee, but as we may not suffer the "yankees," who have money, to come in Alabama which voted the State out of the

tea, coffee and serviceable fabrics" to come from. and where the "moderate supply of greenbacks" for the nightly payments? Well, even this point the philosopher has not overlooked. The remedy is forthcoming. The planters must sell some of their land: "Sell," he says, "just enough to grow a crop with; then sell that crop to grow the next with, and so on. Sell patches of ground and cabins to the laborers you want to keep; sell to yankee sutlars, to any one who will pay, and learn the truth that the area cultivated is of little consequence—that the amount of your crop is determined by the capacity and labor employed in producing it."

That is logical. Farmers will be delighted to learn that they can grow as much rice or cotton or sugar on fifty acres as on a hundred. Perhaps Mr. Greely will be kind enough to step down this way and show them how it is done. But Greely honestly thinks so, and therefore it must be so.

Now in this project of selling the well-meaning philosopher contradicts himself. First he tells us not to let the yankees come here-they are not to be trusted; and next urges us to sell our lands to them-for they are the only class he mentions who have any money with which to buy. And if they are not to be permitted to dwell among us-and if they are the mean, scoundrelly set he describes them to be, surely they will not be permitted to dwell among us-then certainly they will not buy our lands, and so we are no better off than we 2.60 P

In all this matter Greely is just as chimerical and silly agin the majority of the notions he advocates. The fruth is, he knows nothing about the matter of which he so earnestly, and, as we think, sincerely, advises. There is nothing practical in the man. He is always theoretical. He works a thing out on paper to his own satisfaction and then bends all his energies to secure its adoption. He was satisfied of the wrong of slavery, but now that slavery is abolished he is perfectly incompetent of devising any system of labor to take its place. He is like a man at sea on a steam. er in a storm, who feares the mines will give out; or the furnaces will commentate their fire to the ship, or some other accident will happen, and so puts the fires out without considering that the vessel has no sails. Slavery is abolished .-There is no organized system of labor in the south. Our fields are lying waste. Famine stares us in the face. What are we to do? Greely has attempted to solve the problem, and failed. Whe is the next political economist to enter the list to bring us out of this dilemma? , They must harry, up their advice, or the southern speople wall have found-their owngremedy: 3 3.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED. The proclamation to which we referred yester-day has been received, and is printed elsewhere in this issue in full. It is not the proclamation which we had supposed it to be, and for which the people have been anxiously looking for some time past, which proclamation it was expected would refer to political affairs.

But nevertheless the proclamation now issued is of vast importance, and will be received throughout the south as a harbinger of better things. It raises and removes the blockade that has existed on all southern ports during four years past, excepting the ports of Texas, opening them to both domestic and foreign commerce the same as all ports in the United States are open.

The proclamation also removes all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy and to the twenty-five per cent. upon purchases of cotton. All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper of-

Of course under the operation of this preclamation a collector of customs will be necessarily appointed for this port, and the duties of the custom house will be resumed as in former years.

Thus is given another indication of the affection of the national government for this people, and its desire to restore them to tranquility and prosperity.

Jeremiah Clemens. A telegram from Huntsville, Alabama, an nounces the death in that city of the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, on Sunday, the 21st instant .-Mr. Clemens was born in Huntsville, December 28, 1814, and was consequently in his fifty first year. After studying law in Kentucky he was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1842 he went to Texas as Lieutenant Colonel, having raised a company of wolunteer troops. On his return he was again elected to the Legislature in 1843-'44-in the latter year he also served as Presidential Elector. In 1848 he was appointed Governor of the Civil and Military Department of Purchase in Mexico, which position he held until the close of the war.-From 1849 to 1853 he represented Alabama in the United States Senate, and was again Presi-

Mr. Clemens was a member of the Convention among us, and as there is not a cent of money in Union, but protested against its action. He

dential Elector in 1856.

ting so strongly against him, and for a time accepted office under the bogus Confederacy. In 1864, however, he had returned to his former allegiance, and in a letter addressed to his fellow citizens, warmly advocated the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and defended his policy. He lived long enough to see the triumph of the principles he seemed to have really at heart, although he permitted himself for a time to act contrary to their dictates. Mr. Glemens had also appealed to the public as a writer, and in 1853 published "Barnard Life," which was followed in 1857 by "Mustang Gray."

The Weldon Railroad. The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad has, we understand, been turned over to the company by the United States authorities. It is understood that an application therefor was made to General Halleck several days since .-The Board of Directors held a meeting yesterday aftertoon to take some action of the matter. We have not ascertained what they did. Many miles of the road will have to be rebuilt, and one or more important bridges constructed before the road can go into operation.

The Southside and Norfolk Roads will probably soon he turned to their respective companies. - Petersburg Express.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1865. The subscriptions to-day of the seven-thirty loan, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to \$2,135,000. The largest subscriptions were \$339,600 from the Ninte National Bank of New York, \$300,000 from the First National Bank of New York, \$300,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelghia; \$258,650 from Fisk & Hatch, of New York; \$60,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland, and \$60,000 from the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg. The subscriptions include \$5,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, and \$2,000 from Phelps Brothers of St. John, New Brunswick. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of \$50 and \$100 amounted to 1,497.

General Sherman's Report. The Washington correspondent of the New

York Times has the following : General Sherman has made and forwarded to General Grant a complete report of his opperations since leaving Goldsboro, and it is probably, ere this, in the hands of the War Department. General Sherman goes very fully into his armistice arrangement with Johnston; explains his motives and reasons, and argues his own case in his usual vigorous style-justifying it fully, of course.

#### COMMERCIAL. EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE. NEW YORK, May 23

Gold 132½
Old Five-twenties 1033
N. Y. Central: 91¾
Erie 73%
Hudson 199¾ N. Y. Central 913 Erie...... 73% Hudson......1#0½ C. and Pittsburg...... 63% Thicago and Rock Island ...... 951/2 Pittsburg and Fort Wayne ...... 9334 Sales of Gold after call 135% stood at that at close

### MARINE INTELLICENCE.

Schooner Francis, Capt. Biggs, from New York, consigned to J. R. Blossom & Co., with goods for J. Shackleford, J. G. Bauman, S. T. Ashley, M. McInnis, J. Wilkinson, J. R. Blossom, Capt H. James, A. Q. M., W. H. Marks & Co., E. Bradley, G. P. Bappler, H. Hartz and Cutter & French.

# TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Tug "HOBOMOK," (a private boat,) is ready to tow vessels, flats, &c. For particulars apply on board. GEO. W. SMALL,

100 BALES NORTHERN HAY, 10,000 CHOICE SEGARS.

C. H. GANZER, 33 North Water Street. Rock Spring Corne.

Captain.

77-1w\*

#### PRIVATE BOARD WANTED. SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires to secure private board for the Summer, in a small respec-

table family, with a comfortable furnished room, within five minutes walk of the Market. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

BIG THING ON ICE. 30 KEGS LAGER BEER stored at Gage's lee House, and for sale by the keg or glass at the Veranda Saloon, by
J. H. N. CORNEHLSON. May 3I

### GREEN TURTLE SOUP & VENISON

TO-DAY

At

18 North Water Street.

KELLY'S,

### FOR NEW YORK

WITH DESPATCH The A. 1 Schooner

COOMBS, Master,

For freight apply to

WM. M. HARRI May 30th

GOLD AND SILVER,

Bought by

On the Wharf, foot of Chestner

HORACE M. BARRY

FOR SALE. O NE thorough bred Mare and Colt. Ale Horse, Rockaway and Harness. April to MATTHEW P. TAYLOR

Corner Front and Mulberry Street May 30th

. LARD. JUST received per Schu "Elizabeth, orime Lard, in store and for sale by J. SHACK

May 26th

## CITY HOTEL.

No. 5, South Water

CITHE Subscriber calls the attention of h. and the public generally to his Branca at the City Hotel, corner of Market and S. Streets, The best of Wines, Liquors, Ale and C dials always on hand.

## LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Made on all consignments to B. C. Neff. All goods are insured when sha

JOS. H. NEFF.

Office 19 Front Street.

Under Herald Office.

B. G. NEFF, 32 South Street

NEW

May 26th

WILKLISON & CO., FFIC Corner Front and Market St

F. PECK is our authorized Agent, be -of attorney, to transact any business. our absence from Town. HART A DATE

May 27th

OFFERS his professional services of Wilmington. Office at his residence, corner Dock

May 29th, 1865.

WANT D. VERY large Horse, suitable for a A away. Must be gentle and kind a Apply to Doct. ANDERSON, on Warket

# to General Hawley's office.

\$200 REWARD. THE above reward, with no questions test this office, of the Valise or small hand Trunk to

gether with its contents, which was taken from Mr. Barclift's Boarding House a day or sage SIGHT EXCHANGE

Corner Front and Haraly

PAPEL UPHOLSTERING AND HANGING. C. POLVOGT & CO.,

A RE prepared to do all work in their line of & sidess. New goods expected daily.

"MY OLD PORTFOLIO."

C. B. DIBBLE,

Commission Merchant,

188 Pearl Street, New York. OFFERS his services to his old friends in North Carolina, and any new once who may chose

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Liberal advances made on Consignments. Wilman

May 24th

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON, Surgeon Dentist,

Office over E. Willis' Drug Store. May 30th-76 6tpd

BEADY MADE CLOTHING Adapted to the season, at

MUNSON & CO'S.

71.3m