## TIE WILMISGTON HBRALD.

MAX 31

## TET TEMS of SUBSCRIPTIon

## 

GREELY
AND SOUTHERE LABOR.
64) The people of this country hiave habitually ver much ubderrated Horace Greely. He is a queer
always and eternally running after some new ism and invariably endorsing every heresy in politic bis conrse se to put himserf ong minority sid of all questions-possessed of a mighty intellect and utterly devoideof a balance wheel-swased -. Wy the neblest impultss and the purest motives,
 pher-an earnest, feariees, harmless journalit feared because unknown*; and powerless because purely theoretical.
Grecly has been coanitent, however, ion a good many years past in his hostility to slaveryं; but this is the only subject that ever received his at tention in which he has hoen consistent. An ation this llight in ta bim, by indulging in some crude speculations on the settlement of the labor queqtion. manifest that in this he is perfectly sincere and Lifsest, and weren uter indifference to the opin ious people may form of him personally, or whic his courso may cause them to form, so long as h But unfortunately he-wit persist in beliefing $\dagger^{\text {to }}$

 hem as thieves and svindlers, advising the fouth ern acgioes to areid them as they would the pes.
tilence: Hear his opinions of his old associatd "New England produceş many of the best spee

 ut,' as the purase is- When uhey wather ove








Greely is always careful to say just exactly
what he thinks, and as nobody. knows these New England ehaps better than he, his estimato of them cannot be far from right.
But all this is preliminary $\%_{0}$ as elaborate dis cussion of southarn labor. He cautions the ne gros against these Pollows because lo wants the blacks to receive pay for their lagor. The labo he contends is "indispensabie, not to the prosper ity, but to the very cexistonce of the southern people, Hore he is oxachyy ight. Nobody will dispute him, Tnen he goes on to urge that this abor shall be paid and receive his money. Here is the scheme and reqeire his money. Here is the scheme:
"Hewho proposes do work a plantation by







suffer the "yankees, wrid'tiave monef, to come among us, and as hero ighthta ceatiof of money in
tea, coffee and serviceable fabrics" to come from and where the "moderate supply of greenbacks" Cor the nightly payments? Well, even this point the philosopher has not orerlooked. The remedy is fortheoming. The planters must sell some of their land: "Sell, he says, just enough to grow a crop with; then sell that crop to grow th next with, and so on. Sell patches of greund and eabins to the laborers you want to keep; sell to yankee sutlars, ca any one who will pay, and len. the truth that the area cultivated is of little con-sequence-that the amonnt of your crop is and labor employed in pro-
mined by the capacity and ducing 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 onestly thinks so, and herefore il 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保 are any money with which to buy. And if the re not to be permitted to dwell among us-and if they are the mean, scoundrelly set he describes hem to be, surely they will not be permitted to wrell among us-then certainly they will not buy our lands,
In all this matet Greely is just'as ehtmertic and silly as in the majority of the notions he ad roeates. Tece fruth is, fe knows hothinc about the matter of twhich heeso enarnestly, and as tre think, sincerely, advises. There is nothing prac tical.in the rian. He is always theorctical. He works a thinm out on paper to his own satisfaction and then bends all his energies to secure its adop ion. He was satisfiod of the wrong of slavery, ut now that slarery is abolishod he is perfectly ncompetent of devising any system of labor to ake its place. He is like a man at sea on a steato er in a storm, who feares the will give the ship, or sorae other aceident will happen, he vessets the fres out warery is abolished. There is no urganized system of labor in the south. the face. What are we to do? Greely has at compted to solve the problem, and failed. Whe bring us out of this dilemma? "They midet lifur up their advice, or the southerrepeopletwmb hav foupdotheir owapremedy.

TiEEBLqcikabie To BERAgsen The proclamation \%o which we referty yestpr,
day thas been lecdived, and is printed eluewhere in day has been leedived, and is printed elyewhere in
this issue in fall. It is not the proclandition hich we hads the poople lave been anxiously loeking, for som vould refer to political affairs.
But novertheless the proclamation now issued out the south as a harbinger of better thingug raises and rempres the blockade that has existed on all southera ports during four years past, exepting the ports of Texas, opening them to both ports in the United States are open. The proclamation also removes all restriction the United States east of-the Mississippi riyer, ave those relating to contraband of war, to th property purchased in the territory of an enemy and to the twenty five per cent. upon purchases law will be carried into effect under the proper of of
Of course under the operation of this proclama an a collector of customs will be neeessarily om house will be resumed as in former yeare Thus is given another indieation of the affection the antional government for this people, and its dce
perity.
$\Lambda$ Jereminh Clemens. nounces the death in that city of the Hon. Jor Mr. Clemens was Sunday, the 21 st instant. 28, 1814, and was oonsequently in his fifty first year. After studying law in Kentucky he wa appointed United States Attorney for the he wa ern District of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was elected to the State Degisla ture. In 1842 he went to Texas as Lieuteran troops. On his return he was again elected to the fregislature in 1843 -'44-in the latter yea be also perved as Presidential Elector. In 1848 itary Department of Purchase in Mexico, which position he held until the close of the war,-
From 1849 to 1853 he represented Alabama dential Elector in 1856.
Mr. Clemens wa
ting so strongly against him, and for a tipue ac
ceptet office under the bogas ©onfederacy. cepte, ombe under the bogus coniederacy.
allegiance, and in a letter addred to this former
of Mr. Lincoln and tdefended his policy, He lived long enough to see the trinmph of th theugh he permitted himself for a time to ae alao appealed to thetates. Mr. Glemens had 1853 published "Barnard life," which, was fol owed in 1857 by "Mustang Gray,"

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Weldon Ratrona. } \\
& \text { tersburg and Weldon Re }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Petersburg and Weldon Railrond has We understand, been turned over to the com understood that an application therefor wa made to General Halleck sereral days since. The Board of Directors held a meeting yester day aftertoon to take some action of the matte We have not ascertained what they did, Many
miles of the road will have to be rebuit, an miles of the road will have to be rebunit, an
one or more important bridges constructed before the road can go into operation.
The Southside and Norfolk Roads will proba bly soon he turned to their respective compa
nies.-Petersburg Express.

The Governmen
The subsciptiladelphia, May 25, 1865 loan, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amoung to $\$ 2,185,000$. the Ninge Nest subscriptions whe York, $\$ 300,000$ from the First National Bank
of New York, $\$ 300,000$ from the Firse of New York, $\$ 300,000$ from the First National
Bank of Philadelghia $\$ 258,650$ from Fisk \& Bank of. Philadelghia ${ }_{2} \$ 258,650$ from Fisk \&
Iatch, of Xew York; $\$ 60,000$ from the Seeond Bank of Pithn, and $\$ 60,000$ from
85,000 frotn the First The subs scriptions inchude 85000 frotn the First National Bank of Richmond, and $\$ 2.000$ from Phelps
Brothers/ of St.J Johm, New Brunswick. The Brothers/ of .St.JJohar New Brunswick. Th
number of individual subsuriptions for amount of $\$ 50$ and $\$ 100$ amounted to 1,497. The Washeral
ork Times has the forlowingond Ork Times has the following:
General Sherman hasmade a General Grant a complete report of orded t tions since leaving Goldsboro, and it is propably General Sherman goes very fully into reneral Sherman goes Very fully into his ar
mistiee arrangement with . Johnston; explain
his motives and reasons, and argues his ow case in his csual reagons, and argnes has ans style-justifying case in his ssual
fully, of course.

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DR. B. F. ARRINGTON
Surgeon Dent is
ditaby MADE CLOTHIVA

