THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1879.

The recent affairs in Yazoo and Kemper counties, Mississippi, must certainly induce northern capital and people to settle in the south. It is so desirable for persons who have a little regard to personal rights, that they will undoubtedly settle south so that they can enjoy the society of the Barksdales and Gullys.

Gen. Chalmers of Mississippi is out with a letter to the effect that it was not proved that Gully killed Miss Cornelia Chisholm. His reasoning is of a piece with that sophistry common among the Bourbons, by which they constantly attempt to prove impossibilities. Chalmers is one of those fellows who does not believe that any U. S. soldiers were slaughtered after they surrendered at Fort Pillow. There is no doubt that Cornelia Chisholm was shot so that she died, and shot by somebody who aimed his gun with the well defined purpose of killing Judge Chisholm. It is not necessary to tell any lawyer that whoever killed Cornelia was as much a murderer as the one who killed her father, although he killed her in shooting at her father. It is evident that no testimony can be presented to any jury summoned in Kemper that Judge Chisholm was murdered at all.

Post Master-General Key, having turned out one of those officials in Blackville, S. C., the Post Master, who was indulging in such amusement as insulting Republicans and suppressing their mail matter; and having appointed a man named Nix in the place of the person removed; and one of those loyal Americans about there, who especially worships the Constitution, having shot in the back this new Post Master, Mr. Key has sent down a special agent of his department with orders to close up that particular Postoffice, and to inquire into the whole subject. Albeit Mr. Key is punishing a whole community, some of whom may be innocent, we commend him for it, because we believe that any community which will tolerate inside it any coward, who goes around shooting people in the back, ought to be deprived of all mail facilities.

Mr. Harris, the Raleigh correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, relates all about the Jarvis-Manning misunderstanding. He says that Gov. Jarvis is managed by Ham. Jones, Strudwick, and the rest of the kuklux ring. Manning was an old Union man, didn't think enough of the war to fight, had at one time a notion of acting with the Republicans, had helped to defeat Vance for the Senate, but, had supported Jarvis for Lt. Governor against Gen Cox. And so Jarvis offered him the Judgeship. Senator Vance hearing of it protested against Manning's appointment, as being his enemy. So Jarvis appointed Gilmer, and began to tickle the fancy of Manning by intimidating to him that one of the Justices of the Supreme Court might die or resign sometime, and ——————.

Manning thought a bird in hand was worth two in the bush.

It is rapidly becoming painfully evident that saints are not of necessity bred out of the doctrine of state rights. It has already become apparent that men who are thoroughly imbued with the theories of secession are as capable of stealing as "carpet baggers and scalawags." This is especially evidenced by the aptitude which nearly all the state officials of Georgia have exhibited in the arts of peculation. So general has become the belief of these facts, that it has quite gone out of fashion to attack "carpet-baggers and scalawags," and come quite in fashion to arraign some of "our own people," who were put in office on account of their immaculate and saintly qualities. These chivalric aberrations extend from the ancient burghs of Virginia, where there has been shown not the least capacity to administer the affairs of the state, even down to the filthy slums of Louisiana. Even those specially elect, those chosen people, so long tanned by the broad branches of the palmetto into lives of ethereal purity, have been found able to steal and lie. In short that millennial condition which was foretold for the south, has not been realized.

PLAIN TRUTHS.

To those of us who have watched the current of political affairs in the south since the war, and who are not likely to misapprehend the course which events are taking, it cannot be concealed that while southern Democratic politics are the same in kind as they were in 1861, there are some new features appearing. History has never known greater or more egregious blunders than the southern Bourbon managers have crowded within the space between the surrender at Appomattox and the present time. Defeated before the tribunal of force to which they of their own accord had appealed, utterly prostrated and powerless at the feet of their captors, their doctrines, their purposes, their theories all repudiated, they directly began to assume airs, to claim privileges and rights which they had forfeited, to enter upon a course of unreasonable complaint against every act of the government, and to indulge in indecent grumblings and recriminations. The Democratic managers of the south so far failed to appreciate the position in which the war had left them, that even while the last reverberations of war were echoing and the mild measures of the government were apparent, they broke out in complaints that military law was maintained over a conquered country, and rejected indignantly the leniency submitted to them, until when the reconstruction acts fell before them like the last inexorable leaves of the Sybil, they broke out into ravings and railings as indecent as they were injudicious.

Then by a course of barbarous excesses, such as will forever leave its black stain upon this region, by outrages, by violations of law, and by foul murders, they acquired the power which they now hold in these states. Being placed in power in the south by such means, they practically control the legislation of both Houses of Congress because they control the Democratic caucusses.

Being surrounded by new responsibilities, and even embarrassed by them, they feel the necessity of putting themselves upon their good behavior, and of approbating themselves somewhat to the American people. It is true that they seem to have a consciousness that their hold on even their present power will be short unless they can get rid of the odium which they have incurred in acquiring that power. But when in their reeking garments they try to put on the airs of respectability they find their way obstructed. They have the followers who aided them in their recent dirty and infamous work to deal with. They are between two fires—the decent and respectable Democrats of the north and the south and the depraved wretches to whom they are indebted for their power and position. If all the red shirts, shot-guns, kuklux, bulldozers, and tissue-voters, and other rascals, would die at once, the Democratic party of the south would be far more comfortable. They are now like some men who have got rich by some disreputable means, and then try to get admitted into good society.

It is to no purpose that Lamar, or Hampton, or Hill or Morgan try to make themselves respectable when everybody is thinking of the frauds and crimes by which they were elected, and who are still their present backers. It is to no purpose that they are well mannered at Washington while they go home and shake hands with Barksdale and all the Gullys.

We are aware that very few people will speak as plainly as we are now speaking. But they know that we are stating the truth. No man, nor number of men, nor a population, ever commit crimes, and remain ignorant of the fact. If we have made ourselves intelligible our readers will by this time have understood what we meant at the beginning of this article by saying that certain new features are appearing in southern Democratic politics. After subverting by force and fraud the rights of majorities in every southern state, they are trying to approbate themselves to northern Democrats and northern people, and carry one or two states in the next Presidential election. Hypocrisy, sophistry, and falsehood are always large elements in Democratic politics, and it is growing larger and larger. The Democrats are getting ready to carry the country in 1880 by pretending to be what they are not, and undertaking to hold what they have obtained by crime, and gain more.

GEN. GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

On the 21st inst., the steamer bearing General Grant and party, arrived off the headlands of the Golden Gate, and was met by a fleet of vessels sent out from San Francisco and escorted up the harbor. On disembarking Gen. Grant was tendered the hospitalities of the city by the Mayor and committees, and escorted to the Palace Hotel. The procession which escorted him was immense and magnificent, and he rode to his hotel through the most profuse and gorgeous decorations, between thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic people, amid plaudits which rent the air, and beneath triumphal arches such as had never welcomed Cæsar to Rome, nor Wellington after Waterloo nor Napoleon from Austerlitz. All the bells of the city were pealing, the whistles of the steamers were blowing, and the air was filled with hurrahs of welcome from the vast multitude and from the brazen lip of artillery. No American and no foreign conqueror ever had received, returning from conquest and victories, such greeting as was awarded to this former chief of our armies and President, who had stepped on his native shores from his long journey of peace, laden with decorations from great municipalities, from empires and from kings.

The information, published in our last issue, concerning the murderer, Buck Walker, was from Republicans whom we know to be reliable gentlemen and those who would do no one an injustice knowingly, and their opinions have not been changed about this outrageous affair. Many say the POST was not severe enough.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. Charles A. Wetmore of San Francisco was a delegate to the Paris Exposition from the California State Vinicultural Society. Col. Wetmore will be recollected by some persons in this city, as the gentleman who read the late Senator Morton's address on Decoration at the National Cemetery three years ago. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce are publishing Col. Wetmore's letters from Paris on different subjects, giving the results of his observations abroad. His statements are so striking, and so strongly appeal to the pride and interest of Americans that we cannot forbear taking some extracts from them. Speaking of the difference between the policy of the French and Americans in matters of trade and intercourse, he uses the following startling language;

Americans need a little of the French conceit to make their own goods fashionable. The French refuse everything that is not French, except raw materials, and a few articles which they do not produce and must have. The French refuse to learn foreign languages and refuse to cook a meal in foreign style. Hence all the world studies French, and, in Paris must eat French dishes and use French goods; and French industries, being encouraged by French people and forced upon all who visit France, have no need to hide their lights under foreign bushels, and come out and vie with each other for perfection. Paris is cosmopolitan in only one respect, and that is in its population: but in taste and habit, speech, food, diet, and dress, it is intensely French. In this great city, supported almost entirely by foreigners, one cannot find an American, English, German, Italian, or Spanish restaurant, notwithstanding the names Cafe Americain, Cafe Anglais, etc. It is this protection of French industries, protected by French pride that improves and maintains them and makes them fashionable. The French Government bestows the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon the Americans, assuming that it will be considered a great honor; and now it has become fashionable to scramble for such marks of approval.

When the United States assumes the position, even modestly, that France insists upon, Americans will be proud of American distinctions and of American industries. Now we have nothing that we think is good until it bears a foreign label, or has first been approved in Europe, and especially France, where they know enough not to approve much that is likely to become a rival to anything that the French produce. How many American ladies are there who realize that they are really the greatest allies of the foreign trade against our own working people? To day the trouble with French manufacturers of silk is that American silks are being made so fine that they deceive the jobbers themselves, and are sold under French marks. The American women buy American silks under French marks, and the men buy native wines under foreign labels. A manufacturing house in New England declined to exhibit silks at the Exposition, because its products were only sold through one agency, and were only known on the market as French goods. The pride and proper emulation of out workmen are crushed by lack of truer patriotism and common sense among consumers of their produce.

It seems that no French manufacturer would think of borrowing a foreign stamp or mark because it would subject him to unpleasant criticism at home. And yet now that we stop to think of it how common it has been in America to borrow foreign marks. Almost all our cutlery made in New England, such as jack-knives, table knives, razors, &c., have for many years been marked "Sheffield—Rogers & Co." Boots made in Lynn, Mass., have been sold under French labels. Watches manufactured in New Jersey were marked "Geneva," "Berne" &c., and even now our largest silk manufacturers and fine cotton and ginghams, and light print manufacturers print on French labels. The tailor will show you imported cloths made in Rhode Island, and ladies pay fabulous prices for trousseaus ordered direct from Paris, and made in New York. How un-American and unpatriotic we have been behaving in these matters, is made plain by a further extract from Mr. Wetmore:

It is time our people should comprehend the fact that to-day there is only one nation in the world greatly feared by the commercial powers, and that is the United States. It requires a view of the country from this side of the ocean to realize the true situation and to inspire the American with a perfect faith that in a few years our people will become the richest and most prosperous that has ever existed. The wall of protection which has been erected around our American industries is now like the dam of a mighty river full and running over. The commerce of the world, that has heretofore fattened on our trade, is now trembling before the coming flood. These proposed commercial treaties are only insidious and undisguised efforts to undermine the dam and dissipate the collected force behind it.

While our people are talking about "hard times," the transition from the import to the export trade is taking place, money is pouring into our land from all countries, securities are coming back—being paid for by the excess of our own products of labor—and our nation is beginning to reap the harvest to which freedom, generosity to the poor of all the world, and intelligent protection of our workingmen entitle us. Without such prosperity and such commerce, we could never pay our railroad, State and national debts. The present "crisis" is the real triumph of the American workingman, which temporarily distresses him by reason of the demoralization of trade centers, just as California trade was demoralized for a while by the completion of the Pacific railroads. The nation must simply be firm and see that the people are repaid for the sacrifice they have made in building a nation out of the wilderness.

* * * A few weeks ago, one of the leading bankers in Paris, connected with American finances, called upon one of our intelligent citizens, and said, "I want to have a talk with you about the United States. In our position, bankers can feel, more than all others, the extraordinary movement of money which is taking place in favor of the United States. We all feel that, in a few prosperous countries in the world, the changes taking place are startling to those who have an opportunity to know them best"

Many years ago the London *Times* said of us, "they are whipping Mexico with one hand and feeding starving Europe with the other." During the late civil war, a leading English statesman, in Parliament was ridiculing a prospsition to send a regiment to Canada to guard her frontiers, and cried, "What! do you expect to awe with 1,500 troops, a nation which has on hand a war of its own, with more than a million men in the field? What is true of the colossal power of this nation is true of our commerce and manufactures. Our surplus cereals reach several nations of Europe, and we build ironclads for Russia, and sell arms to Turkey. Our beeves, our muttons, and our pork goes to England. Our watches, our locomotives, and a great variety of our manufactures obtain a market all over the world. Our situation is reversed. From being a buyer, so heavy that it was difficult to keep up our balances, we are now selling to the rest of the world more than we buy.

SOUTHERN LUMBER AND TRADE.

A reporter of the N. Y. *Herald* called on Mr. W. K. Thurber of the firm of Thurber & Co., grocers, to inquire the prospects of the fall trade. Mr. Thurber said;

"The rush of the Southern trade is about over, 75 per cent of the southern visitors have returned to their homes, but a large number of them are here still. You know that as soon as cotton picking begins in the South Southern merchants go home. A great deal of the success of the cotton season depends upon a pleasant fall, and thus far picking has been going on with favorable weather. Reports from all quarters of the cotton section guarrantee good crops, and all they need is a good opportunity for gathering them. The cotton picking season begins about the 1st of September."

Just then a gentleman named Brigham, President of the Planters National Bank of Savannah came in. He said;

"The receipts of cotton crops, begin in the middle of August. They are small at that time and reach a maximum about the 1st of October. At Savannah I hear they received 4,000 bales yesterday, which is a very good day for this period of the season. Good weather means good receipts, and the receipts continue in good weather until frost comes along in January or February. Cotton keeps making until the frost comes—of course in a smaller quantity as the season grows late."

Mr. Thurber remarked that prices were going up in lumber. To which the Georgia Banker replied:

"Well, our pine lumber is not going up, there is too much of it. It is being cut too fast. The timber in Georgia has been stripped from the vicinity of streams when there was sufficient water to float off the logs, without regard to an inevitable time of reckoning. Lumbermen are not making a sufficient profit either. There is an enormous waste of timber, and if the work continues for ten years from now it will be almost impossible to get a mast piece from the Georgia forests ninety feet long."

"I know a firm in Pensacola," said Mr. Thurber, "whom I knew to be making money, one of them furnishing the capital, the other superintending the work of shipping timber to England. They couldn't quite agree upon the proper distribution of profits and asked me to arbitrate the case. My astonishment was great to find that they were making from $11,000 to $17,000 a year."

"Without much capital, either, I suppose?" said Mr Brigham.

"Well, the elder member of the firm had 20,000 invested. All these, things," Mr. Thurber continued, "together with the wheat and corn crops of the west, are making us rich. I was asking an Ohio man what he was getting for wheat. A dollar,' said he and I suppose the farmers are selling? Yes and they are doing first rate. The results of observation is the same everywhere. Dealers in cotton, rubber, wool, corn, wheat lumber, rice, and so on are all making money like smoke. I suppose," he said, addressing Mr. Brigham, "that some of the cotton mills were punched by their recent heavy purchases?"

"That depends," answered the banker, "entirely on the future. Supply and demand have little to do with it The price of cotton is in the power of speculators to do with it almost as they please."

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THE PENDER COUNTY MURDER AGAIN.

We again refer to the outrageous murder in Pender county. We do not desire to do any one injustice, and will not if we can possibly help it, but the dead man, Bell, who was murdered by Buck Walker has no friends to prosecute his murderer, therefore the public has to look after it more closely than if he had been a man of means and friends.

While the following letter was not intended for publication, we put it in to do justice to all concerned:

BURGAW, N. C., Sept. 24, 1879.

Hon. W. P. Canaday:

Dear Sir—I would respectfully call your attention to an editorial in the Wilminton Post of the 21st inst., in which you not only do yourself an injury, but the people of Pender county a great injustice. I believe that you have been misinformed, or you would never have allowed such an article published in your paper. I might go on further, and give you the particulars but I deem it unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that every witness present at the fight were present at the trial with the exception of one, who is now a fugitive from justice. Hoping for modification of the matter in your next number, I am sir,

Very truly yours,

W. H. COWAN.

Mr. Cowan is the man who brought Walker in, and we believe that Mr. Cowan and Mr. Walker are cousins.—Mr. Cowan left, so we learn, on the very first train, after the farce before the Magistrate, Bloodworth, for Raleigh, where he collected the reward of $200. We will speak of this matter again. Let full justice be done to all; not only to Republicans, but Democrats as well; not only to negroes, but white men as well. We demand as a public journalist that the murderer, Walker, shall have a fair trial, and if he is guilty, we demand for the name of the law, and in behalf of our millions of colored people in this county, that he be justly punished.

The leading article in the *North American Review* for October is by Francis Parkman, and is entitled "The Woman Question." It discusses the proposed extension of suffrage to women, and takes strong conservative ground. All the principal arguments against giving women the right to vote, are brought together and exhaustively treated. The second paper is a lucid and forcible exposition of the Philosophy of Comte, by his leading English disciple Professor Harrison. Its title is "Science and Humanity." No one who reads it can fail to get a clear view of the main doctrines of the religion which Positivism proposes. The third article, Louis Napoleon and the Southern Confederacy, by Oscar F. Addis, is a sketch of the relations that existed between the French emperor and the Southern Confederacy during the War of the Rebellion. It reads an interesting and valuable chapter to the diplomatic history of the time. "The Railway Problem," by R. Cornelius, is a timely article on the methods of operating our vast railway system which are just at present the object of so much criticism. The most important portion of the paper relates to the stock of the railway companies in England and the difficulties of introducing a corresponding oversight and regulation in this country. The third part of "The Diary of a Public Man" is of equal interest with the previous papers which have already been published. The extracts now given include Sumner's opposition to Cameron, the curious telegram sent to Lincoln by Governor Dennison concerning the time which President Lincoln's inaugural will reach Cleveland, and many incidents of the Inauguration Day and and the week preceding. The sixth article, by Prof. E. L. Youmans, and entitled "Spencer's Evolution Philosophy," contains a statement in detail of the various works which Mr. Spencer has published during the past twenty years, showing the bearing of his philosophical system, and by comparisons of dates, establishing that he was not indebted to Mr. Darwin for the groundwork of his philosophy as has been by some supposed. The paper gives an excellent summary of the main features of the theory of Evolution. The number closes with Recent History and Biography, a review of five books relating to American History, by A. K. Fiske.

Fred Douglass, one of the Greatest living Colored Men in the Country, says that Grant is out of the Race.

Mr. Fredd Douglass, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, was asked his opinion of General Grant's declination of the nomination for President in 1880, to which the Marshal replied that he was sure that the General was sincere in his statement to the Chinese Viceroy. He did not believe General Grant was maneuvering for a third nomination by his speech to the Viceroy, although such schemes have been resorted to by politicians to bring them prominently before the public. He did not think the statement made would affect the action of the General's friends, as they will proceed in their course until they hear further from him. He thinks the General has really no desire to occupy the Presidential chair again, and his declination is made in the same light as that of his letter of 1876. General Grant continued Mr. Douglass, never refuses to do his duty when called upon. He is a straightforward, honorable man, and if his country needs his services he will give them willingly. In the event of General Grant retiring from the race Sherman is the next best man. The secretary stands well with the stalwarts and all classes of Republicans will more heartily unite on him than on any other man this side of Grant.

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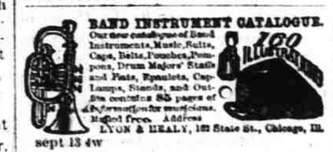

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DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, New York, Nov.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully yours,
Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, CITY OF STATE, November 20th, 1877.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your storage warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification, that it has the merits of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 19 Exchange Place, New York, November 21, 1877.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps" received of yourself, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, and suitable as a beverage, medicinal in its medicinal properties. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. TRUPEL, Chemist.
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