

WILMINGTON DAILY POST

VOL. I.

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NO. 97

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

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Meets last Friday evening in each month.
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Concord Chapter No. 1.
Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.
J. B. CARR, M. E.; H. P. REPTON, Sec'y.

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Too Late

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier is authority for the statement that a compromise on the reconstruction question has been suggested in the Cabinet, by which all parties are to agree to negro suffrage upon certain prescribed tests of qualification by education and property. To this it is only necessary to state that qualified impartial suffrage was what was desired by the majority of the Republicans in Congress as well as among the people. The universal suffrage, admitting all blacks without discrimination, was forced upon Congress by the Democratic minority, coming to the aid of the obstinate and impracticable whom Mr. Stevens leads. It is now too late to talk of withdrawing the suffrage from those upon whom it has been conferred and who have exercised it. The Democrats forced the Republican party to take universal suffrage when it preferred impartial, educational, suffrage, and now the Republican party has no alternative but to force the Democracy to stick to the bargain they insisted on making.

The sensible practical plan to follow now, is, accepting the fact that the blacks have the suffrage, for all to work with energy to educate them, till universal suffrage itself becomes educated suffrage. This will be a more simple work than is apparent at first sight, for the blacks themselves are working with more energy and perseverance than any other race ever before exhibited to complete their own education, and have already given the work a start that it is almost carrying itself on.—Brooklyn Daily Union.

Give us What will Last.

Under this head the Brooklyn Daily Union speaks the sentiments of all loyal men North and South. We must have a reconstruction on the principles of universal liberty and equality of rights:

The Conservatives of the South are wakened last, and are beginning to move with manifestations of earnestness, to defeat the constitutions to be adopted by the newly elected conventions. We are glad of it. We want them to say their say, fight their fight out, and be done with it. If they can kill the new constitutions, it is desirable that they shall go to it, and at once before they are accepted by Congress. When the work is done, it must be finished. There must be no overhauling of it; no regulating the states over again, nor can the country allow the rebels to stab the new state governments at their leisure. Next to impartial provisions, it is desirable that the new constitutions command the approval of majorities of the legal voters of the respective states. It would be a farce, productive of infinite mischief, to declare any adopted, which do no command such support. Constitutions adopted by majorities will stand, but any others will be repealed in a brief period, and supplanted by something else. Above all things, then, are a full vote and an unreserved expression of opinions on all sides on the constitution desired. Therefore we hope the Conservatives will do their worst. A continuance of military governments, though an evil, is preferable to subjection to the alternative of overhauling state governments that have been established, or of submission to the danger of an overthrow of reconstruction on the principles of universal liberty and equality of rights.—Brooklyn Union.

GOING TO LIBERIA.

To day Rev. Ralph R. Gurley and his son McDonald Gurley, leave Charleston S. C. in the ship Golconda for Liberia. Dr. Gurley has been connected with the America Colonization Society for many years and is at present an honorary secretary. His health has been failing of late years and that of his son is quite delicate. In the hopes of improving their health they make this voyage, and Dr. Gurley, if able to do so, proposes to look after the interests of the Society while absent. They expect to return in about five months. The Golconda (which make two trips per year under the auspices of the society), takes out on this trip 312 emigrants; one family of whom are from Pennsylvania, and the remainder from Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. There are 650 applications for passage next spring, but the society have not the means to send that number; however efforts will be made to accommodate them. Liberia is said to be now in a highly prosperous condition, notwithstanding a number of damaging reports put in circulation, some by a South Carolina whose advice it appears has not been taken, as most of those leaving to day are from his immediate neighborhood.—Evening Star.

JUSTICE.

Colored men have been charged with preventing, by violence, white men from voting. Justice requires that facts upon the other side should be known. Colored citizens have been greatly outraged. See the following extract from the Washington Chronicle: The rebel element at Lynchburg, Virginia, is probably more offensive than in any other part of that State. The colored men are persecuted without mercy, and although there is a considerable party of white Unionists in that vicinity, they fear to express or to vote their sentiments. Before the last election, forty men were sent from Lynchburg to Manassas to work on the railroads, with the distinct understanding that they should be sent back in time to cast their ballots; but when they reached their destination, they were coolly told that they would not be allowed to return. When they attempted to write to their friends through the post office their letters were refused or withheld; and when they sought the telegraph line their dispatches were rejected. Finally, when they applied for transportation by rail, according to promise, their request was rudely declined. Nothing was left the poor fellows but to walk, and the most of them travelled on foot one hundred and eighty miles to throw their votes for the Republican ticket! These facts have been verified by a highly respectable citizen, and testify to the utter folly of trying to cheat or defeat a race so patient, forbearing, and resolved. The white men who persecuted the negroes around Lynchburg and elsewhere will have a brief and merry time of it, for they may rest assured that their tyranny and cruelty will be punished. Congress cannot fail to take cognizance of enormities that would have shamed the dark ages and put to blush the fiends of the Spanish Inquisition.

GEN. STEEDMAN OVERBOARD.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, no prominent Democrat in Washington favors the nomination of Gen. Steedman for the Presidency.

Third Military District Statistics—Expenses.

[From Gen. Pope's Report.]

The whole number of registered voters in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida is as follows:

White	180,844
Colored	199,164
Total	380,000

The average white vote in these States before the war, was as follows:

Georgia	102,565
Alabama	82,324
Florida	12,709

The amount expended in completing the registration, and other expenses of civil administration, since April, 1867, is nearly as follows. I cannot give the exact amounts, as some of the vouchers from Alabama are not yet received, but the final amounts will not vary much from this statement:

Actual cost of registration	\$95,128
Transportation of registers and copy of clerks	23,700
Compensation of superintendents and clerks	16,000
Registration books, printing notices, &c.	18,000
Incidental expenses	10,900
Total amount expended	\$163,828

Whole amount appropriation received... \$175,887

Balance on hand... \$13,012

It is possible that for conducting the two elections required by the acts, viz: to determine upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution, a further sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars may be needed, but at present I think the amount on hand will be sufficient for these purposes.

Closing of Distilleries—Freedmen Discharged.

Seven distilleries around Richmond have closed operations, the owners not finding them profitable.

Reports to the military commission show that one hundred colored men in this district were discharged for voting the Radical ticket.

Settlement of the Estate of the Late Abraham Lincoln.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 15.]

Hon. David Davis, administrator of the estate of the late President Lincoln, made a final settlement of the estate with Hon. Wm. Prescott, Judge of the County Court of Sangamon county, on Wednesday, last. After paying all debts and expenses, there remains to be divided among the heirs the sum of \$110,296 80. Of this amount Mrs. Lincoln receives \$80,765 80, Robert T. Lincoln and Thomas Lincoln each the same amount. It is a remarkable fact that the total amount of Mr. Lincoln's indebtedness, at the time of his death, as per schedule filed in the County Clerk's office, was only \$38 31.

Since the death of the President, Mrs. Lincoln has received from the estate \$4,085 51, Robert Lincoln \$7,269 13, and Thomas Lincoln \$1,538 54.

We learn that Judge Davis, who was a personal friend of the lamented President, made no charges for his services in the settlement of the estate.

As if it were not enough to be living in daily fear of steam boiler explosions, terrible tornadoes, destructive fires and other uncomfortable events of that nature, we are told of a theory of Professor Loomis that the world may "come to an end" in a very summary way. Suppose, for instance, that the hypothetical central fire of the earth should open a crater in the sea and let the water in. The steam of ten million boilers with an elastic force beyond calculation might rend the planet asunder, and the fragments would therefore fall to duty as meteorites for Jupiter and Venus. Sleeping on a volcano would be nothing to it. We should see stars in a practical way anything but desirable.

It is disagreeable to think about it. To be sure the inhabitants of Jupiter may stand in need of a few lessons in the art of getting on, and the Yankee who should cling to a fragment and make a rapid balloon descent upon the surface of that planet would shortly learn the language and teach the dwellers thereupon how to make clocks, and boot-jacks and such things, but the pleasures of the journey would be lost in the unusual rapidity of the motion. The Frenchman perhaps would alight upon Venus, whose people could but rejoice at the opportunity of learning "deportment," though it might be the plight in which he should find himself and the impossibility of obtaining a formal introduction would delay for some time a familiar acquaintance. On the whole we think all parties are better off as they are and even the Mungo Parks of the earth do not care to make exploration in the regions of the stars.

THE THEORY OF DRAINAGE IN A NET SHELL.

The draining away of superabundant water, especially on stiff soils, has always been the chief difficulty in English agriculture. Hitherto the means employed for getting rid of it were imperfect. Now, however, the problem is completely solved.—"Take this flower-pot," said the President of a meeting in France lately; "what is the meaning of this small hole at the bottom? To renew the water. And why to renew the water? Because it gives life or death, life, when it is only made to pass through the bed of earth, for it leaves with the soil its productive principle, and renders soluble the nutritive properties destined to nourish the plant; death, on the other hand, when it remains in the pot, for it soon becomes putrid, and rots the roots, and also prevents new water from penetrating.

A young lady at a fashionable dinner party pestered Dr. Johnson with a conundrum—a thing the bluff old philosopher utterly detested. "Why is the letter J like the end of spring, Doctor?" was the question. "Of course, the Doctor couldn't tell." "Because it's the beginning of June," was the solution. "Now, Miss, will you tell me why the letter K is like a pig's tail?" sternly asked the Doctor. The young lady had to give it up. "Because it's the end of pork, Miss." The Doctor was bothered with no more conundrums.

Try this, some of you: Fasten a nail or key to a string, and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

The United States has leased the Merchant's Exchange in Boston for a Post Office.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST.

Jeff Davis in Richmond.

GEN. MOWER'S ORDER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

GEN. ORD.

The Alabama Convention.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

THE SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD DEBT.

The Market Reports.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Internal Revenue receipts \$343,000.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day but Wells. His health is improving.

The four ladies killed at Lockland, Ohio, were Harriet, Elizabeth, Sarah and Rebecca Morgan, of New Orleans. Charley Jackson of Boston, lost his life endeavoring to save them.

Premature publication of Grant's report creates excitement.

Grant does not recommend the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. Over nine millions were expended for bounties under the law of July last. Continuation of the surveys for river and harbor improvements, especially on the Western waters is recommended. Grant's estimates omit appropriations for Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, and Bureau of Military Justice. The total estimates are \$77,000,000 instead of \$170,000,000 heretofore telegraphed. This however is exclusive of estimates for the Subsistence department.

The Surgeon General's records show that 244,000 white and 30,000 black soldiers died during the war. Eighty national cemeteries in which 280,000 soldiers are interred cost \$3,250,000.

Gen. Thomas reports all quiet in his department, but the people still show disloyal tendencies.

McCulloch will send to the Senate on Monday a response to the cotton tax inquiry, covering Revenue Commissioner Wells' report urging a real. An early repeal seems a foregone conclusion.

Congress is very tame. Impression growing that they will adjourn on Monday to December 3d.

Grant's report did not leak out from the White House, because the abstract published contains points not alluded to in the synopsis sent to the President. The Tribune and Chronicle alone publish it.

Detective Baker before the Judiciary committee yesterday.

A bill was introduced repealing the law allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract at the rate of four millions a month.

Grant's estimates for the War Department \$170,000,000. Says Sherman's opinion is that peace with the Indians is fully established. Stoppage of pay from soldiers in favor of sutlers to be discontinued.

The aggregate strength of the regular army 56,000. 200 commissioned volunteer officers are serving in the Freedmen's Bureau.

The debt of the Southern Railroads has been reduced to \$600,000.

Ord thinks that a larger military force will be required in his District to protect the negroes in their rights.

Jeff Davis in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis left Canada last Tuesday, and to avoid attracting attention in New York, went on board the steamer Albemarle at her sailing hour, 9 o'clock, Wednesday night. He was unaccompanied by any one. On his arrival here he took a coach and drove to Judge Ould's house. No one expected his arrival here to-day, not even his counsel. His counsel to-night deny the report, that they have any intention of resisting a trial before Judge Underwood. Mr. Davis is in excellent health and quite cheerful. Many friends are calling on him to-night.

Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 22.—The reconstruction convention articles of constitution on judiciary, as reported, provides that the Governor shall appoint all judges of the several courts, solicitors and chancellors, to be confirmed by the Senate. Magistrates are to be appointed by the Governor, but the legislature may change the manner of appointing them. Chancellors shall appoint registers, and judges appoint clerks of the several courts. The terms of all these officers shall be six years. The appointment of judicial officers is provided for in order to prevent the elections being controlled by colored votes. The black delegates strongly oppose this policy.

The ordinance introduced to assess a tax of twenty cents a gallon on liquors, to pay the expense of the convention, was referred.

An ordinance was introduced and referred providing that the loan of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to the Alabama & Tennessee railroad, which was repaid to the State in Confederate currency, during the war, was still undischarged, and that said road is bound to pay the sum now in good money.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 22.—The following orders were issued to-day. That part of the order 192 relating to Sheriffs be failed to give the bond required by law and the Sheriff has refused to surrender the office until the bond is accepted:

HEAD QUARTERS 5TH MIL. DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21st, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 192.

EXTRACT THIRD.

The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Louisiana, the following removals and appointments are hereby ordered: Albert Voorhees, Lieut. Governor, a removed and Jacob Hawkins appointed in his place. H. H. Hardy, Secretary State is removed and J. R. S. Petkin appointed in his place. Adam Griffin, State Treasurer is removed and E. J. Jenkins appointed in his place. H. Pezalta, Auditor of Public accounts is removed and J. H. Sypher appointed in his place. R. M. Lushie, Superintendent of Public Education is removed and J. McNair appointed in his place. Henry Bensli, State Tax Collector fourth District is removed and Geo. W. Kendall appointed in his place.

By command of Brevet Maj. Jas. A. Mower.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Lieut. 37th Inf. Bvt. 1st Lieut.
U. S. A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS 5TH MIL. DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21st, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 192.

EXTRACT FOUR.

For being an impediment to reconstruction under the laws of Congress Chas. Deacy, Coroner Parish of Orleans Louisiana, is hereby removed and Wm. H. Hire is appointed in his place, the office of Sheriff Parish of Orleans being vacant by the removal of Sheriff Order No. 188, paragraph 4, current series, from these Headquarters, the Coroner of Parish will act as Sheriff, in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, until the officer newly appointed is properly qualified.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jos. A. Mower.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
2d Lt. 37th Inf., Bvt. 1st Lt.
U. S. A. A. G.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Gen. Mower this evening issued Special Order No. 193, suspending those portions of Orders No. 191 and 192, of the 20th and 21st inst., removing judicial and State officers. The Times has a special article on this subject. Gen. Mower has directed Gen. Mower to suspend his Order making removals, until Gen. Hancock's arrival. We are informed, that although Dr. Avery, the newly appointed Sheriff, has not given the required bond, a military guard was sent to the Sheriff's office this afternoon, which ejected the occupants and installed Avery.

Gen. Hancock is expected here to-night. The band from Headquarters, and a detachment of negro troops, are on the levee, as an escort.

The City Council, last night, adopted the Mayor's recommendation, that city notes of the denominations of \$10 and \$20, be stamped, to bear 7 3/10 per cent. interest from 1st December.

A mass meeting of the citizens is being held in LAZARUS'S square, in pursuance of a call, to consider the city finances. A lengthy preamble and resolutions were adopted, one of which recommends that a committee of 11 citizens be appointed, to communicate with Gen. Hancock, upon his arrival, and explain to him the needless and demoralizing burdens imposed upon the people, by the circulation of city notes as money, and that he be asked to relieve them from the monstrous evil, either by removing the present City Council, or compelling the municipal authorities to fulfill their engagements. It suggests the enforcement of the condition upon which the greater portion was issued, and that it be not re-issued when it is received back into the treasury.