

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

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THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST.

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List of Members Elect to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Anson.—Henry E. Chilsten, Geo. Tucker, Republicans.

Alamance.—Henry M. Ray, Republican, Burke and McDowell.—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy, Republicans.

Brunswick.—E. Legg, Republican, Beaufort.—Samuel Stille, W. B. Rodman, Republicans.

Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.

Bertie.—Lee, Robins, Republicans.

Cleveland.—Plato Durham, Conservative.

Crawford.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Philip Hodnett, Independent.

Cumberland.—Maj. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hood, Republicans.

Craven.—Hon. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.

Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative, Cabarrus.—W. T. B. B. French, Republican.

Chowan.—John I. French, Republican, Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.

Columbus.—Linnon, Conservative, Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republican.

Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mulligan, Republican.

Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.

Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Republicans.

Franklin.—James T. Harris, John H. Williamson, Republicans.

Forsyth.—E. B. Teague, Republican, Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee, Republicans.

Gates.—Timothy H. Lassiter, Republican, Granville.—John W. Hagland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Republicans.

Gaston.—M. J. Adlyott, Republican, Harnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.

Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, Republicans.

Hertford.—J. B. Hare, Conservative, Johnston.—Dr. Jas. M. Hay, Nathan Guley, Republicans.

Jones.—David D. Colgrove, Republican, Lincoln.—Joseph H. King, Republican.

Lenoir.—Richard W. King, Republican, Mecklenburg.—Edward Fallings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans.

Montgomery.—Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Republican, Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.

Northampton.—Henry T. Grant, Roswell C. Parker, Republicans.

New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway, Republicans, Orange.—John W. Graham, Dr. Holt, Conservatives.

Person.—Dr. Wm. Merritt, Conservative, Perquimans.—Dr. William Nicholson, Republican.

Pasquotank and Camden.—C. C. Pool, Matthew Taylor, Republicans.

Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laffin, D. J. Rich, Republicans.

Rheson.—O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.

Rutherford and Polk.—Rev. W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.

Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Ross, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans.

Rockingham.—Henry Barne, John H. French, Republicans.

Randolph.—R. F. Trogden, T. L. L. Cox, Republicans.

Richmond.—Richmond T. Long, Republican.

Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican, Wake.—B. S. D. Williams, S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Republicans.

Warren.—John Reid, John A. Hyman, Republicans.

Wayne.—Maj. H. L. Grant, Jesse Hollowell, Republicans.

Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell.—J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin J. Cowles, C. C. Jones, Wesley George, Jerry Smith, Republicans.

Wilson.—Wiley Daniel, Republican, Greene.—John M. Patrick.

Madison, Bancombe, Henderson and Transylvania.—G. W. Galagan, Thos. J. Gandler, James H. Duckworth, Republicans.

Mitchell and Yancey.—Julius Garland Republican.

Haywood and Jackson.—W. B. G. Garrett, Republican.

Jacox, Clay and Cherokee.—G. W. Dickson, Mark Eay, Republicans.

Moore.—Steven S. McDonald, Republican, Sampson.—Joseph D. Pearsall, Alexander Williams, Conservatives.

The above returns foot up 96 Republicans, 10 Conservatives, and one Independent. We count, with the 96, two Republicans from Bertie, whose names in full we have not learned, and do not, therefore, give them in our list. Thirteen delegates to bear from nine of whom are in all probability Republicans.

North Carolina.

The Lincoln (N. C.) Courier, not a large, nor a very plausible concern, is to be disposed of by lottery next month. There are three hundred tickets at \$5 each.

The Justices of Bancombe County have unanimously determined to propose a subscription of \$100,000 by that county to the strike of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad.

Moses A. B. Smith, tried a Salisbury on the 23d inst., for killing John Rich, has been acquitted. Rich was seducer.

The proprietor of the Lincoln Courier advertises that paper for sale.

The following statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Virginia will be of interest. They are as follows:

Traveling preachers, ordained and unordained, 175

White local preachers 154

Colored local preachers 37,008

White members 1,021

Colored members 1,235

Adult baptisms 811

Infant baptisms 811

SABBATH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of schools 436

Officers and teachers 3,834

Number of scholars 53,931

Volumes in library 20,996

The people of a Missouri town lately witnessed a race between a railroad train and a balloon. It was proved by the result that the cars do not move with the swiftness of the wind, inasmuch as the balloon went five miles while the train went two.

Mercer County, Pennsylvania, has a very rich vein of gold-bearing quartz.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED BY THE DAILY POST.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

287 7/10

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

—

Fight with the Indians.

—

IMPORTANT COTTON DECISION.

—

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

—

The Market Reports.

—

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Cabinet is in Extra session, considering the message.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$537,000. For the week \$3,113,000. For the year \$83,130,000.

National Bank circulation \$399,441,000. The Reading of the Message will occupy two hours.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill preventing the contraction and prescribing of the time and manner of selling surplus gold. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas from Maryland.

The Custom receipts from the 15th to the 23d of November are \$2,210,000.

Mr. Davis remains several days at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

Lieutenant Speyer and forty soldiers were attacked at Plum Creek; two men were killed and six wounded and twenty thousand dollars worth of goods taken. Fourteen Indians ran off seventy head of cotton from Farmington.

The debt statement, to be issued about the 5th, will show a slight increase of the debt. A Revenue decision is, that when cotton is exported, it must be clearly identified as the cotton for which a permit was obtained.

A permit does not, under any circumstances, authorize the export of an equal number of bales or pounds of other cotton. A permit to remove cotton, showing the payment of the tax, is sufficient to authorize transportation. The tax on cotton removed from the producing districts, will be collected from the cotton itself, no matter in whose possession found. Cotton intended for a manufacturer in the district where produced, cannot be taxed until manufactured. Every person, firm or corporation manufacturing cotton for any purpose, in the district where the cotton is produced, must make returns and pay taxes.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance to organize the volunteer militia of Alabama. It authorizes one company to every thousand votes; all officers to be appointed by the Governor, and to be of known loyalty. A great many officers with heavy equipments are provided, one Major General, three Brigadiers an Adjutant, Quarter Master, Inspector General, Pay Master, Surgeon General &c., the whole to be under the command of the Governor. The Conservatives declare that this measure places the State under a militia dynasty similar to Brownlow's. Its expenses will necessarily greatly increase the rates of taxation.

An ordinance was passed declaring the war debt of the State and all liabilities created directly or indirectly in aid of the war null and void.

An ordinance reported by a select committee was discussed until the hour for adjournment, providing for the extinguishment, between citizens of this State, of all debts existing July 30th, 1865, on payment on installments by note of the original amount of the debt.

The session of the Convention will continue through a part of next week.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The troops drawn up on the levee yesterday, to receive Gen. Hancock, were withdrawn on an order from the latter, telegraphed from Baton Rouge.

The action of Mayor Heath and Governor Flanders, in not issuing a proclamation for the observance of yesterday as a day of Thanksgiving, is condemned as a display of partisan feeling.

The following is Gen. Hancock's Order: HEADQUARTERS 57th MIL. DIST., NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 29.

Special Orders No. 40.

1. In accordance with General Orders No. 8, Headquarters of the Army, Attorney General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1867, Gen. W. S. Hancock hereby assigns to the command of the 5th Military District, and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities, and the faithful execution of the laws, as most efficient under existing circumstances. In war, it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority, but when insurrectionary force has been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power shall cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its national and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever

should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural right of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order.

Crimes and offences committed in this District, must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. Should there be violations of existing laws, which are not required into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these Headquarters, when such orders will be made, as may be deemed necessary. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand, that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law, will be instantly suppressed.

By command of Maj. W. S. HANCOCK, W. G. MITCHELL, A. D. C. A. A. G.

The Convention, to-day, passed resolutions inviting Gen. Hancock and Governor Flanders inside the bar. Endorsing the removals by Gen. Mower, and in favor of the abolition of the cotton tax. Judge Tallaferr not being present, Ingelsheim, colored, was appointed temporary chairman.

The Times, in an editorial, accused Shelley, lately appointed Clerk of the Second District Court, by Gen. Mower, of swindling the paymasters department. It says he was arrested and sent out of his department by Gen. Canby. It refers to Gen. Canby, and the records of the pay department, for proof.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 30.—The U. S. Circuit Court will adjourn Monday, until the adjournment of the reconstruction Convention, which meets Tuesday. Many delegates have arrived.

There will be a caucus on Monday night of the Republican members. Ice formed here to-day.

Feenian Outbreak.

CORK, Nov. 30.—The Fenians entered the army, and captured 125 revolvers and 10 Snyder rifles.

Murder at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 30.—An English thief, John Brooks, and a negro, Alexander Henry, killed and robbed a Jeweller, aged 81. The murderers have been arrested.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Flour 10 cents lower. Wheat dropping. Corn favors buyers. Oats 1/4 cent better. Pork \$30 87 1/2. Lard dull. Cotton dull and dropping at 16. Freights quiet. Turpentine 5 1/2 @ 56. Rosin steady—common \$3.

Stock trade better. Money easy at 7. Sterling, long, 9 1/2. Gold 33 1/2. 62 coupons \$4.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Even.—Cotton lower. Sales 2500 bales at 15 1/2 @ 16. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn 1c. lower. Mixed Western \$1 33. Mess Pork \$25 95. Lard dull at 12 1/2 @ 13. Naval Stores quiet. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Freights steady and quiet.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Non.—Cotton dull and declined 1 1/2. Sales 8,000 bales uplands, at 7 1/2; Orleans 7 1/2. Lard 49 1/2 @ 51. Bacon, 44.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Evening.—Cotton declined 1-16 and closed weak. Uplands 7 9 1/2; Orleans 7 13 1/2. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester advices continue unfavorable.

Beet Sugar.

Out of the 2,800,000 tons of sugar, 630,000 tons, not including the 100,000 pounds made in Illinois for that was not reported—came from beet root. The reason why it was not reported was that every one thought the experiment a grand failure, because they did not make their expected amount, with imperfect machinery.

The following table shows the number of beet-sugar manufactures in Europe, with their production, in 1865-6:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Production (tons and factories). Includes France, Holland, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Belgium, Poland, Sweden.

Total 630,000 1,423

Thus you see it has established a great manufacturing influence. Every one of those factories consumed coal; they employed hundreds of thousands of men digging coal, banking and transporting it. Every one of those factories used a large amount of metallic machinery, and employed a large force of men in making that machinery. You establish the beet root culture in Illinois, and you will bring into your State sixty, eighty, a hundred thousand people. Not only will they be grain growers, but will be engaged in mining coal, digging ore, limestone, rolling and forging and converting the crude ore into polished machinery.

Says Grant in his admirable little work on beet root:

"The effect of its introduction into the United States would be to produce results correspondingly greater than have attended it in Europe, for here the consumption of sugar per capita is nearly four times greater, and the value of lands is not a quarter of those in Continental Europe, while they are by nature far richer and more easily cultivated. The supply of coal is unlimited. The vast distances over which many farmers are obliged to transport their produce render it oftentimes impossible to dispose of their bulky crops at a profit. The introduction of sugar-making would give them another and most profitable crop, for which they would have a home market. It would enlarge the local demand for other farm produce by interspersing a manufacturing with an agricultural population, to the great advantage of both. It would go far to change the present wasteful system of agriculture, and to substitute for it another, founded upon more correct principles—a system self-sustaining and improving rather than suicidal and degenerating.

The gold value of sugars imported into this country is, nearly \$30,000,000 per annum.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States before the war was over 450,000 tons.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHEAP PICTURES.—Hansley, at his Picture Rooms, corner of Market and Second streets, over Huggins' store, promises to give any one an excellent likeness of himself for fifty cents. We have satisfied ourselves, by a personal inspection, that he can do as he says, and we recommend him to our readers as an artist of much experience, and ability. See his advertisement in to Post-Days.

Lost.—General Ransom advertises to-day for the recovery of a ladies black lace veil, which was lost yesterday, between his own residence and that of L. A. Hart. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery.

England.

The Reformers having achieved a political triumph, naturally look forward to advantageous results. The period of anticipation is a sort of suspense to the mind of an agitator. It is difficult to sit down calmly and await results—indeed, without a religious faith, it is impossible to do so. The Reformers will long prove a barren victory. England, like Maryland, has a rotten borough system of representation, which gives a large majority of representatives to a small minority of voters. It is of little use to let every man vote if the representation be so distributed as to make one man's vote count against a hundred. Just so it is in England, now, and her Reformers have not yet fully awakened to the gross tyranny of the system and the practical fraud of pretended equality of rights without equality of representation. Little villages, pocket boroughs, belonging to some noble lord, will send two members to effect the same number from Westminster's two hundred thousand intelligent constituents. In the meantime, the Leaders must be active. It is not in the nature of man to stand still. Like Poor Joe, they must keep "a movin on." The labor question is inviting, so they take it up; and the Fenian movement promising strength, they unite with that in some measure. There is an affinity between all movements of the people, and the working classes in England, who sympathized with the slave in America and his defender in our struggle, also sympathize with the oppressed children of Ireland. Bread