The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the Chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the angels of our nature."—

Congress and Reconstruction.

Congress assembled in regular session on Monday, at noon. Our advices from Washington are such as to encourage the belief that this will be the most important session of the National Legislature ever held. Financial as well as political matters will receive early and earnest attention. The draft of a report in favor of removing the tax on cotton, has already been made, and will be presented and adopted during the present month. This will be done as a simple act of justice to all parties concerned. Undoubtedly the investigations of the Reconstruction Committee will be revived, with special referance to ascertaining and putting upon record, the present tone and temper of a portion of the Southern people. Congress desires, and has a right to know, what influenced the disloyal element to attempt to defeat reconstruction immediately after the October elections-why a large class of men who had been favoring the Congressional plan of reconstruction, suddenly, in solid phalanx, and with a degree of unanimity seldom witnessed in political affairs, were induced to oppose that plan. Is it true that the old disloyar secret organizations still exist throughout the South? It must be confessed, that the sudden change of front of almost the entire rebel press, looks as though there was deliberation, forethought, and organization. The loyal people of this country are in no mood to be trifled with, and if needs be, the iron hand will be placed upon those who are fo- gress, our business men are inspired with menting hostility to the government. Liber | more confidence, and, with care and pru ty of the press and free speech, does not mean | dence, hope to close the year, if with no licence. If men hate the government under profit, with enough to maintain their solvenwhich they live, as their actions and words cy. We have no more failures to report, and indicate, self-respect, and a decent regard for it is to be hoped that no more will take the opinions of others, to say nothing of the place. Our market is better supplied with policy of such a course, should teach modera- money at 7 per cent. for the best securities. tion. The defiant attitude of a portion of All descriptions of merchandise are very the exponents of Southern opinions, towards | dull and sales limited. Cotton is very inacthe government and Union men, to be met | tive and low; there will be nothing settled with in almost every community, indicates | relating to it, until the action of Congress is but too plainly, we regret to say, the real known respecting the repeal of the cotton sentiments of a portion of the people. We tax. Gold remains about the same as our had hoped, that reconstruction would have last report. In January the Government been an accomplished fact before the spring will disburse about \$30,000,000, which will of 1868, and that military rule could be dis- have some effect on the money market. We pensed with; but if, as threatened, the acts of the several conventions to be held are annulled, then the immediate future of the South presents a dark picture to look upon. In so far as Nor'h Carolina is concerned, we believe the best counsels will prevail, and that the fifty thousand loyal white, and seventy-one thousand loyal colored men, will act as a unit, and carry her back into the Union nolens volens. We wish the prosperity were as bright for some of our sister States Of one thing the people of the South may feel assured, that if we are to remain as territories, the Congress of the United States will see to it, that loyal men alone occupy the places of trust and power. The policy of pursuing an opposite course, has caused divisions and encouraged hostility to the government.

Fayetteville-Freedmen's Schools-Revivals, &c.

The Primary School is held in Evan's Chapel, Applications for admittance into this School are received daily, but we cannot accommodate more than our present number (200).

The Intermediate School is held in the Old Academy, in the rear of Evans' Chapel. One room is fitted up with desks, blackboards, &c., to accommodate about seventy scholars. The other room is used for reci tations, &c. Taken altogether, it is much more convenient and comfortable, than it was last year. One of the best scholars of last year, is assistant in the school, and does very well for the lower classes. When these are further advanced, a more competent teacher will be needed.

The Sunday School is also flourishing, the average attendance being 192.

A great revival in the A. M. E. Church has been going on for some time. Already 150 have been added to the Church, one third of whom are from our Sunday School. Truly the Lord is pouring out His Spirit upon us.

The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church has been in session here during the past week, which has compelled us to vacate the Chapel for their use.

The presiding Bishop is a man of extraordinary ability; both as a preacher and execu tive officer. He preached on last Sunday the most impressive sermon which has been heard in this place for many years-this is conceded by all.

Two weeks ago Mr. J. M. Langston deliv ered one of the most eloquent and telling speeches which has been heard here for a long time, proving himself an able lawyer and an eloquent orator. The whites are opening their eyes to the fact, that colored men are possessed of talent and ability, as well as the whites. The result of the recent election has confounded them. It is certainly known, that in this place, 56 whites voted the Radical ticket, while only 4 colored men voted for the Conservatives, although the latter confidently expected to receive at least 100 colored votes.

General Ord, who is not ranked among the Republicans, does not have overmuch confidence in the loyalty of the people of his District. In his opinion, a large military force is needed, to insure peace and good government.

Four gold mines are profitably worked in Mecklenburg county.

President's Message. This document contains 2,000 words, If length is a test of ability it must be a very able State paper. According to Mr. Johnson the Union established by our Fathers is no more, and yet, he declares that rebellion are still members of the National

Union. Remarkable logic. He argues that the Union cannot be dissolved except by a repeal of the Constitution, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this government, nor to all of them united.

He recommends a repeal of the reconstruction measures of Congress. They are unconstitutional.

As to the colored people he is opposed to transferring any part of our political inheri tance to them. They are too ignorant.

The President justifies himself for violating the "Tenuore of Office Bill" on the ground of public necessity.

space in the message. We cannot enlarge, but will give the document in our next.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 80th, 1867. Editors Wilmington Post:

We regret that we cannot give you a more favorable account of our market than that stated in ours of the23d inst. Our market continues generally dull with but little disposition to extend operations pending the receipt of the President's Message, and the and Senator Morrill's Bill for the resumption of specie payment. Still there is a better feeling in anticipation that something will be done to improve these great national measures. With the hope that something favorable will grow out of the action of Con

	quote:	
	BEESWAX.	
	Southern Rope,	40@40ic. 9i@11ic.
	BAGGNIG	
	Brooklyn,	24@26c.
	TIES.—	
	Universal Standard, per lb.,	. 10c.
	FLOUR-From large suppli-	es continues to
	droop with a light demand	
	Super State. Extra,	\$71@861 \$9 @\$91
144	Fauoy,	\$9\$@\$10
	Rye,	\$7(@\$9
	Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	\$31@\$4
	CORN MEAL-dull.	\$6 @ \$64. \$54 @ \$6
	CORN.—Dull.	* 4
	White Southern, Western Mixed, Yellow,	\$1 40@1 45 \$1 20@1 25 \$1 15@1 20
	OATS-Depressed and dull	75 a 80c.
	HAY-Good shipping per	
	PEA NUTS-Nominal	\$21@\$21.
	PROVISIONSFirm.	
	Western Mess, per-bbl.,	\$301 @\$21

\$31@821 Prime Mess, Prime, NAVAL STORES .- A little better demand

for low grade rosins. Rosin Common 283 the

Low Strained to Goo	od, No. 2, 31 @31
Low do	×@34
No. 1,	31@31
Pale and extra Pale,	41.006
Crude Turpentine,	41 041
'I'ar, thin '' Rope	31@31 3@81
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	UPLANDS-	-Ordinary,	× 19	14
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		Low Middling		151
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17.	FLORIDA.	-Ordinary,		14
ħ.		Good Ordinary,		15
	- No. 10 . 10	Low Middling,		151
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V 124	NOAT	TEXAS Ordina. y.		14
1 2	Δ, σ, α	Good Ordinary,		15t
1	- N	Low Middling	1 14	16#

Middling, Good Middling 181 75.286 bales. Total imports since 1st inst., since Sept. 1st., 136,261 " FREIGHTS .- European firm.

HATCH, ESTES & CO., Commission Merchants.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1867. The second regular session of the 40th Congress commenced to-day at 12 o'clock, M. There was a large number of members present, and the galleries of both house were filled to overflowing with citizens of all classes. In the House, as the dial indicated the meridian hour, Speaker Colfax's hammer fell—the special session expired and the second session of the 40th Congress was called to order. A prayer by Chaplain Boynton, a call of the roll, and the regular business of speed; another must have a little time to the session was proceeded with. A motion warm as his work and to get well into it. to draw for seats was lost by two votes, whereupon "Richeliu" Robinson obtained the floor and moved to impeach Consul West at Dublin, Ireland, for neglecting his duties 'excellent monsters' declared on being by not protecting Americans, and especially brought out of the stable, 'If it's Smith who by not protecting Americans, and especially

followed on the same s Ohio. The subject wi was made motions of no general in when the House, at 21 o'clock fljourned.

The Senate reassembled in secial session to day at 113 o'clock, A. M. od at 12 M. in his apprehension the States lately in the regular session was called order and the initiatory proceedings were one through with. The subject of issuing fold certificates was introduced and refred; resolutions were introduced to establish a school of mining, and another to kee why Mr. Cooper, lately appointed Assisant Secretary of the Treasury was allowed to act. The first was confirmed and the later adopted,

and the Senate adjourned. A caucus of the Republican members of Congress will be held on Wednesday night, before which time no business of grave importance will be transacted. One of the most knotty subjects will be that relating to our finances. Robert J. Walker puts forth a letter in the Chronicle in which he favors The finances of the Country occupy a large retrenchment, resumption, paying all bonds in gold, a tax for revenue on all Inxuries, and shows how easy it will be to pay the national debt between this time and 1901. To enable a resumption of specie payments he recommends borrowing \$250,000,000 of the Germans. He proposes to reduce the army and cut off all extraordinary taxation; thereby enabling the government to dispewith the services of an army of the collectors. He probably expects to be the next Secretary of the Treasury.

The great increase in the local business of the Washington Post Office is indicated by action of Congress respecting the currency | the report of business during the last month, 106,221 mail letters were deligred; local letters delivered, 10,780; newspers delivered 33,466; letters collected, 70,008; newspapers collected 4,220. All thiswork was done by twenty-six persons.

The President's Message wasforwarded to the different cities throughout the United States by last night's mail. It wil be delivered to Congress to-morrow.

Curious Whims and Peculiarites of Lo-

como'iv as. [From the Scientific American, Yov. 23.]

Every experienced engineer-to take steam engines as a sample -has noticed frequently or repeatedly that while one engine developed its full amount of power, or that quota which was expected of it, another built after the same pitterns, with the same tools, and by the same workmen, failed to fulfill the design of the constructor. Sometimes it is difficult, if not impossible, to account for these differences, but it is noticeable that they are the more marked as the machinery is the more complex, so that it is natural to suppose that there is, somewhere in the details, a difference of construction, otherwise we must impute the variation to some mys-terious agency whose operations are irremediable by mechanical skill. But even when the machine or implement is simple in its parts and built after unvarying gages, the differences may occasionally be detected. The little pocket-pistol, which may be one of thousands built by the same machinery and workmen, will, in some cases, differ widely in its execution from others of the same tect the reason. That there must be some variation, either in quality of material or construction, the mechanic is assured, but he may not be able to ascertain what it is. Sometimes, however, the cause of difference PICKLED SALMON, may be detected. A case in point, which we remember, was that of two locomotives running on the same road, the machines being so nearly alike that their parts were interchangeable, yet which differed widely in their respective performances. Repeated examinations of the working parts failed to reveal the cause. The engineer of the inferior machine spent many hours in "tinkering" and "coaxing" his engine yet still it refused to perform the work of its mate. As a last resort he measured the apertures of the exhau t pipes on both engines, and found that while those of the rival machine measured one and a quarter inches, his measured one and three eighths inches. The pipes being of copper, he "drew in" those of his engine one eighth of an inch, when it performed even better than the other, owing undoubtedly, to the better care which had been taken of it and its more perfect condition. The difference in the diameter of these pipes was but a trifle, yet no doubt it was the reason of the variation in the work of the two locomotives. So it may be often that a slight change in the proportions or the actd ual dimensions of parts may insure evenness mysterious. To ascertain and remedy these points of difference is the province of the intelligent, practical and educated mechanic. Exactness and accuracy in tools-of which we spoke in a recent number-and educated skill are the true remedies for these difficulties. There is nothing about these differen-

ces which need be mysterious or undiscover-But there are some curiosities about machines which seem to be unaccountable. Every user of a sewing machine knows that from some unknown reason the machine which yesterday performed its work so well, so almost enthusiastically, to day refuses to do more than half its task, and does that half in a surly, indifferent manner. So with many other machines. Even the steam engine is subject to these fits. Is there some occult bond of sympathy between the mara-tor and his machine, by which the latter is influenced by the mental condition of the former; for it is certain that these differences cannot always be attributed to atmos. pheric or other external influences? This matter is quite humorously and truthfully treated in the subjoined extract:

"It is perfectly well known to experienced, practical engineers, that if a dozen different locomotive engines were made at the same time. of the same power, for the same purpose, of like materials, in the same factory, each of those locomotive engines would come out with its own peculiar whims and ways; only ascertainable by experience. One engine will take a great deal of coal and wa ter at once; another will not hear to such a thing, but will insist on being coaxed by spadefulls and bucketfulls. One is disposed These peculiarities are so accurately mastered by skillful drivers, that only particular men can persuade particular engines to do their best. It would seem as if some of these persons arrested by the British Government on the charge of Fenianism. He followed locomotive engines are low spirited in damp up his motion in a lengthy speech and was and foggy weather. They have a great sat-

Mr. Judd, of isfaction in their work when the air is crisp mr. Jude, of and frosty. At such a time they are very cheerful and brisk, but they strongly object to haze and mists. These are points of character on which they are all united. It is in their peculiarities and varieties of character that they are most remarkable. The railway company who should consign all their locomotives to one uniform standard of treatment, without any allowance for varying shades of character and opinion, would soon fall as much behindhand in the world as those greater governments are, and ever will be, who pursue the same course with the finer piece of work called man."

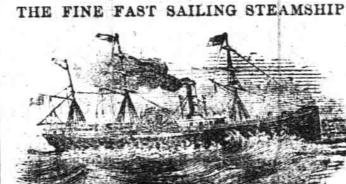
> The Case of General Custer. ST. LOUIS, November. 28 .- The Republican has a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth

dated November 25th, which says Brevet Major General Custer, lieutenant colonel of the 7th cavalry, whose case was sent to Washington some time ago for the President's final action, was received here and sentence read before the troops on dress parade this evening. Some of the charges upon which he was tried were absence from his command without leave, and leaving his men in the hands of the Indians without any effort to rescue them; making undue haste on his return march, thereby causing much damage to the stock, and conduct prejudicial to good military discipline. It finds him guilty and suspendar him rank and pay proper for

Weather in Missouri. ST. Louis, November 29 .- A rain storm set in about six o'clock last night, and continued until toward morning, when it turned to a furious snow-storm, which still continues to rage violently. Probably six inches of snow have fallen, the greater part of which melted in the mud! The mercury is now below the freezing point, and the indications are for clear weather. The snowstorm came from the northwest, and yesterday prevailed throughout West Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TS DUE HERE WEDNESDAY Dec. 4th. Will leave Wharf foot of Chestnut Street, SAT-URDAY, Dec. 7th. For Freight apply to HORACE M. BARRY. Agent in New York:

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DRIED BEEF, SMOKED SALMON

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A NCHOVY SAUCE, STUFFED OLIVES, ENGLISH TABLE SALT, OPERA CLOAKS, PRESERVED GINGER,

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THURSDAY 27th Inst.,

and accuracy where the divergence and uncertainty may have been remarkable and the divergence of the United States, and the divergence of this State, as a day of

THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE,

My Store WILL BE CLOSED at

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Until which time

PANILY GROCERIES PROVISIONS

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Straw Rice

HORACE M. BARRY. BOA 8

Market Street. 43.

WOULD Respectfully Inform their FRIENDS and PATRONS that they are now receiving a large addition to their already extensive

Fall and Winter

which they are determined to sell as cheap or

Cheaper than any other

HOUSE

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE

Their GOODS have all been selected with special care, and are of the

LATEST IMPORTATION,

and they wish it to be distinctly understood that

Will not be Undersold.

Having had several years experience in the DRY GOODS LINE, they make the above assertion with no fears of its contradiction.

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they offer, at greatly reduced rates, a full variety of GOODS, such as ALPACAS, ALL WOOL DELAINES.

BALMORALS, BELTINGS,

BOMBAZINES, COLLARS & CUFFS, CAMBRICS.

CORSETS, CALICOES, CANTON FLANNELS CHAMBRAIS, CLOAKS,

DIAPERS, DRILLING, DAMASKS. DUPLEX SKIRTS, DELAINES, ENGLISH MERINOES,

> EMBROIDERIES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ELASTICS,

EDGINGS. FANCY GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOES, FLANNELS. GLOVES. GIMPS, GINGHAMS,

HOMESPUN, HOSE, INSERTINGS, ILLUSIONS,

JACONETS,

KNIT GOODS.

LACES, LINENS,

LINSEY WOOLSEYS. MOURNING GOODS, MARSEILLES MANTILLAS. NAINSOOKS,

NAPKINS, NUBIAS. POPLINS, PLAIDS,

PAPER CAMBRICS.

PILLOW CASINGS. QUILTS, QUILTINGS,

RIGOLETTS, RISTORIS. RUFFLINGS, RIBBONS

SILKS, SHEETINGS, SKIRTS. SONTAGS.

TAFFETAS. TABLE LINEN & COVERS, TICKINGS,

TARLATANS, TOWELINGS. UNDER GARMENTS,

VEILS. VELVETS, VALENCIENNE LACES,

VICTORIA LAWNS, WHITE GOODS, WOOLENS,

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they offer a full line of CLOTHING. CASSIMERES. BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS,

TWEEDS, SATINETS. KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, OSNABURGS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

a fine assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c., &c.

To Wholesale Buyers.

Our connection with Northern Importing HOUSES will enable us to sell our GOODS at WHOLESALE, at as low rates as they can be bought for in the Northern Market. We guarantee to do this, and our FRIENDS in the Interior, by purchasing of us, can save the expense of Freight, Transfer of Moneys, &c. between this and Northern Markets.

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