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NASBY PAPERS.

[From the Toledo Blade.] A Horrible Vision—The last Nigger. Post Office, CONFEDERATE X ROADS. (Which is the State of Kentucky.)

Last nite, for amozmet, I picked up a volum uv poems, ritten by wun Camell, and happened to read a peece called the "Last Man."

Be that ez it may, the pome made a impression on me, (which is proof that there ist suthin in it,) and it wuz out on my mind ez I retired to my virtuous couch.

Skarcely hed I sunk into my slumber, when my viggerus intellect, which even the bonds uv slumber cant chain, wendeder away into the misty realms uv speclashen.

Likewise he saw them who hed bin his robust feild hands, each wun with sinews uv steel and muscles uv iron—the males hearty and sound, without blemish;

But all to no purpose. The unsparin pestilence smoted em, and notwithstanding the efforts made by the eminent physicians—notwithstanding the prayers and groans uv the Dimokrasny—they died!

Methawt the heavens wuz hung in black, and ominus litens shot athwart the skies. In the distance, low mutrin thunders wuz heard, and the beests of the forests run affrighted from their coverts.

Franklin Peerse approached and wailed thus: "And art thou gone, last uv the Africans? Cood not the aveingin ministers uv death heyk taken sum other race? Cood not the noble Injin bin taken, and thou spared to Dimokrasny?"

Like ez thellow; 'my okkepashun's gone.' The remedy is slow, but it is as sure in its operation as the causes which have operated

Farwell pollytix—thou wust my okkepashun. Farwell Congress!—uv what yoose is a Dimokrat in Congress with no nigger to blat about? Farwell, life!—for wat is life with no nigger to persekoot?"

Brite, uv Injiny; Richardson, uv Illinoy; Seymour, uv Noo York; Florence uv Pennsylvania; and all the leaders uv the party uv the North, without exception, cum up, and make similar orashuns, used the jack-knife in like style, fallin across each other ez four foot wood is corded.

I awoke in a feverish heat, shreakin wildly. So vivid wuz the scene I hed dreamed, that I found it impossible to sleep, and all that long nite I walked the floor in agony.

Condition of the South. The Brooklyn Union of Dec. 27th has an editorial on the condition of the South. The fact of a sorry state of things is admitted and proceeds to say that the causes of this depressed condition concerns questions of political economy and not politics.

The proximate cause is seen in the sudden fall in the price of cotton from 30 to 15 cents a pound. Allowing 2,500,000 bales, and 500 pounds to the bale, as a moderate estimate of the aggregate cotton crop in the South for the past season, the disastrous consequences of a decline of one hundred per cent from the anticipated value are obvious.

By this estimate over \$187,000,000 are virtually abstracted from the pockets of the planters. For the undiminished cost of production, transportation, and taxes must come all the same out of the actual 15 cents as out of the expected 30. The excecution of continued high prices was reasonable. The weight of experience and the argument it priori supported such a conclusion.

1. The accumulation of cotton before the war in the large warehouses. By this means the world was overstocked with the raw material, beyond the knowledge even of those most intimately acquainted with the subject. Through ignorance of this fact, the planters of the South based upon the supposed necessidty of the world for their production their hopes of breaking the blockade and securing a recognition of the Confed eracy.

2. The money basis of business, another fruit of the war, affects the price of cotton. Before the war, manufacturers, merchants, and planters worked upon long credit. This long credit served as a fly-wheel to steady the price of cotton and prevent fluctuations in the demand from being immediately felt. Now when all business is done upon short credit, and manufacturers buy only as the people consume, a diminished consumption by the cater, quickly and sensibly affects the price.

3. The consumption has steadily diminished. This, again, is a direct consequence of the war. The high prices have taught habits of economy to the consumers of manufactured cotton; and this is a direct cause of the fall in the value of the raw material.

to reduce the South to its present condition—as sure as the Medo-Persian law which governs the science of political economy, and "altereth not."

The low price will increase consumption. It will inevitably and quickly react upon the demand. It is not an evil in itself. For consumers, for the people, it is a present good. To the planters it may be made the harbinger of future prosperity.

When the price of cotton falls yet lower, and the world can afford to wear six shirts where it is now scrimped into one, King Cotton will again resume a milder but more extensive sway, and his indefinite term of office will be conditional only on his continued good behavior.

DEPARTMENTAL. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR. HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF R. F., AND A. L., DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, 191 JULIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 9th, 1867.

The following instructions, relative to the duties and powers of agents of the bureau in this State, are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. All cases of difficulty or disagreement between whites and freedmen, or between the freedmen themselves, will be referred, in the first instance, to the civil courts for adjudication.

It is the duty of the bureau agents, in all minor cases of complaint where freedmen are concerned, to effect, if possible, an amicable and satisfactory settlement between the parties without referring the same to the civil authorities; but in those cases involving legal questions, and which, from their nature, are properly cognizable before civil tribunals, bureau agents are not empowered to make final disposition of the same, nor interfere in any way whatever with the action of the civil authorities in such cases.

In no case will the bureau agent proceed to make such seizures, unless the civil authorities fail, or refuse to give that protection to laborers, which is authorized by existing laws, entitling them to a lien on the crops and movable property for labor performed.

The evidence that the civil courts have failed or refused to take action must be clear and positive. The bureau agent will then seize and hold a sufficient portion of the crop or property to cover the amount justly due the freedmen, reporting immediately to these headquarters the action taken by him, together with all other information necessary for a full understanding of the case.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 31, 1867. General Orders, No. 165.

At the election held in the State of North Carolina, on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders, No. 101, from these Headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State having voted on the question of holding a Convention, and a majority of the votes cast being in favor of holding such Convention, the delegates elected thereto, and hereinafter named, are hereby notified, in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to assemble in convention in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, at noon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforesaid Act of the 23d day of March, 1867, and of the Act of the 8d day of March, 1867, to which it is supplementary.

A copy of this order will be furnished to each of the persons hereinafter named, and shall be the evidence of his having been elected as a delegate to the aforesaid Convention.

OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES. Anson.—Henry Chilson, George Tucker, Republicans.

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

Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans. Bertie.—B. Lee, P. D. Robins, Republicans. Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Philip Hodnett, Independent.

Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative. Cabarrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican. Chowan.—John R. French, Republican. Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.

Columbus.—H. Lenson, Conservative. Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republican. Currituck.—Thomas Sanderlin. Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mullican, Republicans.

Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans. Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans. Franklin.—James T. Harris, John H. Williams, Republicans.

A HEROINE.

The Philadelphia Press of Monday has an interesting account of the life and adventures of the celebrated Princess Salm-Salm, and puts at rest the misstatement in regard to her remarkable career.

The Princess Salm-Salm, to whom we refer, proposes to take her departure for Europe at the end of this week. She kept a diary during her sojourn in Mexico and it is to be hoped that she will find or make time to place portions of it before the public, to show with what fortitude the unfortunate Austrian Archduke submitted to his unfortunate doom.

The Prince Salm-Salm, whose elder brother represents the head of an ancient principality on the banks of the Rhine, rose to the rank of brigadier general in the army of the United States by his personal gallantry in various battles during the late rebellion.

It was about this time that the loyalty of the Princess Salm-Salm was tried practically in a manner which has made her worthy of being considered a heroine. She had made many fruitless efforts to make Maximilian acquainted with the hopeless condition of his affairs.

When it was determined to submit Maximilian for trial to a military court, whose highest in rank was only lieutenant colonel, and the oldest aged only twenty-five, he was granted three days to obtain counsel and witnesses.

While Maximilian's trial was proceeding, at which he was not present, the Princess was engaged in an attempt to rescue Maximilian and her husband. It might have been done, she feels assured, if ready money were then on hand.

The lady—who is only twenty-seven years old, as the *Almanach de Godea* officially states—is about to rejoin her husband at Vienna, where she has to perform the sad and sacred duty of personally communicating to Maximilian's family, and especially to the Archduchess Sophie, his mother, (to whom she is accredited by a sealed letter, one of the very last that he wrote), the particulars of the last month of his life, passed in captivity at Queretaro.

Judge Olin, of the Washington Criminal Court, has sentenced a man to ten days in prison and to take the temperance pledge for a year.

General Sigel has accepted the New York Agency of the German Immigrant Aid Association. Admiral Farragut's father was born in the Island of Minorca, but it wasn't his fault.