WILMINGTON POST

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E. WESCOTT. DEALER IN GRAIN, South Side Princess, near Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C. EEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL people. A supply of Corn, Meal, Homony, Flour, Oats, Peas,

-- Rye, Bran, Hay, &c., &c. VICK, MEBANE & CO.,

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Corner Chesnut and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C.

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Commission Merchants. NEW YORK.

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-AND-MACHINE SHOP, A LSO Manufacturers of TURPENTINE STILLS, and COPPER WORK in all its Front Street, below Market Street,

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NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Being AGENTS for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED

COTTON GINS. ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, BROWN'S COUNTER,

PLATFORM and RAIL-ROAD SCALES. Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all NASBY PAPERS.

From the Toledo Blade. A Horrible Vission-The last Nigger. POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS. (Wich is the State uv Kentuck,)

December 9, 1867. Last nite, for amoozmet, I picked up a vollum uv poems, ritten by wun Camell, and happened to read a peece called the "Last Man." It's a rayther heavy peece uv writin. His descriptive powers are rather better than mine, tho, perhaps, ef my too partial friends ain't too partial, he is a long way behint me in the matter of pathetics, and in them fine tutches which show the man uv sole and

ist suthin in it,) and it wuz onto my mind Forist cum, when, in Otheller, he stabs hisez I retired to my virtuous couch.

bonds uv slumber can't chain, wondered away into the misty realms uv specelashen. I hed the most horrble dream that ever afthrill my frame.

Methought a epidemic startid in Afrika and cum by reglar steps through Europe, and and finally reached Noo York. For a time endin. Behold Dimokrasy!—nigger at the and prosperity from the present gloomy con-North East Cor. Market & Second Sts., it raged alike among all classes uv people, and among all colors and complexions. The middle! We're rid uv two great cusses toproud and hawty Caucasion, the bold and patriotic Celt, the noble red man uv the forest, (which is pisen,) all, all wuz swept away by the relentless pestilence.

Finally it abated. The white man and the red man begun to escape the fangs uv death; but among the niggers it raged wuss than ever. Thro the South it swept like a shades, Wall Paper, &c., also tornado, sparin the whites, but cutting down every nigger in its path. Ther wuz weepin danger up the nigger becomin extinct by monious, and permanent Reconstruction. SOUTH FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, N. C and wailin. The hawty planter saw the disease? I know amalgamashun is whitein brite octoroon, for whom he paid \$2,000 him the Southern States; but up North, afore the war, and who hed in the good old | where Dimokrasy is skarse, we kin preserve times solaced his hours uv relaxashun with | them in all their original blackness. Heavpeerlis charms-who hed borne him bootiful in grant that the friteful vision wuz simply kount uv heven his blood in their vanes, he a warnin uv wrath to cum! hed bin able to sell for \$3,000 and \$4,000 to other planters, whose tasts run in that direkshun-he saw her, the objeck uv his affecshun, and in the good times to come he hopd once more a part uv his estate, lvin a inanymait corpse, not worth a cent for any

Likewise he saw them who hed bin his robust feeld hands, each wun with sinews uv steel and muscles uv iron—the males hearty and sound, without blemish; the females capable uv raisen a piccaninny which, in the old times, wuz worth \$200 ez soon ez weened, wunst a yeer, and by a little extra whippin, do a yeer's work in the fields evry 12 months-stretched cold corpses in the true, viz: field. Thus wuz disease outrajin all the finer feleins uv humanity, and destroyin relentlessly all that made life pleasently and love-

two remained in the Yoonited States. They a pound. Allowing 2.500,000 bales, and wuz a male and female, uv sich perfekly 500 pounds to the bale, as a moderate estiand fearin the race wood become extinct, hed selected these, hed carefully seklooded uv the world to be with em constantlymite be to wunst applied afore the disease got a hold. From these two, ef the rest wuz destroyed, it wuz hoped a new stock cood be raised, that the dangers uv negro equality mite be still kept afore the American

But all to no purpose. The unsparin pesthe efforts made by the eminent physicans—

the Dimokrasy-they died ! Methawt the heaveens wuz hung in black, and ominus litenins shot athwart the skies. In the distance, low, mutrin thunders wuz heard, and the beests of the forests run affrighted from their coverts. Dray hosses dropt dead in the streets; dorgs run wildly, with their tungs a hanging out, and the white foam droppin from their distended jaws. Ever and anon, pale, sickly gleames uv life flashed across the dark, leaden-colored clouds, given nacher the appearance uv yal ler janders.

The last nigger wuz dead!
Presently, the leaders of the Demokrasy begun to assemble. Fernandywood cum.

NO. 132 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE | would break' and kissin the cold corpse- posed necessitd of the world for their producequality, when ther ain't no nigger? This, ket, revealed by the war, operates powerfully now, is a white man's gorernment -we hev | upon the price. nothing left to contend for, and thus I foller

knife in the nigger's vest pockit, run it into his bowils, and fell a dead corpse across his long credit served as a fly-wheel to steady Franklin Peerse approached and wailed

"And art thou gone, last uv the Africans? Cood not the aveingin ministers uv death noble Injin bin taken, and thou spared to price. Dimokrasy? No white man feared his supremacy. Cood not the Chinese hev bin sacrificed in thy stead? The people hed no prejoodis agin his color. Thou wust all that made me uv yoose, and ez thou art gone,

so I go also." And takin the jack-knife out uv Fernan dy's hand, he stabbed himself with it, and fell dead aton uv Fernandy.

"Opposin thy elevation," sed he, addres- worldmarket overstocked, the fly-wheel upon sin the dead nigger, "wunst made a marter the relation between supply and demand uv me, which marterdom netted me \$30,000° abruptly ungeared, the demand reduced to in ten cent pieses, which I immejitly inves- a minimum, and the sources of supply trainted in 7-30 bonds issued by a tyranikle and | ed to the utmost, is it any wonder that the unconstooshnal guvernment. By carryin a price of the production should fall fifty per potrait uv thee, and exhibitin it at my meettins in the rooral deestricks, I hev made my with which he has heretofore ruled the constituoencies bile with rage, at the ijee uv sich ez thou bein elevated to their speer. Like Othello; 'my okkepashun's gone.' operation as the causes which have operated on board the steamer Costa Rico.

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

And, takin the jack-knife from Peerse,s hand, he recklessly plunged it into his bowils, and fell across Peeres.

Brite, uv Injiany : Richardson, uv Illinoy : Seymour, uv Noo York; Florence uv Pennthe North, without exception, cum up, and, makin similar orashuns, used the jack knife in like style, fallin across each other ez four foot wood is corded.

Filled with anguish of the heaviest de-Be that ez it may, the pome made a impression on me, (which is proof that there myself into a attitood—sich ez I hev seen self-I wuz on the pint uv makin it acquainnigger's coat-pockit. Droppin the knife' I

bottom, whiskey at the top, and stink in the dition of the South.

And instid uv punchin his stumick with' the knife, he shuffled out uv the room, holdin his nose.

I awoke in a feveris heat, shreekin wildly. So vivid wuz the scene I hed dreemed that I found it impossible to sleep, and all that long nite I walked the floor in agony. Wuz the dreem profetik? Is there any girls almost perfekly white, which, on ak . the result uv a disordered stumick, and not

PETROLEUM V. NASHBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster.) 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 it depressed condition concerns ques-

tions of political economy and not politics. We must take the liberty to say that politics have had some agency in this matter, but nevertheless, what the writer says is judication.

The causes of this depressed condition concern questions of political economy, not

The proximate cause is seen in the sudden Finally, nigger after nigger tell, until but fall in the price of cotton from 30 to 15 cents helthy systems that it seemed impossible for mate of the aggregate cotton crop in the disease to tetch them. When the epidemic Sough for the past season, the disastrous wuz known to have settled down to niggers consequences of a decline of one hundred alone, the Democrasy held a consultation, per cent from the anticipated value are ob-

By this estimate over \$187,000,000 are virem from the world and hed employed twen- tually abstracted fron the pockets of the ty-four uv the most eminent medikle men planters. For the undiminished cost of production, transportation, and taxes must come each staying an hour-that, in case they all the same out of the actual 15 cents as showed any symtoms, the proper remidies out of the expected 30. The executation of continued high prices was reasonable. The weight of experience and the argument it priori supported such a conclusion. Who last it June would have dared to predict the present price of cotton for December? And precisely in proportion to the plausibility of these great expectations, the plan tilence smoted em, and notwithstandin the ters in their certainly basing large operations upon them, their frustration is peculiary disnotwithstandin the prayers and groans uy astnous. Repeal of the cotton tax for the future, remuneration for this year's tax, will, indeed, afford temporary and necessary relief to the planters. Yet as only the most superficial or the most perverted observer ascribes the lamentable condition of the South to the existence of the tax upon cotton, so no man of candid reflection would be content to seek the remedy in its repeal. This great fall in the price of cotton,

then, is due to the powerful combination of several circumstances: 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 "Alars!" sez he, sobbin ez tho his heart planters of the South based upon the supwell! Thou wust our corner-stun; on thee and occuring a recognition of the Confed

Farewell, my hopes-a long and last fare- tion their hopes of breaking the blockade we built. Thou wust our capitle, our chee- eracy. And the success of the Government fest trust. We used yoo-we aboozed yoo- in this contest is, doubtless, due largely to and in aboozin you found our profit. You this unconscious accumulation of the wouldwuz ordained to be the cuss uv Ameriky- staple in the aerehouses of the North and we wuz ordained to be allnz fearful uv yoor of Europe. That accumulation is not yet bein our sooperiors-to us wuz entrusted the exhausted. While the war continued the deliteful task uv keeping yoo down, and prospect of an indefinite diminution of the us over you. Our task is ended with thee. supply, the price was not affected. Now Kin we any more rally our people to the that all restraints upon the supply are witpoles, by yawpin the dangers uv nigger drawn the overstocked condition of the mar-

2. The money basis of business, another fruit of the war, affects the price of cotton. And Fernandy, who hed found a jack- Before the war manufacturers, merchants, and planters worked upon long credit. This 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 hey taken sum other race? Cood not the by the catter, quickly and sensibly affects the

> 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.

4. Not an inconsiderable cause of the same consequence lies in the stimulus which the Southern blockade gave to the cultiva-Vallandigum approached, weepin vilently. tion of cotton in other countries. With the cent,, and King Cotton lose the stern sceptre

> world? The remedy is slow, but it is as sure in its

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. The Southsylvany; and all the leeders uv the party uv ern States, it is conceded, can produce cotton better and cheaper than any other quarter of the earth. High prices might have made the fortunes of a few individual planters. But low prices, the lowest possible. are hereafter to build up the fortune of the by notified, in conformity with the provisskripshun, and fully appreciatin the feelings | South. Present alleviation only is possible of the noble men who woodent survive their for the present condition of the South. The party, I caught the jackknife, and, thrown cure comes with the coming season. The cost of cotton to the consumer must not be advanced. To the producer it may be lessened. More careful cultivation, free labor Skarcely hed I sunk into my slumber, ted with my intestines, when I happened to imported New England economy, thrift, and when my viggerus intellect, which even the observe a quart bottle stickin out uv the perseverance,—these are the means which are destined to restore the South to more seezed it, and in two gulps swallered the than its original commercial influence and contents. The room spun round and round, prosperity. The present sufferers at the flicted a sleepen man, which the bare recol. and, eggshausted, I fell senseless across the South are largely Northern men. They are lekshun uv causes a voluntary, shudder to ded socicides. Jest then Horis Greeley en- not to be cast down by the disappointments tered the room. Holdin up both hands, he of a single crop. The hardihood that conquered the granite barrenness of New Eng-"Ez it was in the beginnin', so it is in the land will educe cheerfulness, order, wealth

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. Meanwhile let Congress lighten the present burden upon the South in every legitimate way, and more especially by completing a speedy, just, har-

DEPARTMENTAL.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR. HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF R. F., AND A.

L., DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, 191 JULIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, DA., Dec. 9th,

Circular No. 18.

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 ad-

It is the duty of the bureau agents, in all minor cases of complaints 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. It is their duty to advise freedmen, when necessary in bringing suits before the civil courts; and should the exigencies of the case demand it, they will appear as the freedmen's friend, or attorney.

In all cases where planters or other employers refuse or neglect to pay wages due freedmen, the bureau agents will, if necessary, make proper application to the civil authorities for the protection of the laborers in their just rights, as provided by law.

If necessary to insure payment to the laborers according to the terms of contract with employers, the agent will call upon the civil authorities to make such seizures of crops and property as may be requisite to secure the freedmen their just dues. In no case will the bureau agent proceed

to make such seizures, unless the civil au- Conservatives. thorities fail, or retuse 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 per-

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 Republicans. crop or property to cover the amount justly due the freedmen, reporting immediately to Jesse Rhodes, Republicans. these headquarters the action taken by him, together with all other information necessary for a full understanding of the case.

The officers and agents of the Freedmen's Republicans. Bureau will, in all respects, conform their and color the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and lin, J. I the full and equal benefit of all laws and licans. proceedings for the security of person and property; and which subjects colored persons to like punishment, pains, and penalties as white citizens, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and which further makes it their special dutv. at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of the act, and to cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as, by the act, has cognizance of the same.

II. Where outrages are perpetrated on freedmen, and the civil authorities fail or refuse, on proper application by the bureau agent, to take action to secure the arrest and trial of the party or parties so offending, it will then be the duty of the agent to call upon the nearest military commander for a sufficient force to arrest the party or parties committing the outrage; but this course will not be taken unless the civil authorities have failed or have refused to perform their duties as the law directs.

Evidence of such failure or refusal will e forwarded to these headquarters, together with a full and comprehensive report of all the circumstances attending the case. By order of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Wood, 1st United States infantry, assistant J. M. LEE, commissioner. 1st Lieut. 39th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Official: J. M. LEE, 1st Lieut. 39th U. S. Infantry, A A. A. G.

Commodore WATKINS is deceased-died

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 here ions 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 2d 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 Chillson, George Tucker, Republicans.

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

Beaufort.-Wm. Stilley, W. B. Rodman, Republicans. Bladen.-A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.

Bertie.-B. Lee, P. D. Robins, Republi-Cleaveland,-Plato Durham, Conserva

Caswell.-Wilson Carey, Republican, Phil lip 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. Blume, Republican. Chowan.—John R. French, Republican. Carteret .- Abraham Congleton, Republi-

Columbus.—H. Lennon, Conservative. Chatham.-John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republican. Currituek.—Thomas Sanderlin.

Davidson.-Isaac Kinney, Spence Mulli- being considered a heroine. She had made can, Republicans.

Duplin.-John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans. ker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans. Franklin .- James T. Harris, John H. Williamson, Republicans.

Forsyth:—E. B. Teague, Republican. Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee, Republicans. Gates.—Thomas L. Hoffler, Republican. Granville.-John W. Ragland, J. J. Moore

C. Mayo, Republicans. Gaston .- M. J. Aydlott, Republican. Harnett.-J. M. Turner, Republican. Halifax.-J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, Republicans. Hertford, J. B. Hare, Conservative.

Hyde.-Andrew J. Glover. Johnston.-Dr. James Hay, Nathan Gulley, Republicans. Jones.-David D. Colgrove, Republican. Lincoln.-Joseph H. King, Republican. Lenoir.-Richard W. King, Republican.

Mecklenburg.—Edward Fullings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans. Montgomery.-Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Re-Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.

C. Parker, Republicans. New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway. Republicans.

Person.—Dr. Wm. Merritte Conservative. Perquimans.-Dr. William Nicholson, Re-Mattchett Taylor, Republicans.

Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laflin, D. J. Rich, Republicans. Robeson.-O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance,

Rutherford and Polk.-Rev. W. H. Logan, Rowan and Davie.-Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans. Rockingham.-Hry. Barnes, John French,

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

Stanly, -L. C. Morton, Republican. Wake.-B. S. D. Williams, S. D. Frank lin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Repub-Warren.-John Read, John Hyman, Re-

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, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania. -G. W. Gahagan, Thos. J. Cand

ler, James H. Duckworth, Republicans. Mitchell and Yancey.—Julius S. Garland Republican. Haywood and Jackson. - W. B. G. Garrett, Republican.

Macon, Clay and Cherokee .- G. W. Dickson, Mark May, Republicans. Moore.—Sween S. McDonald, Republican. Williams, Conservatives.

Stokes.—Riley F. Petree, Republican. Union.—William Newsom, Republican. Washington and Tyrrell.—Edmund W. Jones, Republican. Martin. -S. W. Watts, Republican.

Onsiow.-Jasper Etheridge, Republican.

Special Enyoy. Hon. Ason Burlingame has been designated by the Emperor of China, as Special Envoy to revise treaties with European Pow-

John Quincy Adams, celebrated as a citizen of Boston, and a descendant of somebody else, is going to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in Ver-

ers. He accepts.

A HEROINE.

The Princess Salm-Salm. 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. As a full correction of some of the errors in an article on the Princess in the Chronicle of last August, and also as a reply to a notice in our last Sundays issue, we cheerfully copy the following extract from the graphic article in the Press. The lady referred to in the subjoined is evidently not the person referred to in these

fer, 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 submmitted to his unfortunate doom. The Prince Salm-Salm, whose elder brother represents the head of an ancient princi-

The Princess Salm-Salm, to whom we re-

pality 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.-Still delighting in

"The big wars that make ambition virtue," he went to Mexico in 1866. and offered his sword to Maximillian, who placed him at once upon his staff, with the rank of colonel. A few months later he was rejoined by the Princess, whom he had married, in 1862, at Washington, from the house of Captain Johnson, her sister's husband, who had

fought in our Mexican war. Prince Felix Salm-Salm, by his personal devotion and soldierly qualities, won the esteem and affection of Maximilian, who was then solitary and dispirited on account of the abscence of Carlotta at Belgium, the titular Empress, on that mission to Europe which had such unfortunate results for both. and enjoyed his entire confidence. Towards the last of February Maximilian was induced to go to Queretaro, with some 4,000 Mexican soldiers, (having left his foreign troops behind by advice of Marquez, the traitor.)-The only foreigner who accompanied him was Prince Salm-Salm, who was immediately promoted to the rank of general, appointed first aid-de-camp and chief of the Imperial household. It was about this time that the loyalty of

the Princess Salm-Salm was tried pretically

in a manner which has made her worthy of

many fruitless efforts to make Maximilian

acquainted with the hopeless condition of his affairs. She had repeatedly seen Presi-Edgecombe.-Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Ba- dent Juarez at San Luis Potosi, and had earnestly solicited from him permission to proceed to Maximilian for this purpose. At that time, she believed, the Republicans would have accepted Maximilian's abdication, and he afterwards learned, when too late, that had he known how his affairs were wrecked he would have sent it in. But various untoward circumstances, accidental and otherwise, prevented her from reaching Queretaro until three days after Maximilian was a prisoner-having literally been sold to Escobedo for three thousand ounces of gold. To abdicate then might have been considered the movement of personal fear. 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. The Princess Salm Salm at once took horse and rode away to San Luis Potosi, where she litterally wrung from Juarez a reluctant consent to extend the time to two weeks, (it eventually was a few days over three) and she hastened with this doc-Northampton.-Henry T. Grant, Roswell ument to Queretaro, performing the double journey in half the time usually occupied by the dilligence. Young, slight in frame, and not strong in health, this young lady spared Orange.-John W. Graham, E. M. Holt, not herself on this mission of humanity, and Maximilian-it was all that he then could do-decorated her, in manifestation of his gratitude, with the order of St. Charles, an order of knighthood, of which ladies are Pasquotank and Camden.-C. C. Pool, the only recipients, founded by himself and Carlotta, in April, 1865, to recompense piety,

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. Of that there was "a plentiful scarcity," and all that she could offer were drafts from Maximilian on his family in Vienna. As she speaks Spanish very well, the negotiation was easy enough action to the provision of the civil rights Republicans.

bill, which secures to citizens of every race Richmond.—Richmond T. Long, Republand sent to San Luis Potosi, where she was a prisoner for some weeks, and not released until all was over. Meanwhile her husband had been tried, at Queretaro, with fitteen other of Maximilian's generals, convicted, and sentenced to be shot. The capital punish ment was remitted, and two months after, Prince Salm-Salm, upon her earnest solicitation, was pardoned, but, without notice or delay, put on board a French steamer at Vera Cruz, and departed for Europe.

humility, and charity.

The lady—who is only twenty-seven years old, as the Almanach de Gotha 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. We feel assured that for what she did for Maximilian while he lived, and for executing this last mission from the grave we might say, this true hero-Sampson. -Sylvester Carter, Alexander ine will be received at Vienna, by his Imperial kindred, with honor, gratitude, and regard. There is a nobility purer and loftier than that of rank and descent, and this young lady surely is a member of it.

> THE Northern Methodist Conference. Bishop Jones, of New York, presiding, assembled in Richmond on Thursday.

> Judge Olin, of the Washington Criminal Court, has sentenced a man to ten days' im prisonment 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

without the contract and the first the first of the said

Island of Minorca, but it wasn't his fault.