THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872. NO. 2

THE WEEKLY POST.

TANBARK.

[illegible] Democratic paper in Nebraska endorses Mr. Greeley.

John O. Whitner is one of the many old anti-Lecompton men that unite in regretting and condemning the recent speech of Senator Sumner.

The Vicksburg *Times* denies that Lieut. Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, has at any time had any sympathy with the Liberal movement.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* does [illegible] that he can be [illegible] in the mud [illegible]

[illegible] after taking [illegible] Brown as the opposition candidate, thinks that, [illegible] a cheerful prospect [illegible] Maryland for [illegible]

[illegible] remarks a cotemporary [illegible] great deeds, [illegible] to be to abolish [illegible] Kindness with doubts [illegible] from Mind, Buckle, and [illegible]

[illegible] publishes [illegible] regard, declaring [illegible] for Greeley. He extracts a note [illegible] more exultant than he [illegible] may time since he opened [illegible]

Greeley [illegible] speaking of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, [illegible] was "a reasonable suspension of judgment as to the Cincinnati candidate." The Greeleyites evidently are thankful for small favors.

The interesting reading matter in some Democratic journals now is [illegible] from Mr. Greeley's [illegible] for the last few years, referring to the Democratic detractors, loco focos, the tools of British gold, and disreputable generally.

Mr. Bird, Democratic Congressman [illegible] say that Voorhees is not the only prominent Democrat who opposes Greeley's endorsement at Baltimore. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is no white blackbird, either.

An exchange says: "Have we not exaggerated Greeley's strength with the institute. Have we not confused familiarity with popularity." We fear we have. And Horace must bear with us if we express the conviction that familiarity in this case has bred its usual contempt.

Only a few newspapers of Republican antecedents or former have signified their adhesion to the Greeley-Brown ticket, and the only one among them of any influence is the Chicago Tribune. This journal shares the fate of the Republican politicians who have gone out of the party it goes with it followed.

The Harrisburg [illegible] says that Hon. [illegible] has been nominated by the Democrats of Pennsylvania for Auditor [illegible] was [illegible] connected during the [illegible] sympathies with treason [illegible] and comfort [illegible] disloyal county, it [illegible] as an out [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune [illegible] recently [illegible] representing [illegible] Democratic papers [illegible] for Greeley only on [illegible] Greeley only on [illegible] nominated by the [illegible] Convention and [illegible] papers in the [illegible] the Greeley [illegible]

[illegible] of Delaware, a Democrat [illegible] and one of the [illegible] his party for the [illegible] condemnation [illegible] Greeley movement. He says [illegible] that the Democratic [illegible] earlier away their grand [illegible] party faith to follow an ignis fatuus in which defeats every [illegible] of wisdom, propriety, and justice [illegible] ever been advanced for the control of our party movements."

A telegram from Bombay announces the arrival at a steamer from Zanzibar bringing definite intelligence from Dr. Livingstone. The aforesaid gentleman is all [illegible] evidently caring more for geographical study than for the anxiety of Europe on his account. Mr. Stanley has met him, received letters from him, and was at latest advices on his way back to the coast with his precious freight of news. Again we extend to the *Herald* our cordial congratulations upon this achievment—one of the most brilliant in the annals of journalism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

At Lawrence, Mass., a machine for making wall paper produces seventy-nine miles of paper daily, being run twenty-three hours.

DAILY BULLETIN.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
June 13—7:32 A. M., 1872.

Place of Observation.	Ther.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Augusta, Geo.	74	Calm	Clear.
Baltimore,	78	W	Clear.
Boston,	70	N. W.	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	62	W	Cloudy.
Chicago,	66	W	Fair.
Galveston,			
Key West, Fla.,	83	E.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.,	77	S. E.	Fair.
Montreal, Can.,	66	W	Cloudy.
New York,	74	S. W.	Clear.
Portland, Me.,	75	N. W.	Fair.
Punta Rassa, Fla	80	E.	Fair.
Washington,	75	S.	Clear.
Wilmington,	79	W	Fair.

ROBERT SEYBOTH,
Sergt Signal Service, U. S. A.

Post Office [illegible]

POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 31, 1872.

From this date the mails will close as follows.

Northern (morning) mail.....[illegible] a. m.
Northern (night) mail.....[illegible] p. m.
Southern mail.....[illegible] p. m.

ED. K. BRINK, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

JUST received at VanOrsdell's another lot of those Beautiful Walnut Mouldings.

All sorts of blanks printed and for sale by S. G. Hall. Office on Princess st.

"Don't you think Greeley stock is going up," asked a Liberal of a Republican yesterday. "Yes," was the reply, "Going up in a balloon."

CORONER'S JURY. The jury in the case of the sudden death at Leesburg, in this county, returned a verdict of "Death from causes unknown." No knowledge of the deceased could be obtained.

OUR Democratic Liberals keep hallowing "Caesarism" "Tyranny" "Rascality," against the government. They use the strongest terms that language enables them. Now in case there should ever be any real danger from such crimes, these editors will be in the position of children who are always crying FIRE! FIRE!

THE *Journal of Commerce* says: "Our State canvass is now in full blast." Blow it loud while you can, for your canvass will be fully *blasted* in August, and your candidates all dropped.

GENERAL LEE was a noble man and a leading soldier. Friends and enemies alike concede this. His chief fault was his neglect after he surrendered to shriek against the tyranny, centralization, etc., etc.

If you stick to a lie it is as good as the truth, is evidently the principle actuating those charging General Grant with accepting presents. They think if they continue throwing mud some of it will stick. A chivalric employment. Very!

THE Charleston *Republican*, speaking of Dr. GREELEY says: "No man in the country has such a record." We agree with Brother Britton. No man ever did, and the people can't see why a man with such a record has the check to ask votes.

THE disastrous effects of Grant's administration is shown in the depressing affect on the industries of the country. Cotton has gone up, naval stores are very high, pork, grain and flour very low. Such are some of the disheartening results of this terrible Republican Government, and to cap the climax all Federal taxes except on tobacco and whiskey have been taken off. Ruin! Ruin!!

THE Democratic pepers froth a good deal about the tyranny, oppression, etc., etc., of the General Government; the danger in which our liberties stand, and similar warnings. Their little sheets have but a limited circulation, and if they would only mention a few instances of Federal interference and oppression in our midst, one might believe there was some truth. But they are always talking of terrible tyranny in some distant place.

We should think that the Southern people would have too chivalric a feeling to keep reviling President Grant. The General who magnanimously paroled 4,000 of Pemberton's army, again paroled Lee's army, and who when such hot headed men as Greeley urged the trial of Lee and the other leading Generals, stepped forward and told the Government, "these men must not be molested, their parole and my guarantee protects them: it this matter is forced I tender my resignation."

And by this bold protest Grant stood between the vanquished Generals and radicalism.

Now these Radicals are the pets and standard bearers of the Democrats.

This is stooping to conquer with a vengeance.

The wonderful unanimity with which Gen. GRANT was nominated for the Presidency, proves his popularity among all classes. The following scene at the announcement of the vote by Judge SUTTLE, the chairman of the Convention is taken from the New York *Herald*:

Then the Chairman, rising in his place, said: "It is a pleasure to the Chair to announce that

ULYSSES S. GRANT HAS RECEIVED SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO VOTES,

the entire vote of every State and Territory in the Union."

As he resumed his seat the most tumultuous and continued cheering broke out, as a mighty echo to the words. The whole Convention and the spectators rose, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and there were continued cheers during several minutes. As the excitement somewhat subsided the band struck up, evidently in consequence of some understanding, playing the air of

A GRANT CAMPAIGN SONG.

This concluded, the tenor of the song was rendered by a gentleman standing in the midst of the instruments, the chorus being rendered by a large choir of gentlemen stationed just by the side of the band. The song was most rapturously received. The tune was that of an inspiriting campaign air, and the singers were loudly applauded at the conclusion; and, after the cheering subsided, there were loud cries for the music of "John Brown," until the band began to play it, the whole Convention rising and singing it with great enthusiasm. At this time the excitement was intense, which culminated when the band followed with the stirring strains of "Yankee Doodle," and next, the call for the "Battle Cry of Freedom," was responded to by the band, the audience again joining in the chorus with a will.

An anti-onion eating society has been organized by the F. F.'s of Lafayette.

THE *Journal of Commerce* praises the Superintendent of Instruction. That's rough on Pf. McIver.

In 1860, when the tariff was simple, the Democratic party required $6.25 to collect every $100 of Customs duty. In 1871, when the tariff was relatively very complicated, the Republican party collected the duties at the rate of $3.11 for every $100. The Democrats now ask for control of the Government on the ground that they can manage it more cheaply.—*N. Y. Times.*

SUPREME COURT.—This Judicial district was called on Wednesday. Many [illegible] at Raleigh.

The following cases were called:

State *vs.* C. Taylor Clifton, New Hanover, Attorney General for the State; no counsel for the defendant. Stricken from the docket; New Hanover to pay the cost.

This was a forgery case, and Clifton while awaiting this appeal, escaped from jail and is at large.

L. Frelich *vs.* Southern Express Co., Duplin. Battle & Sons for plaintiff, and Moore & Gatling for the defendants.—Left open.

State *vs.* Nathan Purdie *et. al.*, Bladen. Attorney General Shipp, for the State; no counsel for the defendants. Argued.

Henry McIven, *et. al.*, *vs.* James K. McIven, *et. al.*, Bladen. Continued.

Thomas D. McDowell, administrator, *vs.* W. H. White, Bladen. Continued.

Cavnon, Stokely & Co., *vs.* H. H. Robinson, *et. al.*, New Hanover. M. London for plaintiffs and Robt. Strange for defendants. Transferred to end of district.

Michael Cronly *vs.* Frederick Hall, New Hanover. Battle & Sons for plaintiff and M. London for defendant. Argued.

E. Wescott, Adm'r., *vs.* Henry C. Hewlett, New Hanover. Robt. Strange for plaintiff; no counsel for defendant. Continued.

Doe on demise, S. W. Nash, *et al. vs.* Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. M. London and R. Strange for plaintiffs and Moore & Gatling for defendants. Transferred to end of district.

"End of the district" means the end of the list of cases for this Judicial district, when they will be called again.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

(From the Star.)

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

The following from the Treasury Department is dated June 6, 1872:

"The attention of all parties interested is particularly directed to the following provisions of an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes, approved May, 1872, and the regulations for carrying the same into effect:

Section 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners, or their legal representatives, or all cotton seized after the 30th day of June, 1865, by the agents of the government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the treasury of the United States; provided that the receipts thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for, or on account of the seizure of said cotton, and a sufficient sum for such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and, provided further, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any claim now pending before the Court of Claims, nor to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act, and the sum of $20,000 is appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses of defending the United States in respect to claims for said proceeds to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.'

"The following rules and regulations concerning claims for the proceeds of certain cotton under the foregoing provisions of law are hereby established:

"First. Every claim shall be stated in a petition addressed to the Secretary and signed and duly verified on the oath or affirmation of the claimant or claimants.

"Second. The petition must state, 1st, the full names of all the claimants, their present residence and their residence when their cotton was seized; 2nd, who were the original and subsequent owners of the cotton, who now are lawfully entitled to the proceeds thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration the title successively passed; 3d, the quantity of cotton alleged to have been seized or taken in bales and pounds, the kind and quality, and the names, marks signs or devices upon the bales at the time of such seizure, the names of the person or persons by whom the seizure was made and whether they were agents or officers of the government, the date and place of the seizure and to what places conveyed or transported, and all other material circumstances connected with the seizure and disposition of the cotton, with as much particularity and exactness as can be done, and if any voucher, receipt or other writing was given therefor by the persons taking the same it should be attached to the petition; 4th, whether the claim has heretofore been presented to any officer, agent or department of the government, or to Congress or to any committee thereof, and what decision or action, if any has been had in regard to the same.

"Third. In setting forth facts in the petition the claimant must always distinguish between those which he states of his own knowledge and those upon information and belief. He must say as to the first that he avers them of his own knowledge, and as to the last that he states them upon information and belief.

"Fourth. There must be appended to the petition the post office address of the claimants and when represented by attorneys proper letters of attorney or other sufficient evidence of authority must be held therewith.

Fifth. When the claim is brought by a guardian, executor or other legal representatives, the appointment of the representative, or a copy of the letters testamentary, [illegible] such representative, duly authenticated, must be filed with the petition.

"Sixth. Each material averment of the petition should be corroborated by at least two credible and disinterested witnesses, and their sworn statements should be filed with the petition or as soon thereafter as possible.

"Seventh. The claimant, upon completing the proofs relied on to sustain his claim, should so notify the Secretary of the Treasury in writing, and after the expiration of the six months allowed by the Act of Congress for filing claims, the cases will be taken up and disposed of in the order in which such notifications have been received, unless further delay is asked for by the claimant or demanded by the government.

(Signed) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 12.

The democratic conventions of Kansas and Iowa indicate an overwhelming sentiment for the Cincinnati platform and nominees. The resolutions contain this paragraph: "But when the lawless ambition, imbecility, corruption and manworship dominate a party, it is the duty of all partisans, without regard to previous polititical affiliations to join their hands and hearts in any effort to crush such party and drive its leaders from power."

The Iowa Convention has instructed its delegates to act as a unit, and resolved that the principles enunciated by the late Cincinnati convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform upon which all elements of opposition to the present corrupt federal government can stand.

The English government will ask an eight months recess of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The United States will neither favor nor oppose the recess unless England agrees to the supplemental article. In case the recess is denied, England will not present her case.

The tax on snuff remains at 32 cents.

From Canada.

BROOKVILLE, ONTARIO, June 12.

The steamer Keystone was burned to the water's edge. About one hundred passengers were on board—all escaped except Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Montreal, who leaped overboard with an improperly adjusted life preserver. The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, when the fire, which originated amidship, spread with rapidity over the entire boat. Only one small boat could be lowered, which was filled with women and children, but swamped on touching the water. The other passengers and crew jumped into the water and struggled ashore. The propeller Dominion was hailed and brought the passengers to Brookville. Nothing of the cargo or baggage was saved. The loss on the steamer is $75,000—insured for $60,000.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.

The district delegations held their caucuses last night and elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention—all favorable to Greeley and Brown. In the Terre Haute district caucus, a motion to substitute Voorhees in place of Dowling, for delegate from the State at large, to the democratic convention, was lost by a vote of 76 to 95.

Geo. W. Julian said in the Liberal Republican caucus to-day that he would be glad if the Democrats would take him as one of their standard bearers.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The State Superintendent of Public instruction decides that a refusal to read the bible shall not exclude a child from school.

From Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, June 12.

Middlebrook paper mill was burned this morning—loss $30,000, insured for $10,000.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Stocks dull and weak. Gold heavy at 118⅞. Money easy at 5 per cent. Exchange—long 109¾, short 110⅛. Government bonds dull and heavy. State bonds dull and steady.

Cotton quiet sales 900 bales, middlings 28¼ cents. Flour steady. Wheat quiet and firm Corn firm. Pork quiet at $18 15@$18 50. Lard quiet—steam 9⅞@9 7-16cts. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 48 cents. Rosin dull and heavy at $3 50 for strained. Freights firm.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 12—Noon

Consols 92⅞; Bonds 80½. Weather wet and unfavorable. Russia tallow 52s 3d to 52s 6d.

FRANKFORT, June 11—Noon.

Bonds 86½.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—Noon.

Cotton opened quiet and steady. Uplands 11½; Orleans 11¾.

LATER.

Cotton dull. Uplands 11⅛@11½; Orleans 11¾. Sales of 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 6—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet, and prices tend downward. Sales of 525 bbls at $4 50 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has declined, and we quote sales of 100 casks at 49 cents, and 350 casks at 48½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Market quiet for all grades, and sales reported of only 280 bbls at $2 90 for No. 2, $3 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4 25 for extra No 1, and $4 75 a $5 for Pale.

TAR—Has declined in price, and 53 bbls sold at $3 25 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

FRIDAY, June 7—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Prices are unchanged. We quote sales of 383 bbls at $4 50 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market rather firmer, but prices are without change.—Sales of 410 casks at 48½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales reported of only 494 bbls at $2 90 for No 2, $3 50 for low No 1, $4 a $4 12½ for extra No 1, $4 50 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Is 25 cents lower, and 83 bbls sold at $3 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

SATURDAY, June 8—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, and prices tend upward. Sales of 563 bbls at $4 50 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firmer and the price has advanced a shade, with sales of 235 casks at 49 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 480 bbls at $2 90 for No. 2, $4 a $4 25 for extra No. 1, and $4 75 a $5 for Pale.

RAR—Sales of 123 bbls at $3 per bbl.

COTTON—20 bales sold at 22½ cents for mixed grades.

MONDAY, June 10—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is in light receipt. Only about 125 bbls received and sold at $4 50 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firmer and price advanced. Sales of 326 casks at 50 cents, 52 do at 50½ cents, and 80 do at 51 cents (free on board) for Southern packages. Sale also of 13 casks at 51 cents for city distilled and New York packages.

ROSIN—Strained is very dull, and no sales reported. In other grades sales of 523 bbls at $3 37½ a $3 75 for No 1, $4 a $4 25 for low Pale, $4 75 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—Has advanced 25 cents, and 25 bbls sold at $3 25 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

TUESDAY, June 11—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Shows a decline in the price of virgin, and 297 bbls changed hands at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm Sales of 128 casks at 50½ cents, and 195 do at 51 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales after yesterday's report of 1,580 bbls at $2 60 for strained. To day we quote sales of 574 bbls at $2 70 for No 2, $3 75 a $4 for No 1, $4 25 a $4 50 for Pale, and $4 75 a $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—A few small lots on market to-day, for which $3 is offered, but sale not closed at the time of making our report.

COTTON—Nothing done in the way of sales.

WEDNESDAY, June 12—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is unchanged in price. Sales of 342 bbls at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady, and price higher. Sales of 310 casks at 52 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—No reports in strained. Sales of 651 bbls at $2 75 for No 2, $3 a $3 50 for No 1, $4 for extra No 1, and $4 50 for Pale.

TAR—Sales of 83 bbls at $3 a $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

12—Steamer D Murchison, Garrison, fm Fayetteville, to Williams & Murchison.

Steamer North State, Green, fm Fayetteville, to L H DeRosset.

CLEARED.

11—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, for Baltimore, by A D Cassaux.

12—Steamship Regulator, Freeman, for New York, by Barry Bros.

Steamer D Murchison, Garrison, for Fayetteville, by Williams & Murchison.

Stmr North State, Green, for Fayetteville, by L H DeRosset.

RECEIPTS.

PER RIVER STEAMERS, &c.

Stmr D Murchison—185 bbls spts turpt, 8 do crude turpt, 479 do rosin, 7 do tar, to Williams & Murchison, S Beatty, J M Henderson, T D Love & Co, A Alderman.

Stmr North State—79 bbls spts turpt, 20 do crude turpt, 550 do rosin, 2 bales cotton, to L H DeRosset, Johnson & Birdsey, J R Blossom & Evans, F W Kerchner, Moffitt & Co, A Alderman, T D Love & Co, Smith & Strauss.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—1,906 bbls rosin, 34 do tar, 54 do pitch, 248 do spirits, 63 empty alc kegs, 173 bushels pea nuts, 24,750 shingles, 15 pkgs mdze.