

THE WEEKLY POST.

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NO. 7

Neil McKay, Jr., Esq., Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:
Whiteville, July 19th.
Smithville, July 20th.
At which places he will be happy to meet Col. Waddell, and will give him an equal division of time.

Under the above head, the *Star* gives us another rebash of that base slander against Marshal CARROW. The first charge made is that "this enormous fund is to be used in buying votes to influence the State election in North Carolina. The Federal Court expenses can be paid out of one twentieth of it." Now as the *Star* man has such a good figure head, we ask him to explain how the United States could have paid the Federal Court expenses with a little over eleven thousand dollars. Why Court in this county would be more than that? And as to the gratuitous and puerile statement that this fund is to be used in buying votes to influence the election, it is simply absurd. We published in yesterday's Post Marshal Carrow's reply to Cingman, and which is unanswerable. The accounts are made out by the Marshal and approved by Judge Brooks, before going to Washington. Judge Brooks is the gentleman who used Federal power in State affairs in the interests of the ku klux democracy, and was not only applauded, but treated to a grand oration and had his carriage drawn by stalwart sons of North Carolina if we mistake not. Had the interference been in favor of the oppressor, we should have seen corrupt Judges, A. Jeffreys, etc., and not now Judge Brooks, the idiot of the ku klux democracy, approved Marshal Carrow's vouchers before he got that \$225,000! How is that? Here is our friend Judge Brooks, fraudulently approving fraudulent vouchers to fraudulently permit Col. Carrow to fraudulently draw this money fraudulently and to fraudulently disburse it for the fraudulent purpose of fraudulently buying up some fraudulent votes? On the question of drawing Government money to carry an election, our cousin of the *Star* should know better! We would be astonished if we supposed for an instant he believed it himself.

And again the *Star* admits there are some fifteen hundred ku klux cases and again he reiterates that all this could be paid out of "one twentieth of the large amount drawn from the Federal Treasury." That's pretty cheap work. Let us see. One twentieth of \$225,000 is \$11,250, which amount divided among 1500 ku klux cases gives the enormous sum of seven dollars and forty-three cents to each case! How are the enormous expenses incurred to arrest this gang to be liquidated at \$7.43 per case? Where are the witness fees and mileage to come from? the clerks' costs, and all other incidental expenses? Oh but the *Star* says it only cost \$5,000 before the war. Suppose that was all! What did you have then? Ku-klux outrages? No. Internal Revenue frauds? No. Violation of the Revenue law? No. But you have got them all now and they have got to be overcome! Can it be done without expense?

Again the *Star* says that this entire amount goes for political purposes, thereby intimating that Marshal Carrow says no portion of the ku klux trial cases? Does anybody believe that? We are accused as drowning men, to be catching at straws. This is about the heaviest catch at a very poor straw we have yet seen in the campaign. But this is not all! The *Star* winds up with the following:
There is now in the hands of Grant's tools the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, all to be used in corrupting voters and affecting the result of the election in this State in August.
Think of it! A third of a million—two thirds drawn from the U. S. Treasury—sent to North Carolina to purchase its free citizens and sell their souls to the Master of Pandemonium and his earthly viceregents.
Think of it, and keep your blood cool if you can!
Will the *Star* tell us where it gets the sum of \$500,000? We cannot imagine. We will venture the assertion that where one dollar has come into this State for political purposes in the interest of the Republican party, ten dollars has come for the Greeleyites. We have

positive information from men of that party that money has been paid the Raleigh papers, and to this we make no objection. This has always been customary, even in virtuous North Carolina, but we happen to know that our Executive Committee in this Congressional District has not received three hundred dollars for political purposes and that the Post has not received one dollar of the promise of one dollar for its services during the campaign. Will the *Star* say as much?

Another Whopper Nailed. The Democratic Conservative Greeley party have been whispering in their denunciations of the great Republican party and their management of the finances of the country and have over and over asserted that all the public officers are thieves. Now is the fact. In handling the enormous and incomprehensible sum of \$55,104,332,283 the Government has been only 500,000, or less than one dollar on the million!!!

An American gentleman about to visit Europe has written to the Treasury Department, making inquiry as to the amount of losses in the collection of the Internal and Customs Revenue, the losses sustained by depositors in National Banks, and the amount of public money lost through defaulting officials. A report on the subject is embodied in the following letter of June 22, from Acting Secretary Richardson, addressed to the gentleman making the inquiries.

In reply to your letter, I have the honor herewith to inclose statements relative to defalcations and losses in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, of the Customs, and of the Treasury, and also relative to losses of deposits in the National Banks. From the accompanying statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, comparing the total receipts of his office for the three years from March 3, 1869, to March 3, 1872, with the proportion of the receipts that have not yet been paid into the Treasury, as per schedule inclosed, it appears that the cash balances outstanding against the late Collectors of Internal Revenue, during that period, amount to somewhat less than one-tenth of one per cent of the amount paid into the Treasury. Of that amount it is estimated that not less than four-fifths will eventually be paid, either by the parties themselves or by their sureties, reducing the ultimate loss to the Government during the period mentioned to less than the one-fiftieth of one per cent of the amount collected, or less than \$2 in \$10,000.

According to the accompanying statement of the Commissioner of Customs, showing the amount of money collected from customs for a period of two years and three-fourths of a year, from the 1st of April, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1871, compared with the balances of out-standing officers engaged in the collection of customs during the period mentioned, the latter is about the one-fifth part of one per cent of the former. The estimated ultimate loss to the Government is \$28,000 out of \$553,000,000 of collections, or the one-hundredth part of one per cent, being somewhat less than \$5 in \$100,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes a schedule of all the National Banks that have failed during the three years, from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872, with their capital, the amount of claims proved and the dividends paid on the claims from which it appears that the estimated average annual losses of these years were from \$21,700 to \$40,100, of which the mean is \$30,900. On the basis of the constant average amounts of deposits of \$74,800,000 it is found that the ratio of estimated loss to creditors through the insolvency of National Banks has been from nearly 38 parts in \$1,000,000 to 76 parts in \$1,000,000 of the constant deposits, the mean being nearly 54 parts in \$1,000,000, or the 1,186th part of 1 per cent of such deposits, equivalent to \$5.74 in \$100,000.

There is also inclosed a statement furnished by the United States Treasurer, showing the total amount of money entries as they appear on the books of the Treasury of the United States at Washington, covering a period of 114 years from the 30th of June, 1861, to the 30th of January, 1872, to be somewhat over \$55,000,000,000 (\$55,104,332,283), and that the loss during these 114 years was slightly in excess of \$55,000 (\$55,057), the loss being less than one-thousandth part of one per cent, or less than \$1 in \$1,000,000 of money transactions.

The case in the Stokes trial was given to the jury on Saturday morning, and after remaining in the jury room fifty consecutive hours without coming to any decision, they were discharged by Judge Ingraham. This terminates the first act in the tragedy. Stokes will receive a new trial immediately, it is predicted, and we trust that trial will succeed trial, until this miserable murderer has taken the reward his due, of hanging. The jury were truly an honest body of men, but the bought and paid for testimony which the defence brought to bear against the side of truth, could not but have some weight.

ONLY two short weeks are left us to complete our organization, and to see that everything is prepared for the great battle to be fought on the first Thursday in August. Questions of the most momentous importance are before the people. A Democratic triumph at this time would not only be disastrous, but utter ruination to all who advocated the present Constitution or who voted against a change in it. The Democratic Legislature, in utter disregard of law called on the people to vote for a Constitutional Convention in 1871. The people decided they and then the same Legislature, in utter disregard of the Constitution, to again come before the people in the present campaign. This wonderful Legislature, denouncing everybody except itself, after the most grotesque somersaults and political gyrations wound up their unworthy career by offering to a people who had just repudiated it, these series of amendments to our present Constitution! The impudence of this body, were it not for the importance, would be highly amusing. Their insane desire to alter the Constitution repudiated all over the State, again appears in another form before the people! Will the people submit? Will they allow this Convention to be loosed down their throats as was the *Compromise* of 1861, or will they assert their manhood by voting for Caldwell and free institutions? We believe the latter course will be adopted by the people. They are tired to death of political tricksters and have faith in the people's Constitution. The Democracy stand with empty hands, eager to grasp the remaining wealth of the State. Nearly all that has been squandered went into Democratic hands, and as we are wiser now, and have weeded out our knaves we think it is safer to trust the Republican party than a new and hungry horde. Let the people answer! And to our friends we say be of good cheer and stand firm. We have faith in the people's verdict.

ONE more day of preparation, to receive our standard bearer Senators Wilson and Pool. Many delegations are expected from various parts of the district and we extend to them a most cordial welcome. Let us all unite in giving them the reception they deserve. Due notice of the hours of reception will be given, that our friends may all have an opportunity of welcoming our distinguished guests. We hope to see a large number of the "Liberal Republicans" at Hilton to listen to Senator Wilson. The truth he will utter may do them some good.

At night we will have an opportunity of hearing Senator Pool on State politics and here also we hope to see our political opponents. We don't mean old party hacks as much as we do those honestly differing from us in opinion and who really wish to do their duty in the present crisis. Let them all come and hear our Senator.

A GIBBON.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 16th, 1872.

To the Republican voters of North Hender County:

After mature deliberation of the matter, I take this method of requesting my friends in the Republican party not to vote for me as a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election. True, after repeated declinations, I had allowed my name to be placed upon the Peoples Ticket, but after due consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that the questions at issue are of too great importance to the Republican party to admit of a division in our ranks. While I do not nor cannot endorse the action of the Rocky Point Convention as a whole still the important questions which will be brought before the next Legislature, are, in my opinion, of such a character as will need every Republican vote in that body so as to insure defeat, and in view of the fact, that my name might be the cause of losing one of the members from this County, and assist in the defeat of our candidate for Congress, I hereby inform my friends that I am no candidate, and cannot at this time serve them in that capacity. Thanking my friends for this manifestation of their appreciation of my past course, I sincerely trust that my future notions will meet with their approval.
W. H. GREEN.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

That \$100,000 Greeleyite Falsehood Demolished.
Mr. Beck and His Echoes Convicted—Happi Progress of the Straight Democratic Movement—The North Carolina Campaign.
Special dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Greeleyites are still hard at work manufacturing outrageous lies about the alleged expenditure of \$200,000 from the public Treasury. They are simply preparing the way to explain their forthcoming defeat. Your correspondent has investigated this matter thoroughly, and no one, not even the malignant Mr. Beck, can do the same and tell the whole truth afterward, without revealing the fact that the slander is without foundation: It is a notorious fact, and not better known to anyone than to Mr. Beck, for he is a member of Congress and was partly responsible for it, that owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Deficiency bill until late in the session, the month of May, I believe, the operations of the Courts in every section of the country were greatly embarrassed, and in some cases entirely suspended. Many of the Marshals fired money at liberal rates of interest, in order not to impede the course of justice, and reimbursed themselves when the Deficiency bill had passed. This accounts for the fact that the requisitions of the Marshals, both for the last half of the last fiscal year as well as for the current quarter, are so close together. They are all thrown into the last sixty days, instead of being distributed according to the terms of the Courts as usual, and this is not alone in regard to North Carolina, but in regard to the Marshals of all the districts. The expenditures of the Courts for North and South Carolina as everybody knows, for the past year have been about double their usual amount in consequence of the suppression of these infamous outrages by the strong arm of the civil authority has not been cheaply as well as thoroughly achieved, now at no time within the past year has the Marshals for North Carolina drawn more than \$25,000 in any one requisition. Before he can get that money his requisition must be approved by the Attorney General. Then it must pass the Secretary of the Treasury, which it only can do after an investigation of the state of his account. After he gets it he is required by law to deposit in a designated national depository, which reports every two weeks the state of his balance to the United States Treasurer. When he checks it out, he must state in his check the precise purpose to which the money is applied. He is required to present regular vouchers for every expenditure, and these vouchers must have the approval of the Judge of the Court. They then pass the Auditor and the Controller, so that it is impossible that any money should be improperly applied in the first instance, without the direct collusion of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, or improperly expended in the second instance, without collusion between the Marshal, the Judge, the Auditor, and the Controller. A Marshal may draw money and fail to render his accounts and thus become a defaulter, but this is not yet charged, even in North Carolina, though it is true of one or more ex-Marshals who are now loud mouthed for Greeley. The statement that heretofore not more than \$5,000 has been checked from the Treasury at one time for the purposes for which the Marshals draw is a transparent falsehood, for which there is not even Mr. Beck's warrant. Mr. Beck put it, "until within a few years," and an examination shows that for many years past the requisitions of Marshals have reached \$25,000 to \$30,000, according to the necessities of the Courts.

Confederate soldiers who know Grant and have tested his bravery and his magnanimity, will join hands with the boys in blue in support of the man who forgives as well as he fights.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.
(From the Star.)
From New York.
SARATOGA, July 16.—The betting at the races today were, at the start, on Longfellow \$800, and on Harry Bassett \$50. Bassett won by a length. Time, 3:30. The attendance was large.

ALBANY, July 16.—Tweed's trial commenced in the Supreme Court today. The defendant's counsel are David Judley Field, Stoughton, Fullerton, Burrill, Reynolds, Buttitt, John Graham and Root. For the prosecution there are O'Connor, Tilden and Peckham.

A motion was made by the defense that the Court enter judgment for a nominal sum under which the case might be taken to the Court of Appeals.

O'Connor opposed the motion, believing it to be their duty to press the case without

listening to any proposition from the defense. The defence claimed the right to be heard, whereupon the Court decided to hear the arguments in the Tweed-Connelly case together, and Stoughton made the opening speech for the defence.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Bonnet's yacht, 33 days from Coves, has arrived.
The Grand Jury has indicted Robert L. Crawford, Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, for assault and battery.

From Georgia.
SAVANNAH, July 16.—The steamer Junia, from Philadelphia, reports thirty-five vessels back of Cape Hatteras waiting for passage.

From Cuba.
HAVANA, July 14, via Key West, 16.—Count Valmasade embarked for Spain today. An immense concourse of citizens assembled at the Captain General's palace and upon the quays to bid him farewell. He is accompanied by Col. Ordiz and his personal staff.

The newspaper "La Espana" has suspended publication.
Don Suarez Vigil has been appointed Political Secretary of the Island.

The Spanish iron clad Numancia will shortly sail for New York en route for Spain.

An expedition which left here some time ago to search for hidden treasure near Laguna del Cere, in Vuelta Bajo district, has returned unsuccessful.

Gen. Lono, commander of Fort Cuba and Moro Castle will shortly return to Spain.

Fort Monaca, at Heavita, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th inst. The powder magazine exploded and seven artilleers were killed. One rifled cannon was carried a distance of fifty yards from the embrasure.

The Cuban civil government has granted to Coolidge the right to return to China after complying with certain prescribed conditions.

"El Diario," commenting upon the seizure of the steamer Pioneer, says that the vessel is a pirate vessel and not a privateer and the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he captured her and carried her into Newport. Had she been a privateer he would not have taken her because a privateer is a vessel of war belonging to a nation and is recognized as a belligerent.

NOON DISPATCHES.
[TO THE POST.]
From New York.
NEW YORK, July 17.—The weather is very hot.
Many striking workmen object to allowing the Internationalists participating in their strike.

An illicit still running 30 gallons an hour was captured in Brooklyn with much material. The building which is four stories high, was forfeited to the Government.

From Illinois.
CHICAGO, July 17.—The Democratic Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, met in joint session at Springfield yesterday. They selected a full electoral ticket, with Ex-Gov. Amos Bross, of Cook Co., Judge J. D. Cator, of La Salle Co., Electors for the State at large. The Republicans of the 16th Congressional District met yesterday and nominated Jas. S. Martin, for Congress. Ignatius Donnelly, has withdrawn a letter declining the nomination for Congress in the first District.

Minnesota is announcing adherence to Greeley and Brown.

Saratoga Races.
SARATOGA, July 17.—It is the opinion of racing men that Longfellow will never run again, although he will be the most valuable in the stud. During the race for the cup one of his plates twisted round and cut his other foot and leg badly. The plate was broken in two and his legs disabled, yet Longfellow gallantly ran the race out, to the wonder of all racing men.

From California.
DENVER, July 16.—A water sport struck a carriage containing four persons, and two ladies were drowned; one was found three miles below the scene of disaster covered with sand and debris. The road was rendered impassible by the wash.

From California.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The authorities of the Hawaiian Islands attached the steamer Nebraska for introducing the small-pox. The agent gave bond and the vessel proceeded.

From Wisconsin.
MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Johnson & Jones' Soap and Candle factory has burned. Loss \$85,000.

BY CABLE.
LONDON, July 17.—The Geneva Board adjourned after thirty minutes session, during which papers were exchanged. No further delay is apprehended. An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held here last night. The Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian government toward the papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German parliament, prosecuting the Jesuits.

The London Times, this morning, commenting upon the issue of the trial of Edwards Stokes, says at the bottom what we call this miscarriage of justice, is that indifference American feel for violent crimes in which both the murderer and victim are rowdies.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Stocks dull. Gold strong at 112. Money easy at 3 per cent. Exchange—long 100% short 100%. Government bonds dull but steady. State bonds dull.
Cotton quiet. Uplands 2 3/4 cents. Orleans quiet but firm. Sales of 1,423 bales. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet and steady. Pork dull—mess 13 5/8@13 7/8. Lard dull for old, steady for new—old steam 9 1/2, new steam 8 1/2@8 3/4 cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 47 1/2 cents. Rosin quiet at \$3 00@3 05 for strained. Freights firm.

Foreign Markets.
SUGAR, July 17.—Noon.
LONDON, July 17.—Noon.
Cotton opened quiet and steady. Uplands 10 1/4@10 3/4; Orleans 11@11 1/2.
LATE.
Cotton steady. Uplands 10 1/4@10 3/4; Orleans 11@11 1/2. Sales of 10,000 bales to speculators and to exporters 2,000 bales. Cumberland cut 2 3/4@3 00. Tallow 68. 9d.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
THURSDAY, July 11—1.30 P. M.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts to-day are some 340 bbls, which went at \$3 75 for virgin, \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 60 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales to-day of 570 casks at 42 cents cents per gallon for Southern packages.
ROSIN—The sales to-day are about 985 bbls at \$2 25 for strained, \$2 35 a \$2 40 for extra No. 2, \$3 50 for No. 1, \$3 75 for extra No. 1, \$4 for Pale, \$4 50 a \$5 50 for extra Pale, and \$6 for window glass.

TAR—Sales of only 48 bbls at \$3 05 per bbl. Cotton—No sales reported.

FRIDAY, July 12—1.30 P. M.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 467 bbls, at \$3 75 for virgin, \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But very little doing to-day. Buyers offer 42 cents, but factors generally are holding higher. Sales reported of only 45 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales after yesterday's report of about 1,200 bbls at \$2 25 for strained. To-day we quote sales of 1,115 bbls at \$2 25 for strained, \$2 40 a \$2 45 for extra No. 2, \$2 75 for No. 1, \$3 75 for No. 1, \$4 25 for Pale, and \$5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Only one small lot sold at \$3 05 per bbl. Cotton—No sales.

SATURDAY, July 13—1.30 P. M.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price. Sales of 629 bbls at \$3 75 for virgin, \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady.—Sales reported of 322 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 1,082 bbls at \$2 25 for strained, \$2 35 for No. 2, \$2 50 for extra No. 2, \$2 50 a \$2 75 for Opague, \$3 25 for No. 1, \$3 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 for low Pale, \$4 50 for Pale, and \$5 for extra Pale.

TAR—Has declined 15 cents, and 55 bbls sold at \$2 40 per bbl. Cotton—Nothing reported.

MONDAY, July 15—1.30 P. M.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and we quote sales of 354 bbls, at \$3 75 for virgin, \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But little doing.—The sales reported are only 75 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales of 871 bbls at \$2 25 for strained, \$2 40 for No. 2, \$3 37 1/2 for No. 1, \$4 37 1/2 a \$4 50 for extra Pale, and \$6 for window glass.

TAR—A few lots on market this morning, but no sales reported. Prices have a decided downward tendency.

COTTON—No sales reported.
CORN—One cargo of 1,837 bush, received and sold at 87 1/2 cents per bush, free of wharfage.

TUESDAY, July 16—1.30 P. M.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 700 bales at \$3 75 for virgin, \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 50 for hard per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of 521 casks at 42 cents per gallon for Southern packages.