

The Post

VOL. IV.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1870

THE WILMINGTON POST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

PUBLISHED SUNDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

For Year, \$3.00
Six Months, 2.00
Three Months, 1.25
One Month, .75
Single copies, Five cents.
Clubs furnished at reasonable rates.

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Less than one square, one time, 50 cents.
Two times \$1.00 and all succeeding insertions, half price additional.
Rates per month, \$3 for one square, and each succeeding square half rate additional.
Half Column and Column advertisements received on proper discount.
Local advertisements 10 cents a line.

Address, CHAS. I. GRADY,
Editor and Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

CITY.

Travel on railroads very great.
Fresh arrivals at George Myers.
For overcoats go to Shirler Bros.
Rainy, rainier, rainiest—yesterday.
See the revised price list of the Post.
Let all sign the Post Office subscription list.

Three vessels are aiding the crew of the Persia.
Myers' Price List now ready—25 per cent. for cash.

The City Republican Committee must be called together.
The British Blondes shake "the light fantastic" to-night.

Large lot of new and choice groceries at the store of C. D. Myers & Co.
MUCH NEEDED—A gas lamp at the corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets.

All the world—without his wife—now travels South to see how the land lies.
Over two hundred bales of cotton saved from the wreck arrived here yesterday.

It is said although the ladies cannot make sea captains they make excellent mates.
Life is a lottery; but he who draws many corks won't be likely to draw much else.

It is when the work is finished that we feel how unfinished is the workmanship.
When a girl wishes to be very affectionate to her lover, she calls him a naughty man.

Peter's monthly selection of music can be got for half price by subscribing for the Post.

Why is a man who beats his wife like a thorough-bred animal? Because he's a perfect brute.

We hear that many persons, unlike the angel at the pool of Bethesda, never trouble the waters.

Let all who desire fresh "grub" and groceries new—call at 11 and 13 Front street and see George Myers.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eight years old when she was married. Courage, ladies.

We would call the attention of the public to the varied assortment of groceries now being opened by our friend J. G. Bauman.

Every good doctrine leaves behind it an ethereal furrow, ready for the planting of seeds which shall bring an abundant harvest.

Many an honest man practices on himself an amount of deceit sufficient if practiced on others in a different way, to send him to State's prison.

The human race is divided into two classes, those who go ahead and do something; and those who sit still and inquire, "why wasn't it done the other way?"

"Women," said a gallant admirer of the sex, the other day, "are deep as the blue waters of your bay." "Yes," replied a crusty old bachelor, "and as full of craft."

"Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, Advertising Agents, is a model business-house. They give more for the money than any other house in the world."

New Stock.—The enterprising firm of Shirler Bros. have just received a "fresh arrival" of choice goods. We call special attention to their goods for gentlemen's wear. Cheapness is a great point with Shirler Bros., and they give more gloves, collars, neck ties, drawers, socks, and clothing generally, for a small amount than any other.

Remember! the Sale of Tickets for the Grand Drawing closes at 10 A. M., Thursday. As per announcement, all commissions arising from sales are for the benefit of the Ladies Benevolent Association.

The wrecking party are still at work on the ship Persia, and if no heavy weather is experienced will have both ship and cargo. The Cutter "Seward" gave all possible aid, and not until relieved by Mr. Beery and his working party left the scene of the disaster.

The new Red and Gilt Grocery Express wagon of George Myers is quite a source of attraction. The arrangements being completed; the new stock will be arranged; store generally fixed up, and all ready for a glorious "run of trade" during holiday season.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Stonewall Lodge No. 1, of this order, recently established by the Supreme Chancellor of the United States in this city is in a prosperous condition. Wm. M. Poisson is the worthy Chancellor, W. B. Gerken Recording Scribe. Regular meeting every Monday evening.

It is currently reported through the city that the North Carolina Annual Conference which convened in Greensboro last week has made the following appointments for the Methodist Churches of this city for the ensuing Conference year: Front street, Rev. Dr. R. S. Morat; Fifth street, Rev. Frank H. Wood.

The Grand Single Number Distribution of the N. C. Beneficial Association will take place in the Theatre at 1 o'clock. The public are invited. Dress circle reserved for ladies. Do not fail to come. The commissions arising from the sales are for benefit of the Ladies Benevolent Society. Certificates for sale at the Theatre until 12 o'clock.

The Reconstructed Farmer, Tarboro, N. C., only agricultural Magazine in the State, authorizes disabled soldiers, wounded on either side, to retain 50 per cent. of all subscriptions paid into their hands. All other parties procuring subscribers, will retain 25 per cent. Price, Two Dollars a year. Every Postmaster is an authorized agent. Address Reconstructed Farmer, Tarboro, N. C.

Marshal Canaday and Captain Denton have been making the hearts of some of our citizens glad by the creation of a sawdust walk on the north side of Mulberry street. Cover it with ballast now, Mr. Marshal, so that persons can use it as a walk to the Cemetery and you will never be forgotten as the Preacher said to the contributor of five dollars to a public collection.

We have been requested to call the attention of the city authorities to several hog or mud holes in the side walk southeast corner intersection of Mulberry and Fifth streets.

It will be remembered there is no lamp there; the side-walk has not only a step to it, but is also narrow, and in wet weather persons must either wade through the water or leave the side-walk, which is very annoying to several of our congregations who use this walk to and from their respective Churches. A word to the wise, we hope, will be sufficient.

LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will take place this morning, in Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., when a short address may be expected from a favorite speaker. The Ladies are expected out in full force, and ready for the various tasks to be allotted them. Reports, elections, and subscriptions to follow, the address. By request of many ladies the gentlemen of the Aid and Relief Society are invited to be present and aid in devising more efficient plans for doing good among those who seek our aid.

B. B. B.—The British Blonde Beauties are in town, and as the provincial papers have praised them we suppose they must be all that the most rigorous might desire. We have had a call from the gentlemanly "Dalton," and from him we gather the following facts:

"Miss Lisa Weber was by far the brightest 'star' that ever shone in the 'blonde' bevy of Lydia Thompson's beauties." To say that her assistants are "British Blondes" proves beyond peradventure that "Lisa" and her ladies are "Fair as fair can be," in fact the leader can say "fair to his eyes who thinks me fair."

Let all go and behold the "British Blondes." Long may they wear their gorgeous drapery around their lovely limbs!

We might say there *par parenthesis*—these "L-i-m-b-s" are lovely!

Mr. D'Orsey Ogden has a well sustained reputation as a manager. He kept alive a theatre during the war when any one else would have incontinently succumbed to the combined articles of war, pestilence and famine. Ogden, of Richmond, will be well remembered by the Southern people.

Borrowing.—We hear a good deal of complaints from our neighbors that their neighbors are commonly borrowing their copies of the Post, and all wrong. Indeed we are not sure that each people are good neighbors. It is an old Scandinavian proverb that when Satan wishes to angle with and finally catch a man, he first sets him to borrowing! Just think of it. It is not safe—it isn't fair—it isn't honest. The subscription price of our paper places it within the reach of all. Those who borrow it are evidently interested in it or they would not go this trouble. Let them subscribe and cease to amoy their neighbors.

TO THE LADIES.—We call your special attention to our offer of the *Excelsior* given in another column as the Ladies' Department of that Magazine, is very attractive and valuable. It is embellished with full page engravings of the latest styles of Ladies' Costumes, for our door and house wear; a large assortment of patterns for Children's Garments, with plain directions as to general selection of material, trimming, making, &c., just what is needed by every lady living away from the great centers. Correspondence and original receipts are also included in this department.

Subscribe for the Post and we will give you the magazine one year as a premium.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting Monday night.

WHEREAS, The necessity for a convenient Post Office building for this growing city has so much impressed our people, that their wants have been made known through the unusual channel of a presentation of a Grand Jury of the United States District Court, in which they truly represented the present building used by the Government for a Post Office, Custom House, Internal Revenue Collector's office and Federal Court Room, is entirely unfit for any of these purposes; It is hereby

Resolved, That the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in common with their fellow-citizens, feeling the importance of having a new Post Office in this city, which will be more central and of easier access than the present building and for that purpose, do respectfully and urgently request that Congress will make such appropriation as may meet the wants of our people and that our Senators and Representatives from this State will use their influence to accomplish this desirable object.

Further Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to Hon. Joseph C. Abbott, of the Senate, and Hon. O. H. Dockery, of the House of Representatives, with the request that they urge the enactment of such a law as will secure to the people of Wilmington a suitable postoffice, which the wants of our citizens so imperiously demand.

WHEREAS, The importance of further appropriation by the Congress of the United States to the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar is most apparent, in view of the present unfinished condition of the work, and the great benefits daily developing as it progresses.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Wilmington do most earnestly urge upon Congress the claims of this work, and respectfully request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to bring the matter before their several Houses and solicit liberal appropriations to this truly national work.

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress at Washington.

STATE.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* claims 416 majority in favor of Manning over Holden in the Fourth District.

The election for Senator in place of Hon. Joseph C. Abbott, took place last Thursday at Raleigh. The following is the vote:

Hon. J. C. Abbott, 43.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, 93.
Hon. M. B. Ransom, 4.
Several scattering.

The Recorder thus "does" editorially the State Fair:

It is estimated that of all the young editors who went to the Wilmington fair *Churchills of the Standard* had the most pious prominence in the sight of the belles of that city; *Burn (ard)* of the *Star* was the doggedest (dog) *Star* among them; *Cobb* of the *Carolina* was a judge of the "sawed corn" department; *Grady* of the *Post* was a judge of all grades of black and white cattle; *Price* of the *Journal* a judge of the finest sample of dress goods; and *Mac Swain* of the *Eagle* the one who made his "sweetest notes"—without a *Ransom*—and then died.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* thus refers to that Christian gentleman W. J. Palmer:

Gov. Holden in his message speaks of this efficient and honorable young man being "constrained to leave the State by a sense of duty to himself and family." This is so.

The remarks in our issue of the 3rd inst. in reference to the Government's Message.

The present government of North Carolina commenced its operations on the 4th day of July, 1868. This government is based on the political and civil equality of all men, and it was lawfully and constitutionally established by the whole people of the State. The State had just emerged from a protracted and desperate conflict with the government of our common country, in which many valuable lives and a vast amount of property had been sacrificed. It was hoped and expected that the government thus established, after so much suffering and so many calamities, would be allowed to move quietly forward, protecting all alike, dispensing its benefits with an equal hand, and preparing the way for a realization of that prosperity which the State had formerly enjoyed. But the validity of the reconstruction acts was questioned, and the authority of the State was represented as having been deposed in such manner as to render it binding upon the people only until an opportunity should be offered to throw it off. Combinations were formed in various parts of the State or a secret character, the object of which was to render practically null and void the reconstruction acts, and set at naught those provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions which secure political and civil equality to the whole body of our people. My attention was first called to these combinations in October, 1869, and I then deemed it my duty to issue a proclamation, setting forth the nature of our government, the manner in which it had been established, vindicating its authority as a government not merely *de facto* but *de jure*, and giving warning of the consequences that must follow if any attempt should be made to subvert the government or to assail by force the right of suffrage as guaranteed to any portion of our citizens. In that proclamation I said: "Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and exalted." It was also enjoined upon all magistrates, sheriffs, and other peace officers to be vigilant, impartial, faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, magnifying and enforcing the law, deterring off offenders, protecting the weak against the strong who may attempt to deprive them of their rights; to the end that the wicked may be restrained; the peace of society preserved, the good name of the State maintained, and the government perpetuated on the basis of freedom and justice to all."

And in April, 1870, after the General Assembly had passed "an act making the act of going masked, disguised or painted a felony," I issued another proclamation setting forth this act, and giving notice that "bands of men who go masked and armed at night, causing alarm and terror in neighborhoods, and committing acts of violence on the inoffensive and defenceless," and "depredators and robbers," would be followed and made to feel the penalty due to their crimes.

And in October, 1870, I deemed it my duty to issue another proclamation, setting forth the fact that in the counties of Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, "there is, and has been for some months past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, inasmuch that many good citizens are put in terror of their lives and property, and it is difficult, if not impossible to secure a full and fair enforcement of the laws." I gave notice in this proclamation that violations of law and outrages in the aforesaid counties must cease; otherwise I would "proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection," and would "exact the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice."

And in March, 1870, I was forced by a sense of duty to "proclaim and declare that the county of Alamance is in a state of insurrection."

And in June, 1870, I issued another proclamation, in which on account of ten murders mentioned, committed in four counties, and other acts of violence such as whipping, and driving a State Senator from the State, I offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of murderers, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. In this proclamation I denounced the outrages, such as murders and scourging by the Ku Klux Klan, and also retaliation by others, such as the burning of stables, mills and dwelling houses; and I urged all officers, both civil and military, to aid in bringing offenders to justice and restoring peace and good order to the portions of the State.

And in July, 1870, I was forced by a sense of duty to "declare the county of Caswell in a state of insurrection."

In addition to these proclamations I addressed letters to various civil and military officers, and to citizens, urging the necessity of repressing these outrages and of enforcing the law. For the space of twelve months while the laws were thus being set at naught, and while grand juries were failing to find bills, or, if they were found, petit juries refused to convict, I was almost constantly importuned by letters and in person, by many of the victims of these outrages, and was urged to adopt some means of protection to society, and especially to the victims of the secret combinations referred to.

These combinations were at first purely political in their character, and many good citizens were induced to join them. But gradually, under the leadership of ambitious and discontented politicians, and under the pretext that society needed to be regulated by some authority outside or above the law, their character was changed, and these secret Klans began to commit murder, to rob, whip, scourge and mutilate unoffending citizens. This organization or these combinations were called the Ku Klux Klan, and were resented to the public as the results of the measures which I adopted, as "The Constitutional Union Guards," "The White Brotherhood," and "The Invisible Empire. Unlike other secret political associations, they authorized the use of force, with deadly weapons to influence the elections. The

purpose of these secret combinations was to overthrow the government, and to establish a government in which the white race against the colored race; the members of the Klan, as above stated, were hostile to the principles on which the government of the State had been reconstructed, and, in many respects, hostile to the government of the United States. They met in secret, in disguise, with arms, in a dress of a certain kind intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they menaced or assaulted. They held their camps, and under their leaders they decreed judgment against their peaceable fellow citizens from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations, the burning of churches, school houses, mills, and in many cases to murder. This organization, under different names, but cemented by a common purpose, is believed to have embraced not less than forty thousand voters in North Carolina. It was governed by rules more or less military in their character, and it struck its victims with such secrecy, swiftness and certainty as to leave them little hope either for escape or mercy. The members were sworn to obey the orders of their camps even to assassination and murder. They were taught to regard oaths administered before magistrates and in Courts of Justice, as in no degree binding when they were called upon to give testimony against their confederates. They were sworn to keep the secrets of the order—to obey the commands of the Chief—to go to the rescue of a member at all hazards, and to swear for him as a witness, and acquit him as a juror. Consequently, Grand Juries in many counties frequently refused to find bills against the members of this Klan for the gravest and most flagrant violations of law; and when bills were found, and the parties were arraigned for trial, witnesses, members of the order, would in nearly every case come forward, and taking an oath before the Court on the Holy Evangelists to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, would swear falsely, and would thus defeat the ends of justice. There are at least four Judges and Solicitors in the State who will bear witness to the fact, from their own experience, that it was very difficult, if not impossible, to convict members of this Klan of crimes and misdemeanors. I have information of not less than twenty-five murders committed by members of this Klan in various counties of the State, and hundreds of cases of scourging and whipping. Very few, if any, convictions have followed in these cases. The civil law was powerless. One State Senator was murdered in the open day in a county Court House, and another State Senator was driven from the State, solely on account of their political opinions. In neither case was a bill found by Grand Jury. A respectable and unoffending colored man was taken from his bed at night, and hanged by the neck until he was dead, within a short distance of a county Court House. Another colored man was drowned because he spoke publicly of public persons who aided in the commission of this crime. No bills were found in these cases. A crippled white man, a native of Vermont, was cruelly whipped because he was teaching a colored school. No bill was found in this case. The Sheriff of a county was waylaid, shot and killed on a public highway, and the Colonel of a county was shot and killed in open day, while engaged in his usual business. A county jail was broken open and five men taken out and their throats cut. Another jail was broken open and men taken out and shot, one of whom died of his wound. Another jail was broken open and a United States prisoner released. No punishments followed in the cases. The members of this Klan, under the orders of their Chief, had ridden through many neighborhoods at night, and had punished free citizens on account of their political opinions, and had so terrified many of them by threats of future visitations of vengeance that they fled from their houses, took refuge in the woods, and did not dare to appear in public to exercise their right of suffrage. Some of these victims were shot, some of them were whipped, some of them were hanged, some of them were drowned, some of them were tortured, some had their mouths lacerated with gags, one of them had his ear cropped, and others, of both sexes, were subjected to indignities which were disgraceful, not merely to civilization, but to humanity itself. The members of this Klan, under the order of their chiefs, had ridden, defiantly and unmolested, through the towns of Hillsboro, Chapel Hill, Pittsboro, and Graham, committing crimes, defying the law authorities, and causing real alarm to all good people. In fine, gentlemen, there was no remedy for these evils through the civil law, and but for the use of the military arm, to which I was compelled to resort, the whole fabric of society in the State would have been undermined and destroyed, and a reign of lawlessness and anarchy would have been established. The present State government would thus have failed in the great purpose for which it was created, to wit: the protection of life and property under equal laws; and necessarily, the National Government would have interfered, and, in all probability, would have placed us again, and for an indefinite period, under military rule.

The report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you, will contain information as to the operations of the militia in Alamance and Caswell, and statements of the expenses of the same. Any information on this or other subjects which the General Assembly may desire, will be promptly and cheerfully furnished.

The result of this action on the part of the Executive, in pursuance of the Constitution and the laws, has been in the highest degree fortunate and beneficial. The power of the State government to protect, maintain, and perpetuate itself, has been tested and demonstrated. The secret organization which disturbed the peace of society, which was sapping the foundations of the government, setting the law at defiance, and inflicting manifold wrongs on a large portion of our people, have been broken up. Well meaning, honest men, who had been deceived into this organization, have availed

themselves of this opportunity to separate from it, and will henceforth bear their testimony against it as wholly evil in its principles and its modes of operation. A score or more of wicked men have been driven from the State, while those of the same character who remain have been made to tremble before the avenging hand of power. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. The poor and humble are now sleep unmolested in their houses, and are no longer scourged or murdered on account of their political opinions. Peace and good order have been restored to all parts of the State, with the exception of the county of Robeson, in which some murderers and robbers are still at large, but it is expected they will speedily be arrested and brought to punishment. In view of this altered and gratifying condition of things I issued another proclamation on the 10th of this month, revoking former proclamations which placed Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection. Allow me, gentlemen, to say to you in the language of this proclamation of the 1st instant, that I trust that peace and good order may continue; that partisan rancor and bitterness may abate; that our people of all classes and conditions may cultivate harmony and good will among themselves, and that the whole people of the State, without respect to party, may unite fraternally and cordially to build up North Carolina, and to elevate her to the proud eminence which she once occupied as a member of the American Union.

It will afford me pleasure, gentlemen, to co-operate with you in such measures as may be considered best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our people.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR:
As the "conservative" lovers of the "Constitution as it is" propose to upset everything in an exceedingly unconstitutional way; I propose to assist them in their making the new five democratic wards which are to elect democratic aldermen, and who will certainly elect Mr. R. H. Cowan, Mayor, and thus give him a grip on the Charlotte Railroad, but recently enfranchised from politicians. Thus I propose to assist the "conservative" lovers of law and order, where that "law" and that order is exclusively for their "conservative" benefit. Ward One, "Journal" Office, Mr. Engelhardt, Alderman. Ward Two, office R. H. Cowan, Mr. R. H. Cowan, Alderman and Mayor. Ward Three, Wm. E. Wright's office, with Mr. Wright as Alderman and City Counsel, (salary seven thousand dollars). Ward Four, "Star" office, Billy Bernard Alderman and Public Printer. Ward Five, St. James' Church yard as boundary and any occupant of said "yard" will do for an Alderman with the other dead heads elected. (?)

Yours,
SYNTAX.

Early Morn. Thousands of both sexes in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed, and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these undesirable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of **PLANTATION BITTERS.** The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of the potent invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulsive which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight.

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