

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

## THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Job Printers Wanted.**  
One or two good Job Printers will find employment at this office on immediate application.

### THE WAR ENDED.

**Return of Peace, Tranquility and Prosperity.**

**Removal of Restrictions, and Revival of Trade.**

It is a happy privilege we have had of announcing the proclamation of the President re-opening the southern ports to the commerce of the world. Coincidentally with this announcement we were called upon to proclaim, in the name of the military commander of this department, the removal of restrictions on trade. To day we spread before our readers the confirmation of this latter edict in the announcement of the Supervising Special Agent.

Thus, therefore, after four years of weary, wailing war, and a relentless blockade, we once more emerge into the dawn of peace, industry and prosperity. No longer shall the grim man-of-war frown defiantly before our harbor. No longer shall all our commercial transactions be subject to the espionage and restrictions of treasury agents. No longer must we ask what we may buy, or what we may sell, or who we may sell to. The markets of the world are open to us. We may ship our valuable products whenever and to whatever port we choose, and bring back in return those commodities we most need. The removal of restrictions is absolute and complete, so far as it relates to all manner of private property.

Now, citizens of North Carolina, is the time to prove to the world the greatness of your resources and your own recuperative powers. We are not of those who believe that this great state is yet ruined or its people reduced to helpless beggary. The trial through which they have passed has been a sore one indeed, but so much greater will be the pride and glory of the population, shall they go at once to work in earnest and with a determination to survive their misfortunes and triumph over their adversities, and so achieve success.

It is not the time to sit down and cry that there is nothing to work with. There is an abundance yet in the country. There is rice, and resin, and lumber enough to make a start with. And more than these things, the old soil remains, and there are your own stout arms to subdue it. The hand of heaven, and the genial suns will aid you in this great work. And thus speedily, with industry and enterprise, the wilderness of our desolation shall be made to blossom as the rose.

The government has now done all that it may be expected to do. It will feed the people no longer, but it restores to them their lands, reopens their ports, gives them all the advantages of unrestricted trade with the whole world, and now tells them to go to work. Yes, work! That must henceforth be the cry. Work, work, work—and prosperity will surely follow.

**HORSE THIEVES.**—We learn that on Tuesday night last the stable of Dr. J. Francis King and Mr. Harris Northrop, of this city, were entered by thieves and a horse taken from each. Sleeping above the porch of Mr. Northrop were two soldiers, who reported some noise as having occurred during the night, and regarded it as nothing unusual. This is the first case of stealing that we have noticed in our columns recently, and as there seems to be a regular gang of them it would be well perhaps for our people to make preparations for such characters, in case of a visit from them. Thieves of Dr. King's horse will be seriously felt by him just now, as he has a very large practice and no possible chance of replacing him. We so learn from the same gentleman, that a man supposed to be of this character, made his appearance on the piazza of Mr. N. G. Dan's residence a few nights since, and being asked business and making no reply, Mr. D. fired two shots at him without effect, making him get off in haste. He returned again however in about ten minutes, but made no attempt at rascality.

**ADMITTED TO JAIL.**—Lewis Ganey and Isaac Abbo, both of Brunswick county, have been committed to the jail of this city, for twelve days each, for obtaining rations from the government as deserters.

had not suffered by either army, and had not attempted to sell any stock or other property to obtain food.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Wm. B. Cutter, of the enterprising firm of Cutter & French, returned yesterday in the *Perit*, from a hasty trip north, accompanied by his lady, who contemplates spending a portion of the season in the city.

The lady of Captain Blackman, A. Q. M., also arrived yesterday on the *Perit*.

**RESUMED PRACTICE.**—Dr. C. Walker's card resuming practice, will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

**REMOVAL.**—Dr. Arrington, dentist, has removed his office to Mr. Jas. Shackelford's, formerly the residence of Dr. Thos. H. Wright.

**LETTER LIST.**—For list of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office in this city see third page.

**THANKS.**—We are indebted to Mr. H. M. Barry, agent for the steamer *Commander*, Messrs. Cutter & French, and the officers of the steamer *Perit* for late northern papers in advance of the mails.

## THE VERY LATEST.

**Indictment and Trial of Jeff. Davis for Treason.**

**The Military Review in Washington.**

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

### THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday May 26, 1865.

The grand jury of the District to-day found a bill of indictment against both Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, the killing of citizens and the destroying of property—Breckinridge being present in person and Jeff. Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in the court, and asked for a bench-warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the court for trial.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

The United States District Attorney has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis, on the indictment already found. Separate reviews of different corps of the armies are about to take place.

The Governors of the different states are still visiting the troops in camp.

The Treasury has ample funds, and the payment of the armies will begin immediately.

The railroad returns show that seventy-five thousand visitors have left this city during the past three days. They came to see the grand review.

Alabama has been divided into three internal revenue districts, but no appointments of assessors and collectors have yet been made.

John T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's Theatre, was yesterday unconditionally released from the Old Capitol Prison, where he had been confined since his return from Richmond, a few days after the assassination of President Lincoln.

### The Popular Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 26.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the seven thirty-loan to day at \$2,207,350. The largest Western subscriptions were \$200,000 from George F. Hilt, Cashier at St. Louis, \$140,000 from the First National Bank of that city, and \$61,100 from the Third National Bank. The largest Eastern subscriptions were \$250,000 from the National Bank of the Republic at Boston; \$200,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The First National Bank of Lexington, Ky., subscribed \$80,000. The number of individual subscriptions for sums of \$50 and \$100 was 1,544.

### Accident to Ex-Speaker Bececk.

Ex-Speaker Bececk, of the Confederate House of Representatives, who is at present stopping at Appomattox Court House, met with an accident one day last week, which might have been more serious. He was handling a pistol, when the weapon exploded, sending a ball through his foot. A surgeon was called in who rendered his professional services. At last accounts Mr. Bececk was improving, but his wounds will confine him to his home for some time.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

**The Amnesty Proclamation Void By Limitation.**

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26, 1865.

The Attorney-General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the Amnesty proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the Rebellion. The Rebellion ended, the Amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights.

The President has no right to pardon except for what has past. The Executive clemency cannot stretch to the future. Therefore, the decrees of confiscation there must stand. The decision will be given to the public in a few days.

## THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

**More Evidence for the Defence.**

**Complicity of Sanders and Cleary.**  
&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.

The court-room was to-day again crowded with spectators of both sexes, the largest part of them being unable to find seats. The main attraction is the appearance of the prisoners.

After the immense mass of evidence taken yesterday had been read, Rev. Father Lanahan, living near Beantown, Md., and Rev. Father Young, pastor of a Roman Catholic church, were severally sworn, and testified that Mrs. Surratt has always had the reputation of being a woman of Christian character. These witnesses had never heard her express either loyal or disloyal sentiments.

Mr. Mausby, brother-in-law of O'Laughlin, testified that the accused was engaged in the produce business with his own brother in Washington, and that O'Laughlin and Booth were school fellows, and had been intimate for twenty years.

The counsel for O'Laughlin sought to prove that O'Laughlin made no flight or evasion, but was willing to surrender himself to the officers of the law.

The witness said he surrendered O'Laughlin by the authority of the accused himself. The prosecution called Henry Finegas, of Boston, who testified that on the 15th of February, last he heard a conversation between Wm. Cleary and Geo. N. Sanders at the St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal. His evidence was as follows:

The conversation I heard took place at St. Lawrence Hall, in the evening. I am not certain whether it was the 14th or 15th of February. I was sitting in a chair as George N. Sanders and Wm. Cleary walked in at the door. They stopped about ten feet from me. I heard Cleary say, "I suppose they are getting ready for the inauguration of Lincoln next month." Sanders said, "Yes; but if the boys only have luck Lincoln will not trouble them much longer." Cleary said, "Is everything well?" Sanders replied, "Oh yes; Booth is bossing the job."

Q. You saw these men frequently? A. Yes; I knew Sanders by description the first time I saw him, and inquired concerning him of the clerk.

**Cross-examined.**—By Mr. Aiken—Q. When did you leave the service of the government? A. In September, 1863.

Q. Did you not secede in the South before you went to Montreal? A. No, sir.

Q. You say you were never introduced to any of the parties? A. Not to Sanders or Cleary. I was introduced to men who claimed to have escaped from prison in the North.

Q. What time in the evening did this conversation at St. Lawrence Hall occur? A. I think about 5 o'clock.

Q. You say you were about ten feet from them; were they conversing in a loud or low tone? A. In a low tone, I thought.

Q. Were they standing close together? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see Clay there? A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever see Cleary? A. I did.

Q. Did you see Sanders? A. I did.

Q. Why is it you recollect these two men and not the others? A. Because I saw them talking.

Q. How did you know it was them if you were not introduced to them? A. I knew them by sight; several days before I saw them testify in court in the St. Albans raiders' case.

Q. What kind of a looking man is Cleary? A. He is a man of medium size, of sandy complexion, sandy hair, and carries his neck a little on one side.

Q. Describe Sanders? A. Sanders is rather low, short and thick set, curly hair, mustache and goatee sprinkled with grey, very burly form.

Q. Did you hear anything more about the job mentioned in that conversation? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave Montreal? A. On the 17th of February.

Q. When did you first give this information to any one? A. I spoke of it to two or three parties some time ago.

Q. Did you communicate to the government? A. Not then.

Q. Did you consider it of any importance at that time? A. No, sir; I considered it at the time as a piece of braggadocio.

Q. When did you first communicate it to the government? A. A few days ago.

The testimony for the defence was resumed, chiefly in behalf of Dr. Mudd, to show that he had not been concerned in the assassination plot.

## SHERMAN'S ARMY.

**The Grand Review of May 24th.**

**THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.**

**THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.**

**ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.**

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1865.

The people and their highest representatives gave another ovation to-day in the National Capital to the Heroes of the Nation, the glorious army of the "Great Plunker," the men who have swept through Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina, and who gave the city that was intended, in the judgment of the leaders of the now suppressed rebellion, their "Capital," a passing visit as they wended their way homewards to resume, many of them, the avocations of peace. Tedious have been the marches, fierce the fighting, and many the sufferings and trials undergone, but their prowess never faltered, as many bloody and successful fields have attested, and their presence in the Capital to-day—the Capital of One Free Republic—now that their labors have achieved "an honorable peace," proves.

The military display to-day was equal to that made on yesterday by the grand old veterans of the Army of the Potomac, the conquerors of Lee and the captors of the "Army of Northern Virginia," the flower of the army of rebellion. The column consisted, however, almost entirely of infantry, though artillery and cavalry appeared occasionally. The greater portion of the cavalry belonging to this army remains in Georgia and the Carolinas, and will probably do so until affairs there are more settled. The men represented all the States of the Great West, and also regiments from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and cannot be excelled in the world. The number in the line is variously estimated, and generally set down at between 75,000 and 80,000. The column was divided into the "Army of the Tennessee," formerly commanded by Major General O. O. Howard, but now by Major General John A. Logan, and the Army of Georgia, Major General Henry W. Slocum. The first named is subdivided into the Fifteenth Army Corps, Major General Hays, and the Seventeenth Army Corps, Major General Francis P. Blair, while the Army of Georgia is composed of the Twentieth Army Corps, Major General J. A. Mower, and the Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis. The work accomplished by the "right wing" and the "left wing" respectively, in their great marches and successful battles, is too well known to need mention at this time. The record made by these organizations will emblazon many a page in the military history of the war against the rebellion.

### THE MOVEMENT.

The day was bright and beautiful, but somewhat warmer than Tuesday. All necessary arrangements for the march having been made by the corps, division and brigade commanders on the previous night, the several regiments were all promptly at the appointed rendezvous, and at nine o'clock, everything being in readiness, a signal gun was fired, and the column, headed by their beloved Sherman and Howard, advanced from the fort of the Capitol, moving down Pennsylvania avenue and from thence to the President's House, where was placed the

### REVIEWING STAND.

Here were seated President Johnson, Secretary Stanton, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, Secretary Wells and Assistant Secretary Fox, Lieutenant General Grant and his Chief of Staff, General Rawlings—by the way, an Indian—General Meigs, General Barnard and other officers. When Generals Sherman and Howard reached this point, they dismounted and took position on the platform. Sherman sat with his wife and son, and father-in-law, Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, all of whom greatly appreciated the homage rendered the great chief. As the different army and corps commanders reached this stand, they also dismounted and took seats thereon, and soon the manly forms of Logan, Blair, Slocum, and others, made their appearance. All were cordially greeted by the President and Cabinet, and received the plaudits of the assemblage. The stand was about two hundred feet long, directly in front of the White House, raised from the pavement about ten feet, a canopy thrown over it, and a dozen row of seats, each one raised higher than the front one; the en-