

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

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PRICE TEN CENTS

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 6

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Changes.

The Connecticut brigade, which has been garrisoning this city since the withdrawal of the 23d corps, soon after the national occupancy, have been relieved by a brigade of negro troops, a portion of Gen. Paine's division. One regiment of the Connecticut troops is ordered to Goldsboro', and the other three to the vicinity of Fort Fisher, whence they will probably soon embark for the north preparatory to being mustered out of the service. They have been a most efficient body of men, and have attested their valor on many fields from Florida to the upper James river. In all their service it is not recorded that they ever shrank from duty, or entered an engagement in which they did not gain honors. They have been commanded successively by Generals Terry, Hawley and Abbott. General Abbott is still the commander of the brigade, though at present acting as commander of the post. It is not known how soon that officer will be relieved from duty here; when he is relieved he will probably rejoin the brigade and conduct it north.

The rumor that prevailed on the streets yesterday and on Saturday that General Hawley had been relieved of the command of the District of Wilmington was unfounded. It doubtless grew out of the report of the change of the garrison.

It is proper to say that the government is garrisoning the whole Atlantic coast with negro troops, and the change in this city is made in pursuance of that policy. These troops are now a portion of the regular army of the United States, and will relieve the volunteer troops as rapidly as the changes can be effected. They are all officered by competent white officers, are in an excellent state of discipline, and really make fine soldiers.

RETIRE FROM SERVICE.—Captain Samuel T. Lamb, who has so acceptably filled the position of post quartermaster at Wilmington since its occupation by the national forces, has, we regret to learn, at his own request, been relieved from duty and mustered out of service. Captain Lamb was one of the oldest and most capable officers in the quartermaster's department, and but for the reduction of the army he would have found it difficult to persuade the government to dispense with his services. We have had frequently to acknowledge our obligations to him for courtesies and favors, and must now be permitted to say that in our experience we have always found him accommodating to an extreme. The members of the press generally, both in this and the department of the south, have ever had a willing, pleasant and agreeable friend in Captain Lamb, and also in his son Frank, who has so long been his chief clerk, and the other attaches of his office.

Captain H. B. Blackman, who has filled a branch of the quartermaster's department in this city throughout the same period as Captain Lamb, succeeds to the general direction at this post. We commend him to those having business to transact with that department as an efficient officer and an agreeable and accommodating gentleman.

LATE NORTHERN PAPERS.—Tully, at Cutter & French's, opposite THE HERALD office, has the latest northern papers.

OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 27, 1865.

Ordered: That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, the sentence be remitted, and that the prisoners be discharged.

The Adjutant General will issue immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President:
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1865.

Jay Cooke & Company report the subscriptions on Saturday to the seven-thirty loan at \$1,510,900. The largest Western subscriptions were \$50,000 from the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; \$50,000 from the Harrisburg (Pa.) National Bank; \$50,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were from the First National Bank of Albany, \$100,000, and from the Montpelier (Vt.) National Bank, \$50,000. There were one thousand and fifty-seven individual subscriptions. The total subscription for the week was \$9,683,600.

AMNESTY.

Terms of Pardon for the Rebels.

Who are to be Restored to Citizenship and Who Are to be Disfranchised.

HOW A PARDON MAY BE HAD.

Special Application to be Made to the President.

&c., &c., &c.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, many persons, who had so engaged, in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and receive amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take or subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations, under the United States, to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations or their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of states in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all the persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as

prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate;

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN MOBILE. Eight Squares of Buildings in Ruins.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

Two Steamers with All on Board Demolished—Eight Thousand Bales of Cotton Destroyed—Loss Eight Millions of Dollars.

&c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1865.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., says:—

The ordinance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded at two o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shaken to its very foundation.

Eight squares of buildings were destroyed. Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

The loss is estimated at eight millions of dollars. The origin of the explosion has not been ascertained.

MEMPHIS, May 27, via CAIRO, May 29. On the evening of the 24th inst. the main ordinance department, in Marshall's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion.

About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins.

Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed.

The steamers Colonel Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed.

A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged.

The total loss is estimated at three millions. General Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers.

The ordinance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred.

The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion. The cause of the explosion is uncertain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assignment of Regular Officers.

Jeff. Davis to be Transferred to the Capital.

His Trial Probably Soon to take Place

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

ASSIGNMENT OF MAJOR GENERALS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is understood to be the disposition of the major generals in the regular army which has been determined upon:—

General Halleck takes command of the Pacific States.

General Sherman of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana.

General Meade of the Atlantic States.

General Sheridan of the trans-Mississippi.

General Geo. H. Thomas of Virginia, North Carolina and perhaps other Southern States.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WARREN.

Major General G. K. Warren has resigned his commission as major general of volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He will be arraigned soon after his arrival. The trial will not probably be begun until the completion of that of the assassination conspirators.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Star says there is no truth in the state-

ment that a refusal has been made on the part of Secretary Stanton to surrender Jeff. Davis to the civil authorities here for trial. Davis will doubtless be tried here under the indictment of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

LONGSTREET COMING TO WASHINGTON.

The rebel General Longstreet has received permission from the President to visit Washington on private business, and will arrive here in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL THOMAS—HIS NEW COMMAND.

Major General George H. Thomas arrived in Washington to-day, and soon supercedes General Halleck in the command at Richmond. General Halleck is to be transferred to the Pacific Department.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

W. W. Holden Chosen.

HE IS AUTHORIZED TO CALL A CONVENTION.

The Delegates to be Chosen by Loyal Persons, and No Others.

The Military Authorities Ordered to Assist the Provisional Governor.

All Laws and Regulations of the United States to be Immediately Put in Force.

&c., &c., &c.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, the President of the United States is by the constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 29th day of May, A. D., 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:—

First—That the military commander of the

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