

# THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1865.

PRICE TEN CENTS

NO. 82

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JUNE 6

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**CITY HEALTH.**—Our attention has been called to the fact that quantities of Gypsum and other seeds, said by our physicians to produce sickness at this season of the year, grow in abundance in all parts of the city. Our citizens should immediately look to this and have them cut down. This is rendered doubtless important at the present time, because should the city become the least unwholesome, it would completely paralyze the trade. It is important to be kept up at the present. Again, a large number of our people would be compelled to remain here for the want of funds with which to defray their expenses should it become necessary to leave. We need not tell our people that the city is now enjoying the best health that we have been blessed with for years, and at the same time the best way to keep it so is to destroy everything that is calculated to produce sickness. The weeds spoken of might be taken from every one's premises with little labor or expense and this removal should be made immediately.

**THE SIDEWALKS.**—We hardly know who to call upon to look after the sidewalks. Some of them are in a wretched condition, the paving stones upturned, and many of the crossings from the sidewalks to the street are broken and misplaced. In an ancient city, 'tis told, was kept clean by every man sweeping in front of his own door. As our streets have the sweeping done gratuitously—thanks to Lieut. Hicks,—could not our citizens take the street walks under their own charge and put them to rights. We cannot expect the military to do it, they have done enough already in having the city cleaned. Then there is no one to do it, but the citizens themselves. Some of these places are nearly impassable, and one at Huggins's corner, as it is called, is shunned by many because of its bad condition. Take hold of it all—don't let us go to the dogs.

**MILITARY REVIEW.**—The 6th Conn. Regiment was reviewed by Gens. Hawley and Abbott, on Market Street, yesterday afternoon. The fine appearance and soldierly bearing of the men was the subject of general remark. After marching down Market street, preceded by a band of music, they returned to their quarters for the night. Every thing was very creditable to all alike, and passed off pleasantly. We understand the regiment leaves on or before to-day.

**DEATH OF MR. RAVENSCROFT BURR.**—We regret to hear of the death in this city on Saturday evening last, from typhoid fever, of Mr. Ravenscroft Burr, who was at one time one of the editors and proprietors of the *Wilmington Herald* published in this city previous to the outbreaking of the rebellion. He was very reserved in his manners, which won him the friendship of a large and intelligent acquaintance. He was about 30 years of age at the time of his death.

**ROBBERY.**—A white man (soldier) knocked down a negro soldier yesterday afternoon, in the street below the Palmetto Hotel, and robbed him of what money he had on his person. The man was sent after him, when he attempted to escape, but was finally caught and sent to the Provost Headquarters for punishment.

**THE ALARM.**—The alarm of fire yesterday was caused from the burning of something on the wharf. It amounted to nothing of consequence. A 3 Engine company was out promptly, ready to do duty should their services have been necessary.

**RUNAWAY.**—A pair of horses attached to a buggy made an attempt to run off with buggy, yesterday afternoon. They passed off in good trim, but were soon after checked without any damage.

**STEAMER ENTERPE.**—The Steamer *Enterpe* arrived at New York on the 30th, ult., and was to leave on the 3d inst. She is expected to arrive here to-day.

**THANKS.**—We are under obligations to Mr. James, late of the Wilmington Theatre for a copy of the *New York Herald* in advance of the regular subscription.

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—The entire fire department were out for parade and practice yesterday afternoon making a very neat appearance.

**FROM FAYETTEVILLE.**—The Steamer *Hart* is expected to arrive here from Fayetteville to-day.

## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

## BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

### MODIFICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ORDERS.

### THE REBEL CHIEF

#### Resumption of Trade with the South.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool at half-past two P. M. of the 13th and London-derry the 19th instant, passed Farther Point late on the 26th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, with her machinery damaged. She was towed to Liverpool on the 18th.

#### American Affairs.

#### THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons on the 13th inst. Mr. White put his question as to whether the government intended to withdraw the belligerent rights from the so-called Confederate States.

Lord Palmerston said the course of transactions with regard to the belligerent rights of the two parties was this:—The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of all the coast and certain parts of the Southern confederacy, in accordance, he said, with the law of nations. Now, a blockade, according to the law of nations, was a belligerent right, which could only accrue to a State which was at war when the President declared a blockade was established. The only course was to acknowledge his right to do so as belligerent, and to submit to it, but that necessarily involved that the other party, who was a belligerent, was entitled to be so considered, of course. Whether the United States ceased to exercise their rights they now claim, there would be no necessity for the acknowledgment of belligerent rights, neither one side nor the other.

In the House of Lords, Lord Houston made a similar inquiry, but used the term, concession of belligerent rights.

Earl Russell replied in substance similar to Palmerston, but objected to the wording of the question and to the time of putting it as most inopportune. It was not a question of concession, but of actual fact. The question was unfortunate as to time, because at present, it was very difficult to say what was the state of the case, and the government was anxious to know what course the United States government intended to pursue. Until they knew, it was impossible to give an answer.

The *London Times* points out that if Galveston is still blockaded, the federals still exercise belligerent rights.

#### MODIFICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ORDERS.

Earl Russell had addressed a letter to the heads of the various departments, dated May 11, stating that in the existing state of the civil war in America, and the uncertainty as to its continuance, it appears to her Majesty's government that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letter of January 31, 1862, requiring belligerent vessels to leave British ports within twenty-four hours and restricting their supplies to actual requirements. The various customs collectors at all ports had been notified of these modifications.

#### THE REBEL CHIEFS.

The news received in England by the City of Washington had no material effect. The punishment threatened against the rebel leaders, if carried out, may act unfavorably, but it is universally admitted that if they are proved guilty of complicity in the assassination, they are entitled to no mercy.

#### MITIGATION OF JEFF. DAVIS' PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, May 19, 1865.  
In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Griffith, who is notorious for putting strange questions, is to call attention to President Johnson's proclamation for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and ask Lord Palmerston whether he will intimate to the United States government that extremities would be deplored by the whole civilized world.

#### TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

A fortnightly line of steamers is advertised soon to commence running between Liverpool and New Orleans. Some Liverpool firms also announce the early resumption of business relations with New Orleans.

The prisoners arrested for enlisting on the *Shenandoah* were found guilty and sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

#### A Conversation with Alex. H. Stephens.

A friend who saw and conversed with Alexander H. Stephens on board the steamer at Port Royal, writes as follows in a private letter:

He looks much older than when I saw him in the House in '57. He converses freely, and does not appear at all like a prisoner of war. He says he never saw so marked a change in four years, in any two men, as in Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. He expressed great regret at the President's assassination, admitted the Confederacy was played out, and seemed anxious to have peace declared, and the matter settled as speedily as possible. His idea was to have the different rebel States repeal the ordinance of secession, and accept the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion that the

seceding States will not pass it. He acknowledged that his Milledgeville speech was almost prophetic, and that he went with the popular current to prevent any clash between himself and Toombs. He appears to have no concern for himself; says he is only anxious to secure as honorable terms as possible for his State and people, the majority of whom, he says, never were secessionists. He is bent very much, his hair is nearly white, his voice is lower and not so shrill as formerly, and his hand trembles when he uses it, but he talks as smoothly as ever, and his eyes flash as in days gone by.

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Heavy Earthquake.

**Conspiracy to Attack French Commerce Under the Mexican Flag—Trial of the Panama Pirates, &c.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24, 1865.  
A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and throughout Southern California this morning. No damage was done, although many houses were rudely shaken.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25, 1865.  
Twenty-two men of the *Lark* Bontes Mexican emigration party were arrested by the police last night on a charge of conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer *Colon*, lying in this harbor, in which to put to sea to attack French commerce as a privateer under Mexican colors. The case will be examined before the authorities.

The evidence in the case of the Panama pirates is clearly against them so far.

#### The Trial of Davis and Breckinridge.

The following is the Washington letter of "Occasional" to *The Philadelphia Press* of Monday:

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1865.

The trial of Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge will take place before the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. There seems to be no purpose on the part of the Government to surround the occasion with any particular eclat, nor, indeed, is there the slightest necessity for giving dramatic appearance to that which should simply be the execution of justice in the briefest time consistent with fair dealing and fair hearing to the parties accused. Whether Jefferson Davis was a citizen of the United States—whether he took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—whether he did so when he accepted the commission or wore the uniform of the country that educated him; also, when he was an elector for President in 1844, when he sat in Congress in 1845, when he became a Senator in Congress in 1847, and subsequently in 1851, when he was appointed Secretary of War by President Pierce in 1853, when he was again elected to the United States Senate in 1857—whether he swore allegiance to his country and her authority, her Constitution and laws, on each of these several occasions, solemnly before God and man, and then deliberately and insolently broke the chain of sacred covenants—whether he left his seat in Congress to join in the Rebellion—whether he was the head of the Rebellion—whether he prompted, connived at, or approved the invasion of the District of Columbia and the several attempts to attack the city of Washington—these and a few additional facts are all that are necessary to put the great conspirator on trial before the Superior Court of this District. There is no reason why it should be invested with extra dignity. If the criminal is notorious, that should not be made the pretext of turning the court into a theatre. All that is required to be proved can be proved in a short time; and if those who are to defend Jefferson Davis intend to protract the trial, let them reap the honors of the experiment. The Chief Justice of the Superior Court is the Hon. David K. Cartter, a native of New York, and represented one of the Ohio Congressional Districts from 1849 to 1853. He has occupied several positions in his new State—among others that of President Judge of a populous and intelligent district. He also represented our country at the South American Court of Bolivia as Resident Minister. He resigned, and returned to Ohio about three years ago. After Congress had reorganized the routes of this district, and legislated out the old judges, President Lincoln, anxious to secure men of ripe experience, capacity, and unchallenged loyalty, appointed Judge Cartter at the head of the new Court, and associated with him the Hon. Abraham Olin of New York, the Hon. George F. Fisher of Delaware, and Mr. Wiley of Georgetown. It is before this Court, and probably before Judge Cartter alone, that the great criminals will be tried. It is proposed in certain quarters that Chief-Justice Chase should preside, but I do not think the idea will be carried out. Those who know Justice C. will rejoice that to this intrepid, unselfish and thorough statesman, a duty so important has been confided. Originally a member of the Democratic party, from which, like thousands of others, he cut loose the moment he discovered the pro-slavery plans of the leaders, David K. Cartter is, in the truest sense of the word, qualified by impulse, principle, experience and a knowledge of men and the history of his country, to see that justice is not cheated of its dues, and that the greatest conspirator of modern times shall not escape the fate he so coolly courted and so recklessly and insolently defied.

#### The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 29, 1865.  
The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported by Jay Cooks, were \$1,051,

400. The largest Western subscriptions were \$73,300 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; \$50,000 from First National Bank of Wheeling, and \$42,550 from New Orleans. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: \$50,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse, and \$36,000 from Hanana, Hart & Co., of Pittsburgh. There were 733 individual subscriptions.

#### Canby and Banks.

The mooted question as to the status of Gen. Canby and Gen. Banks respectively is settled by the publication of General Order No. 96, which is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

"The Military Division of West Mississippi and the Department of Key West was abolished.

"The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and Key West, will constitute the Department of the Gulf. Major Gen. E. R. L. Canby is assigned to the command, headquarters at New Orleans.

"Major General Banks is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and will report in writing to the Adjutant General at Washington.

"Major General P. H. Sheridan is relieved from the command of the Middle Military Division and is assigned to general command West of the Mississippi River, south of the Arkansas River.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. General."

#### Southern Telegraph Lines Open.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraphic connection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities.

The American Telegraph Company will receive business to all its former stations in the South from and after this date. Certain sections of the line requiring further repairs, messages will be subject to some delay; but the superiority of telegraphic over mail facilities is so great that the lines will doubtless be occupied to their full capacity. The government controls and supervises all telegraphic business throughout the South, and there is no danger that this great public convenience will be improperly employed.

#### A Letter of Condolence to Mrs. Lincoln.

The following communications were presented to Mrs. Lincoln at the Presidential Mansion the day previous to her departure from this city; when that lady requested Professor Matile to transmit her thanks to the signers of the address for their eloquent words of sympathy.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.

#### Mrs. President Lincoln, Excellency Mansion:

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit to you a spontaneous manifestation of grief by the students of the Protestant Theological Faculty of Strasburg, France, at the reception of the terrible news which has caused the whole world to mourn. You will perceive in the very form of their letter, the impress of a sincere and deep sympathy with you for your loss and that of this country.

I have been requested by the young men who thus mourn over the death of your husband, and for your grief, to present to you this address, in the sentiments of which I most cordially concur.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. MATILE.

#### [Translation.]

STRASBURG, May 4, 1865.

MADAM! The undersigned, students of the Protestant Theological Faculty of Strasburg, unite in the immense grief caused by the crime of which President Lincoln has been the victim, for having re-established the Union and destroyed slavery.

They know that, should even the powers of evil momentarily triumph in the world, Christ shall finally reign, and with him justice and liberty. [Here follow forty-six signatures.]

#### Presentation to Mrs. Lincoln.

Last week a portion of the clerks in the Treasury Department, uniting with the clerks in the Quartermaster General's Bureau, presented Mrs. Lincoln with a beautiful cross of war japonicas, neatly encased in black walnut, as a tribute of their love and esteem for the late President Lincoln, and as a parting gift to the bereaved widow of him who is so dear to the heart of every true patriot, with an intimation that its acceptance would confer all the honor its contributors desired and that its preservation as a memento of the givers, whose sympathy will go with her into her retirement, or its deposit on the final resting place of the immortal martyr, would give lasting gratification. The committee of presentation received the following note of acceptance:

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

My Dear Sir.—I am requested by my mother to acknowledge the receipt of the beautiful cross of japonicas and your note accompanying. She desires me to express her thanks through you to the gentleman whom you represent, and to yourself especially, for the kind and sympathetic terms with which the cross is presented, and to assure you that it will ever be cherished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant.

ROBERT T. LAMORE.